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FRED. COOKE.

THE

MONTHLY

MAGAZINE;

OR,

BRITISH REGISTER.

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As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the Curiosity of those who read either for Amusement or Instruction.—JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

NO question is so common as, *whence come the inhabitants of all the new houses built in the suburbs of London?*

Nothing can be more rational than such an enquiry; at least one thousand houses per annum having been finished in the suburbs of London during the last forty years—yet every new house is taken and occupied before it is finished, or its walls dry! This rate of increase being ten times greater than it was between the death of Elizabeth and the accession of the Hanoverian family, the causes may be deserving of investigation, not only as matter of curiosity, but with reference to their connection with the science of political economy.

As the new houses are generally of respectable size, and may be taken at the full number of eight souls to a house, the population of the metropolis is ascertained, from the occupation of the new buildings, to have increased in the present age upwards of three hundred thousand souls. So rapid an increase of inhabitants is not therefore to be accounted for on ordinary principles; and it obviously involves a variety of considerations.

It is not unusual to account for the occupation of the new streets, by adverting to a change of manners among the citizens and the trading classes. It is said, and with truth, that the houses of trade do not satisfy the citizens of our days, and that, to avoid the smell and bustle of the shop, the dwelling-house must be at a distance. Doubtless, from this cause, many capital houses at the west end of London are occupied by bill-manufacturers called bankers, by bank-directors, by upstart monopolists, and successful speculators in various branches of trade. These, however, are not numerous, probably they do not exceed five hundred families; and, as their houses of trade are generally occupied by junior partners or head clerks, and the *pupils* (the fashionable city-name for shop-boys and apprentices) are domesticated there, the population of the city remains nearly the same, and is probably not affected to the number of a thousand souls by the affectation and extravagancies of this class of citizens.

The sober and more respectable city families have their country-houses at distances varying between four and ten miles from St. Paul's. These are probably ten thousand in number; but as their houses are not an integral part of the metropolis, they form, of course, no part of the population of the forty thousand new houses built within forty years in the suburbs. Even these ten thousand families diminish but slightly the resident population of the metropolis, because they generally dwell in their town-houses in the winter season; and, in summer, these are occupied by junior partners, clerks, or shopmen.

I refer to seven causes chiefly, the aggregation of the houses and population of the suburbs of the metropolis.

1. London is not only the ancient metropolis of England and Wales, but it is now the new metropolis of the added kingdoms of Scotland and Ireland; and moreover, of our increased colonies in all parts of the world. In the reign of Elizabeth, it was the metropolis of about *seven* millions of people, but it is now the metropolis of an aggregation of *twenty* millions. It is not therefore to be wondered, without referring to other causes, that London has increased to treble its size since that time, and that the population within ten miles of St. Paul's, should be four times greater. All the colonists consider London as their home; it is the focus of their correspondence and interests; their fortunes are remitted to it; and here they find pleasanter means of spending them than among their native wilds, whether in Scotland, Ireland, Yorkshire, or other districts.

These persons, with their families, form, beyond a doubt, a considerable portion of the new population of the suburbs of London; probably they occupy at least five thousand of the largest new houses: I shall remark, by the bye, that they also form a considerable portion of the idle inhabitants of Bath, Cheltenham, Clifton, Brighton, and other fashionable watering-places.

2. The increase of our government establishments, the treasury, the customs, the excise, army, navy, and tax-offices; and of our great trading companies, the Bank, the India-house, and others of bill-brokers, bankers, and private establishments, furnishes at least three thousand competent occupiers of the new houses. None of these establishments, or occupations, provide board and lodging for their clerks and their families; hence all houses from forty pounds to one hundred pounds per annum, in new and pleasant streets, are eagerly taken by this class, and they are constantly on the increase in their several departments.

3. Persons who live upon annuities derived from the increased public funds, and from the numerous stock companies created in the metropolis within the last twenty or thirty years, are a large class of new metropolitan housekeepers. They feel a local interest and attachment; they are, besides, in general, natives, or old residents of London; and they prefer receiving their interest in person to confiding it to any agent. These occupy at least three thousand of the new-built houses, at rents at from fifty to two hundred pounds per annum.

4. The general increase of the metropolis, by adding to the mass of luxury, has increased the number of artizans, and persons employed on objects of luxury, such as painters, engravers, jewellers, embroiderers, authors, designers, architects, and others of like description; and these require three thousand small habitations among the new buildings in the retired streets around the metropolis.

5. Another distinct large class of residents, in the immediate environs of London, are French, Dutch, Spanish, German, Italian, and other emigrants who, during the late wars and revolutions, have fled to England, as a place of security, and who, by the alien laws, are attached to the metropolis. I estimate those to amount to about two thousand families; and they live in the smaller tenements, either on annuities, on the bounty of government, or by their labour in various departments of the arts.

6. The sixth class of independent residents in the suburbs, are an increased number of persons who have made fortunes of various amounts in trade. These occupy at least two thousand of the new houses, of all sizes.

7. The enormous increase of the army and navy, and the consequent increase of officers living on half-pay, and on pensions, leads to the occupation of at least two thousand houses in the immediate vicinity of London, not only for the advantages of society, but for the convenience of receiving their annuities, and improving their interests with administration.

Hence, from these seven causes, we have no difficulty in accounting for the occupation of part of the recent forty thousand new houses, by the families of

5000 Colonists, and persons who have made their fortunes in the East or West Indies.
3000 Clerks in public offices, in banking-houses, &c.
3000 Annuitants of the funds and stock companies.
3000 Artists of luxury.
2000 Emigrants of all nations.
2000 Retired traders.
2000 Officers of the army and navy.

20,000 Families.

Having thus accounted for the augmented population of twenty thousand houses, it is easy to conceive that as many more are greedily taken by tradesmen and others, who purpose to obtain a living out of those by trade and labour of various kinds. There will be bakers, butchers, fruiterers, grocers, public-houses, barbers, taylors, shoe-makers, hatters, carpenters, smiths, bricklayers, schoolmasters, lawyers, apothecaries, physicians, and all the varieties which compose the industrious and enterprising part of a community, supporting themselves out of the wants of the twenty thousand independent families, and also on the mutual wants of each other.

To what extent this increase of a metropolis can be advantageously carried, it is impossible to anticipate. Ancient Rome was said to be sixty miles round; and London is not yet more than twenty. To equal ancient Rome, it must include Stratford to the east, and Brentford on the west; Hampstead and Highgate on the north; and Clapham and Camber-

well

well on the south; between which places and London, there now are open spaces larger than London itself.

I confess I have my doubts about the alleged size of ancient Rome; and I suspect there never existed so large and populous a city as London, or as London will be, within seven years, when the new streets and squares are erected which have lately been planned on every side of the town. Twenty thousand houses are already projected in various situations; and, judging from the demand for new houses, and the uniform success which has attended building-speculations for several years past, I entertain no doubt that they will be completed and occupied within the period above-named. If we retain our foreign colonies, and the continent of Europe continues to be disturbed by revolutions and military conquest, as it has been for the last twenty years, I have no doubt but in another twenty or thirty years, the fields and roads between London and the above-mentioned villages, will be filled with houses, and the population increased from three quarters of a million to a million and a half. This is the necessary consequence of increased empire, of insular security, of civil and religious liberty, and of public confidence.

It is idle to talk of limiting the extent or size of the town by law, unless you could prevent colonists, aliens, and annuitants, from coming to dwell among us. Whether the increased population should be provided for by improvements in the internal parts of the town, or whether by indefinite enlargement, is however a question worthy of consideration. Already the town is found to be of inconvenient size for social and trading purposes; the foreign or country trader, who has many calls to make, finds his time and labour wasted in going from one end of so large a town to the other. There has long ceased to be any common interest between the remote parts of so immense a city: the inhabitant of Mary-le-bone is a foreigner in Wapping; and so is the inhabitant of Spital Fields, in Westminster. There are thousands who have arrived at old age in one half of London, who never visited the other half; and other thousands who never saw a ship, though London is the first port in the world. Of course, these are beings of very different habits and characters; and they possess even a varied pronunciation and peculiar idioms. For convenience of trade and association, it would be desirable that the town should be more compact; but it is desirable in regard to health, that it should spread itself to the neighbouring villages. It is however worthy of consideration, whether the interior of the town does not draw more attention, and there can be no doubt but good streets near the centre of business, would be preferred like Finsbury Square and Chatham Place, to similar streets in remote parts of the town. A grand mall, on the plan of the Adelphi, might be built on the south side of the Thames, from London to Westminster-bridge; Smithfield might be converted into an elegant square, and some elegant streets built in its neighbourhood, on the present scites of disease and misery. A grand cross street, from Blackfriar's-bridge to Pentonville, with good collateral streets, is much wanted. In short, most of the old streets in the centre of the town, are as worthy of building-speculation as scites in the suburbs. Cross streets are every where wanted; and half a dozen squares northward of the city, would answer as well as Finsbury Square: St. Martin's-le-Grand should be pulled down, and Aldersgate-street carried straight, and of equal width, to meet Newgate-street, at the area which terminates Cheapside. Bartholomew Close might be converted into another elegant square; and Charterhouse-square would be a desirable residence, if connected with the town by Aldersgate-street; as would St. John's-square, if united by a good street with Smithfield-square. It is impolitic and senseless to carry the town to Highgate, Hampstead, and Clapham, when so bad a use is made of its internal parts; where whole districts consist almost of waste ground, or are occupied by beggary and wretchedness.

I have often marvelled at the want of concert and general plan with which the extensive suburbs are raised, after reading the lamentations of writers in regard to the neglect of all plan, in rebuilding the city after the great fire. We see street on street rising every where, without any general design; every undertaker building after his own fancy, and to suit the patch of ground of which he is the master. Perhaps it is now too late for parliament to prescribe the plan of future erections; or rather, in this free country magnificence must yield to convenience, and a fancied public good, to private interest.

In conclusion, I shall observe, that great cities contain in their very greatness,

greatness, the seeds of premature and rapid decay. London will increase, as long as certain causes operate which she cannot controul, and after those cease to operate for a season, her population will require to be renewed by new supplies of wealth; these failing, the houses will become too numerous for the inhabitants, and certain districts will be occupied by beggary and vice, or become depopulated. This disease will spread like an atrophy in the human body, and ruin will follow ruin, till the entire city is disgusting to the remnant of the inhabitants; they flee one after another to a more thriving spot; and at length the whole becomes a heap of ruins! Such have been the causes of the decay of all overgrown cities. Nineveh, Babylon, Antioch, and Thebes, are become heaps of ruins, tolerable only to reptiles and wild beasts. Rome, Delhi, and Alexandria, are partaking the same inevitable fate; and London must some time, from similar causes, succumb under the destiny of every thing human.

Dec. 13, 1810. COMMON SENSE.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE ENQUIRER.—No. XXVII.

Is uniformity of Religious Opinion desirable in the State?

These institutions are the products of enthusiasm; they are the instruments of wisdom. BURKE.

IF half a dozen painters were employed to take a view of Saint Paul's Church, the one would place himself in front, and bring out its majestic vestibule; a second would include in his sketch the semicircular portal on the side; a third would choose his station behind, on the roofs of the houses, that nothing below might withdraw attention from the stately dome; a fourth would place himself at the ruins of the Albion-mill, that the colossality of the cathedral might be rendered obvious from a comparison with surrounding objects: and others would select for delineation, a transverse or a longitudinal section of the inside. These imitations, though differing widely from each other, might all be faithful alike, and executed with equal skill. Why should any patent or privilege, be given to the engraver of the second, or third, of these drawings, to vend exclusively *his* view of Saint Paul's? Let them all be etched, and exposed to sale; the antiquary may prefer the one, the dilettante another, the architect a third, [illegible]

It is thus with religion.—Every eminent teacher chooses a different point of view. The Popish delineator of Christianity willingly withdraws from his devotees the discussion of doctrine, and aims at impressing the sentiments of the church by the arts of eloquence and music—of painting and sculpture. The Bucerist relies more on an industry addressed to the mind than to the senses; on the perpetual repetition of vernacular liturgies: his appeal is to a public of less taste, but of more literature. The Calvinist argues and terrifies: his scripture is the law of God—his God a pitiless lawgiver; and he corroborates by terrestrial excommunications the terrors of his threatened futurity; he allies himself with fear, the most prolific parent of superstitions. The Unitarian trusts to the shortness of his creed, for its eventual adoption. So many more articles of religion are taught in the catechisms than are retained in the progress of enquiry, that a wish often supervenes in mid-life to be fettered with the fewest possible dogmas, and to sit under the teacher who exacts least of a positive creed. Why may not instructors of each description find an appropriate public, disseminate in that public a purer moral zeal, and a warmer activity of beneficence; and thus ripen a greater crop of national virtue, than could have been grown by any one of these four classes of teachers singly? On the supposition of an exclusive, or uniform, public religion, three out of the four denominations would want adapted guides.

The more closely human life is observed, the more it will be perceived, that all the different sects of Christianity have their several merits and excellencies—their several defects and inconveniences: but to suppose that there can be danger from any one of them, to the good order of society, and to the eventual happiness of mankind, is to blaspheme the founder of the religion. Sects arise by selecting peculiar passages of Scripture for habitual attention: the emphatic texts of one society are insignificant phrases in the next conventicle. Hence it naturally happens that some sects carry one virtue, others another, to the highest practicable excellence; and it is well that men should addict themselves to those religious parties which enforce the line of conduct most adapted to their constitutional disposition. Thus they are more easily known. The philosophic sects of antiquity classed mankind conveniently: every one was aware what conversation and habits, and morals,

[illegible]

to expect among the set of men, whose acquaintance naturally resulted from attaching oneself to the Platonic, the Stoic, or the Epicurean, sect. And is not the like observable in our different denominations of Christians?

Let the man of fashion be a Catholic. It is the essence of fashion to fall in, it knows not why, with the splendid ceremonial in use among the exalted; and to place vital perfection in exterior compliance. The catholic is the form of Christianity which has been found least unfavourable to the military spirit, and most indulgent to the genteeler foibles. It patronizes the fisheries, by its dietetic interference; and the fine arts, by its ostentatious delight in monuments of architecture, of sculpture, and of painting. But let not the entire multitude be catholic. It is a religion which operates in the manner of military discipline, so as to secure decency without reforming the inward man. Wherever the catholic populace have broken loose, they have exceeded, in a savage, cruel, and blood-thirsty spirit, the populace of any other sect; and they are every where more idle and ignorant than their Protestant neighbours.

Let the magistrate be a Bucerist. Bucerism, or else a national establishment, favours religious indifference and political toryism. The members of the Church of England, in general, are apparently free from those anxieties of the soul, those mean selfish ambitious frettings about its future condition, which haunt and vex so large a portion of the methodistical sect. They are, in general, inclined to lend the authority of their support to the ministers of the Crown, and to receive with a favouring prejudice all the measures of the government. Such predispositions adapt a justice of the peace to execute the laws with tolerance and alacrity. But let not the mass of citizens be Bucerists. That habitual antagonism to the party in power, which compels the discussion of all, and the modification of many, public acts, and which prevents still more abuses than it corrects, would want the requisite popular encouragement, if the inhabitants of our large towns were not in the main embodied under a priesthood less servile than the established clergy. The parliamentary friends of liberty, derive their popular support almost entirely from dissenters.

Let the trader be a Calvinist. Austerity favours frugality and industry. Calvinism, at least where it is a sect, and not, as in Scotland, an establishment, seldom attracts the higher classes, or the very lowest class; as if some degree of instruction and education were requisite to prepare the votary—as if a considerable degree of introduction and education unfitted him again for this form of belief. It is often accompanied with a punctilious easeless behaviour, the result probably of a reciprocal inspection and vigilant controul, devised for purposes of moral discipline, and incorporated with the constitutions of their congregations. It is often accompanied also with an apparent gloom of mind, the result perhaps of an excessive use among their teachers of terrific denunciations; but which to a mere by-stander might suggest the idea of secret remorse, or worldly embarrassment; and thus tend to affect the moral or pecuniary credit of these children of dejection. Such melancholics are apt to fly for relief to sottishness. Still the Calvinists, in general, are seen to be industrious, provident, continent, neat, hospitable, but in other respects frugal, loth to military service, lovers of justice, of order, and of civil liberty. These are qualities, on the whole, desirable in the numerous class of tradesmen: it seems easier to increase their happiness than their utility.

Other sects are insufficiently vast to be appreciated in the gross. One cannot yet decide whether the Socinians owe the meritorious qualities by which they are distinguished, to their station in society, or to the influence of their favourite writers. Unitarianism is not yet vulgarized; but from the recent reports of the Anti-trinitarian missionaries, it may be suspected that, in proportion as the sect gains ground among the vulgar, it will have to adopt something of the cant, the bigotry, and the zeal, for positive opinions, which commonly characterize the vulgar. The Italian and Polish Unitarians appeared, while the sect was new, to aim at allying the splendid ritual of Rome with the simple creed of theism, and to aspire at blending the taste of the Catholic, the principle of the Calvinist, and the liberality of the philosopher. But notwithstanding the conventions of noblemen held at Vicenza and at Cracow, the Unitarian party could no where attain the ascendancy, either in the dukedoms of Italy, or in the republic of Poland. The educated and ambitious ranks gradually slid back through unbelief to conformity; the forsaken multitude was classed with fanatic Anabaptists, and squeezed, between contempt and oppression, into inactive insignificance. As Socinianism is peculiarly the reverse of a mystical

mystical sect, it must be favourable to the evolution of the reasoning faculty, and is therefore perhaps suicidal. In Holland, and elsewhere, it died out less from refutation, or persecution, than from internal causes.

The merely philosophic sects have also their use. Teachers of this persuasion have been very efficacious in resisting various pernicious moral prejudices, which have occasionally resulted from excessive attachment to the sacred books. The attempts of the Anabaptists to introduce community of goods, of the Quakers to abolish military service, of the Calvinists to extinguish fornication, of the Catholics to torture and burn alive for heresy, have been got under, not by the arguments of theology, but by those of philosophy. There is a reciprocity of morality necessary in the external relations of states, to which Scripture is less plastic than reason. Hence every civilized society has found it expedient to keep alive an illuminated sect, lifted either by pride or science, above all the forms of popular credulity. In many churches of the once Lutheran provinces of Germany, the anti-supernaturalist christianity of the professors Eichhorn and Paulus has lately been brought to anchor on the sacred books. In China, the religious establishment of the country is habitually engaged in a like hostility against all the forms of superstition. Yet in Germany, as in China, to a large body of the people, such opinions are unwelcomely licentious.

Nor are the Jews undeserving an appropriate and limited patronage. They have, indeed, some usages which interfere with sociability, and which are necessarily an impediment to that neighbourly intercourse with Christians, which would tend to efface reciprocal dislikes. Such are their notions about diet. In early and ignorant communities, it is expedient to teach the essential arts of life in the laws. We have statutes which direct how to brew, and how to bake, and which render criminal a departure from the national recipe. We have also laws about fish and butcher's meat, which resist the sale and use of unwholesome food. The Jews have many such laws, which divide animals into clean and unclean, or, as the words ought to be rendered, into wholesome and unwholesome. The Jews wish to keep their sabbath on the seventh day; but, since the alteration of the calendar, they, in fact, keep it wrong, and might as well keep it on the Sunday. The Jews encourage among their children a predilection for some occupations, which are necessarily held in disrepute; such as pediary, frippery, pawn-broking, and usury. A pedlar will always appear to be a cheat, because he must always charge higher than a stationary shopkeeper. In addition to the regular profit of the retailer, he must be paid for the porterage of his wares from door to door, and for the time lost in fruitless applications. Frippery will always be held somewhat offensive. The man who sells his cast-off clothes instead of giving them away, is ashamed of the avarice or penury which that implies; he dislikes therefore to see his fripperer, which reminds him of a meanness. Pawnbroking is regulated by law; it is often an honest and useful employment, and might be a most humane and generous occupation: but it can never be an honourable one. A sense of shame inevitably haunts the man who pledges his watch, or the woman who pawns a cloak, to relieve the necessities even of a sick child. Usury is odious: not merely because the lawgiver has idly made it a crime, but because, in all cases of bankruptcy, those persons who have received exorbitant interests for their advances, appear to be the only persons benefited at the expense of more scrupulous creditors. In all these branches of commerce, and other such might be enumerated, the nature of the employment tends to excite a feeling of disgust, which is improperly transferred to the Jewish people, because it happens that they frequently exercise such employments. By preferring for their children the more respectable lines of business, hostile prejudices would abate; but society would still be compelled to seek out other persons for this division of labour. And to whatever individuals it be consigned, moral instruction and admonition is surely expedient.

If so many forms of sectarism can strike root in a given community with obvious advantage to the whole, why should they not be all alike favoured by the magistrate? They would then severally be embraced by the adapted converts, and prevail every where in the desirable proportions. The charities of tolerance abound most where piety has many shapes. Moral competition, and general instruction, is increased by the variety of sects.

And why should they not be suffered to ramify *within*, as well as without, the national church?

Suppose

Suppose the Act of Uniformity repealed.—A duke of Grafton might then present the benefices of which he has the advowson to his Unitarian chaplains. A lord Petre might bestow similar preferment on eminent catholics—on a Geddes, or a Milner. If the Jew-banker Goldsmid acquired with his estate a vacant presentation, he might allow the tythe of his parish to a rabbi. Mr. Wilberforce could confer livings on his evangelists; and lord Sheffield on a disciple of Gibbon. God keeps many religions, said the Gothic king Theodoric, why should not we?

The effects of this change could not but be advantageous. Every sect, inasmuch as it had converted to its persuasion the property of the country, would acquire a share of the advowsons, and station itself in the national church. A co-establishment of all religions would be accomplished, in which each would have an extent of influence equitably proportioned to the wealth of its votaries. A considerable comprehension of dissenters would immediately result; and with the wish and power to acquire the use and property of the established temples, an altered feeling, the harbinger of constitutional loyalty, would pervade all the ancient separatists. The danger which the Greek empire formerly, and which our own country lately, incurred, of finding among its schismatics a pernicious foreign faction, would cease with the intolerance of the magistrate, which both there and here occasioned that incalculable evil. The chieftains, not only of the embodied, but of the literary, sects, finding the ecclesiastic order open to them unconditionally, and without any subscribed definitions of opinion, would more generally embrace it: and all classes of public instructors, the men of letters and science, the poets and artists, might be conveniently patronized out of the revenues of the hierarchy. Thus, all sects, popular and philosophic, would acquire a common interest in the preservation of such a church, and would join in a chorus of *Esto perpetua*!

The patronage of the sovereign would remain as at present in point of amount; but as the number of claimants on public grounds would be increased, more of that patronage would be given to merit, and less to favouritism. The right of presenting prebends to laymen already resides in the Crown—Camden having been rewarded for his literary exertions by queen Elizabeth with a prebendal stall. A repeal of the Act of Uniformity would, in fact, extend this right of lay patronage indefinitely: and surely the patriotic statesman, instead of making a new pension for every new exertion, ought to hold it better to divert into an useful channel some of those preferments which are become superfluous to the encouragement of theological literature, and which only operate as bounties for advocating the cause of ecclesiastic monopoly and intolerance. Without burdening afresh the people, the means would thus exist of recompensing their real illustrators and benefactors: the mighty machine, erected by the efforts of a barbaric superstition, would retain its energies unimpaired, but be employed in diffusing the lessons of civilization, and in remunerating the toils of unbiassed learning and creative genius.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS I believe no description of Alderley Edge in Cheshire, and the Cobalt Mine lately discovered there, has yet been published, perhaps the inclosed account may be acceptable to your readers.

Alderley Edge is an eminence situated about five miles west from Macclesfield, from which place the road rises by an almost imperceptible ascent through narrow sandy lanes; the sand chiefly of a reddish-brown colour: so very gradual is the rise, that when you approach the western side declivity, which is much steeper, you are astonished with the vast extent of country which at once opens upon the sight. The whole plain of the county of Cheshire, with a part of Lancashire, stretching from the feet of the Derbyshire and Yorkshire hills to the sea: the pastures, woods, and villages, the towns of Stockport and Manchester, the distant smoke of the city of Chester, with the blue mountains of Wales on the horizon, form part of the features of the scene. On the eastern side rise the Derbyshire and Yorkshire hills, which are part of the central range that passes through these counties. The whole prospect comprises a scene of extensive and varied magnificence, which can scarcely be equalled in the kingdom. After a month's residence amongst the mines and naked mountains of the High Peak, a sudden view of so much fertility and grandeur was peculiarly exhilarating and delightful. The hill on which I stood is low, compared with most of our secondary hills: but being detached from the central range, and advanced several miles towards the plains

of Cheshire, there is nothing to obstruct the view from thence to the Irish sea. But this place is an object of more interest to the mineralogist than the picturesque tourist: in the space of a few acres, he may be presented with ores of most of the metals found in England, but placed in such situations, and presenting such appearances, as are rarely to be seen elsewere. The hill is evidently of alluvial formation, being composed chiefly of gravel, and soft white and reddish sand-stone; the white is intermixed with rounded quartz pebbles, the red with particles of mica. In some parts the red and white sand-stone assume a nearly stratified appearance; in others, the red stone intersects the white in very thin seams, branching in various directions. In the white sand-stone are found various ores of lead, as small portions of compact galena; and the same in a granular state intermixed with sand-stone. In other places, particles of blue and brown ore were collected in nodules of various sizes, and imbedded along with pebbles in the sand-rock, like currants in a pudding. The black ore or earth of lead, is here met with; and the carbonate or white ore; but intermixed, like the others, with sand-stone. These ores do not lie in regular veins, horizontally or vertically inclined, but are found in masses, or intersecting and mixing with the sand-stone and pebbles. In some few places there are appearances of a regular vein, in which there are seams of cawk interspersed between the sand-rock and the ore; but these appearances are soon lost, and the vein is broken off and thrown into a state of confusion. The cawk* is also mixed with quartz pebbles. These ores are found in considerable quantities, and smelted at the place, but they are in general poor in quality. Copper ore was formerly got here in large quantities, as appears by the scoriæ or slagg which remains. The works have been discontinued during nearly forty years. The copper was taken to Macclesfield; and, with calamine from Derbyshire, made into brass at that place. Last summer an attempt was made again to get the ore, and a furnace erected for reducing it. I was there the day after the trial, which had not succeeded, owing to the poorness of the ore, and want of skill in the persons employed. I could discern the presence of copper in small streaks in the product, by the assistance of a lens, and also on the irons employed to stir the ore when in fusion. The copper ores are found intermixed with those of lead, lying in the confused state I have described. Something like a regular vein was opened last summer, its direction nearly vertical, its width about three feet, with a floor of cawk interposed between the ore and the rock on one side; the other was united with the sand-rock. The ore, as it was called, was of a reddish-brown colour, extremely hard, with quartz pebbles imbedded within it. Neither its specific gravity, nor appearance, gave indication of the presence of copper. On trial, I found it precipitated that metal upon iron from a nitrous solution. It is more properly an iron-stone combined with copper pyrites, than an ore of copper: it contains very little of the latter metal. The most remarkable production of the place is cobalt ore, which was very recently discovered here, existing in the red sand-stone. It had long been unnoticed or employed in mending the roads, until a miner, who had worked upon the Continent, and seen the cobalt ores of Saxony, first discovered it in the estate of a gentleman in the neighbourhood. The attention of the tenants of the Alderley Mines was then directed to the subject, and the Cobalt mines were let for one thousand pounds per annum, to a company near Pontefract, in Yorkshire. The proprietor of Alderley Edge is Sir I. T. Stanley, bart. whose grounds and seat are in its immediate vicinity. The ores of cobalt, so valuable to the manufacturers of porcelain and paper, are very scarce in this island. They have been found in small quantities in Cornwall, chiefly of the kind called grey cobalt ore, which contains cobalt combined with iron and arsenic. The ore at Alderley is the black cobalt ochre of mineralogists. It is in the form of grains, of a bluish-black colour. The best specimens in colour and appearance, resemble grains of gunpowder, disseminated in red sand-stone, or lying in thin seams between the stone, which has a shistose or slaty fracture. It lies from eight to ten yards under the surface, and is got out in thin pieces, and separated afterwards as much as possible from the stone; it is then packed in tubs, and sent near Pontefract, where it is manufactured into smalt. Amidst the confusion of mineral substances

* I regret that I did not examine this substance more particularly; I suspect it to contain baroselenite and calc spar, like the cawk of Derbyshire.

substances at this place, there are some distinct features of regularity. The cobalt ore is stratified, and though near, is separate from the other ores: it is chiefly, if not entirely, in the red sand-stone. It lies near the surface, and is evidently of later formation than the other part of the hill; as the red sand-stone, where it is found, always lies upon, or intersects, the white. The latter stone is the repository of the other metals.

The quality of the smalt produced from it does not equal that made from foreign cobalt. Whether this inferiority arise from the nature of the ore, or some defect in the process of separation, may be doubtful. Cobalt is one of the most refractory metals in the hands of the chemical analyst. It is so intimately combined with iron, nickel, and arsenic, that its separation, in a state of perfect purity, is a process requiring great care, and attended with considerable difficulty. Cobalt, in its metallic form, has not hitherto been applied to any useful purpose. Amongst German miners cobalt ores were long known, before their nature or use was suspected. Finding frequently a black substance, which impeded their progress in the mines, cut across the metallic veins, and occasioned them much trouble, they called it *cobbel*, the name of a fearful dæmon, the genius of these subterranean abodes; against whose wicked machinations their priests had a Latin form of prayer, in which he is styled Gobalus. In Yorkshire, where many Saxon words are retained, ignorant nurses still appal the terrified imagination of children, with the threatened approach of Cobby.

The ores of cobalt are separated as much as possible from the other minerals with which they are combined; the blue oxyd is then fused with powdered flints, and forms the substance called zaffre, used to give the beautiful blue colouring to china. It is also employed in forming blue enamels. With a different portion of siliceous earth and potash, it forms a blue glass, which is afterwards finely pulverized and washed; this is smalt; which is used to give the blue tint to writing paper. From the coarse smalts are made the powder and stone-blue of commerce, used by laundresses. For nearly the whole of these articles we are indebted to the Continent. I think it is highly probable, that, were the western side of our island scientifically explored, many repositories of this valuable mineral would be found. The gentleman on whose adjoining estate the ore of cobalt was first found, has hitherto declined all offers for the purchase of it: it is believed to be of a superior quality to that at Alderley. The works of the company at Pontefract, owing to particular circumstances, and the difficulties attending other extensive speculations, were suspended at the close of the last year, 1810. The general appearance of the mineral substances at Alderley, their position and intermixture with rounded pieces of quartz, prove, I think, they have been washed down from higher metalliferous hills, once existing near the place; and that they have been carried and deposited in their present situation by currents and eddies, when the whole plains of the counties of Cheshire and Lancashire were covered with the sea; which has once been the case, there can be little doubt. The existence of pebbles in metallic veins is mentioned by Werner as occurring in Hesse, and other parts of Europe; and he adduces these facts in proof of his theory. The same appearances at Alderley, I think, prove only that the hill is composed from the debris and ruins of other mines and rocks, and that any general geological conclusions drawn from this place, would not be applicable to regular mining districts.

In a future Number I may probably offer some further observations on this part of the kingdom. In the mean time, I trust you will allow me to correct a notice respecting myself, which has been inserted in your Magazine of the last month, in which it is stated that I had discovered a new mode of analysing soils and minerals. The error probably arose from a mistaken idea of an undertaking in which I am engaged for the mineralogical survey and examination of estates, to ascertain the quality of the minerals by chemical analysis, and to accompany the survey with a manuscript description. In the proposals for the execution of this plan, I have laid claim to no discoveries, but such as are the legitimate deductions from mineralogical observation and chemical experiment. From these, if properly applied, landed proprietors might derive more advantage than from almost any other mode of national improvement; for hitherto, the application of mineralogical science to increase the value of land, has been greatly neglected in this country. ROBERT BAKEWELL.

Bury-street, St. James's.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AMONG the papers of a valued friend has been found the following analysis of Scott's *Human Life*, a poem of the last half century, which is now but little read, and which is, in fact, a versified and embellished translation of the celebrated Greek *Picture of Cebes*, the model of so many modern allegories. Dr. Johnson, in his *Vision of Theodore*, has profusely borrowed from it; and to Aikin's *Hill of Science* it has perhaps, though less obviously, furnished some hints. Scott's poem, if elegant, is diffuse and tedious; but, as its moral tendency entitles it to lasting respect, it may possibly be welcome to your readers to possess a concise sketch of its contents.

The poem introduces certain strangers, who are are ushered into a Theban temple, where votive offerings were suspended, and whose attention is drawn by a tablet, designed for a picture of Human Life. It represented a walled court, whence rose another; and higher still, a third. At the gate of the nether area a vast crowd seemed to wait.

A hierophant approaches the strangers, and, after a short preliminary address, expounds to them the delineation.

The "natal" gate, represents the numbers thronging into mortal life. On one side the good genius of mankind exhibits the code of Reason and Delusion, on the other offers a bowl, whence all drink, some to fatal excess, others but taste, less erring and less blind.

He then proceeds to describe the first court, or the Sensual Life, with its attendant moral. The Desires, Pleasures, and Opinions, entice with powerful charms the unguarded mind. Happy those whom Wisdom tutors, and consigns to right opinions.

The strangers then behold a globe on which stands Fortune, blind, frantic, and deaf, whose tottering and unstable ball, when most trusted to, is most likely to deceive the footstep. Fortune is adored, or curst, by her various suitors, according to their success.

Their attention is next directed to the garden of Sensuality. Here

Sin her powerful spells employs;
See Lewdness, loosely zon'd, her bosom bares;
See Riot her luxurious bowl prepares.

There stands Avidity, and dimpling Adulation—all in watch for prey; while the prodigal, bereft at length of all resource, are left in the dire gripe of Punishment.

The Cave of Punishment is next described. At its entrance the Furies:

In sentry see these haggard crones, whose brows
Rude locks o'erhang, a frown their forehead plows;
High brandishing her lash, with stern regard
Stands Punishment, an ever-waking ward;
While sullen Melancholy mopes behind,
Fix'd, with her head upon her knees reclin'd;
And, frantic with remorseful fury, there
Fierce Anguish stamps, and rends her shaggy hair.

Loud Lamentation, wild Despair, are also personified; and to some of these the captive is consigned,

Unless, rare guest, Repentance o'er the gloom
Diffuse her radiance, and repeal his doom.

In this case, the hand-maids of Truth, Right Opinion, and Good Desire, lead him to True Wisdom, who is sometimes personated by False Philosophy.

The strangers now enquire by what distinctive marks the true can be known from the counterfeit Wisdom. Their regard is directed to the second court, in which is pourtrayed the Studious Life. Here are assembled wrangling sophists, fanciful poets, laborious pedants;

All, who in learned trifles spin their wit,
Or comment on the works by triflers writ.

In the walks of this academic court certain active and bewitching females are present, who resemble lewd harlots, and who frequently entangle Art, Wit, and Reason, in their toils; until awakened to a sense of their condition, the seduced shall have found

Th' exalted way to Truth's enlightened ground:

and, having quaffed her cathartic, are cleansed, healed, and saved. Yet, by loitering here, they are still in danger of degeneracy.

The strangers now ask the faithful road,
Which mounts us to the joys of Truth's abode.

A strait and lonely gate is pointed out, its avenue a rugged rocky soil; beyond the wicket rises the craggy mountain of Difficulty:

each edge a brink
Whence to vast depth dire precipices sink.

Two sister figures stand on the mountain, Continence and Patience, stationed there by Wisdom, to urge on her sons. These generous guides, swift descending, draw up their trembling charge, "with their own force his panting breast they arm," and assist his progress along the road to Virtue, whose

whose blissful land is freed from the annoyance

Of thorny evil, or perplexing fear.

The third court, or the Virtuous Life, is now to be examined by the strangers. Lofty groves, and delicious bowers, encircling a luminous enamelled meadow, are there depicted: these are the abode of all the Virtues, and of Happiness, whose palace, encircled by a golden wall, has a gate of diamond.

Hence are expelled Blindness and Error, and high-boasting Pride, Intemperance, Lust, Wrath, Avarice, and all the Plagues which, in the first court, oppressed the pupil. On his admission, the Virtues approach to hail their enraptured guest.

See Knowledge grasping a refulgent star;
See Fortitude in panoply of war;
Justice her even scale aloft displays,
And rights both human and divine she weighs.

There Moderation, Liberality, Temperance, Meekness, Probity, attend to lead their votary to Happiness, the rewarder of the just.

They are then directed to a lofty castle. This majestic pile extends its front above a hill, whose boundless prospect commands the courts below. Within the porch, high on a jasper throne, sits Happiness, the imperial mother, who adorns her hero with a starry crown,

honourable meed
Of conquests won by many a valiant deed.

The curiosity of the strangers enquires what conquests. They learn that these were of the moral kind: that he had subdued the Bad Habits, formidable beasts, to which he was once a weak prey, nearly devoured; until rouzed from his sloth, he attacked them and curbed with a powerful chain. The hierophant describes these foes of mankind, Error, Ignorance, Impatience, Incontinence, Avarice, and numbers more; and again panegyrizes, as man's proper bliss, independent of power and wealth, a self-approving conscience, the true substantial peace.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

BEFORE the destruction of monasteries, the poor were under the protection of the church, afterwards committed to parish-officers; and the very excellent principle established by the statute of Elizabeth, for their food, clothing, and employment, was only defeated by the mode adopted for enforcing it—the principle was national; the practice, parochial. Limiting the burthen to a mere parochial fund, laid the foundation of the evils which followed; these have rendered the machinery so very complex, that very few, even of the lawyers themselves, understand the subject. The number of legal decisions of the superior courts upon Settlement Cases, from the Quarter Session, form as complete a code of laws for bewildering and confounding the judgment, as ingenuity could suggest.

This statute, in the same breath in which it announced a great national principle, crippled and bound it in swaddling-clothes, by declaring, that every parish should maintain its *own* poor; for, questions arising who where to be considered as the poor of the parish, several acts afterwards passed to ascertain them. To enter into the detail would be tedious; but from the multiplicity of statutes and decisions, the settlement of the poor now depends upon ten distinct general heads: *Birth, Apprenticeship, Certificate, Estate, Hiring and Service, Marriage, Office, Purchase, Rating*, and *Renting a Tenement*. Funds destined to the relief of the languid and distressed, have been dissipated in attempting to remove the burthen of maintenance from limits, in which the unhappy wanderer sought shelter.

For more than two centuries have the poor been driven up and down, often afflicted with disease and infirmity, to the imminent danger of life. Let us imagine a poor woman just delivered of a child, deserted by her husband, and cast upon the parish, waiting for the Doctor's certificate of her being sufficiently recovered to be removed to a distant settlement in an inclement season. Upon such occasion, an appeal to the passions may be fairly allowed, for it is only by arousing the feelings, we hope to meliorate the condition of the poor.

National protection is not confined to locality, nor can the pauper receive a better or cheaper maintenance, by transporting him to a place of settlement near 200 miles.

If the desire for reform be sincere, we must not affect alarm at novelty in practice, convinced by experience of the utter insufficiency of particular systems: to suffer them to remain, is shutting our eyes against the light, and sinning against conviction. To meliorate what is false, is a vain attempt; radical defects may be removed, but never admit of improvement. Many laws have passed; and as many thousands pursuing the same plan, would be equally fruitless. What is the cause of the removal? the answer is, to get rid of the burthen

burthen Then let the fund be *national*, and instantly vanish parish removals, appeals, certificates, and settlement cases, with all the miserable train of endless litigation upon questions of no other importance, than as the poor man's natural liberty is abridged, and to encourage a practice which obstructs labour, and is therefore at once an injury to the state and an aggravation of distress. Treating the poor as the children of a particular district, is a petty expedient; and this forsooth, because it was the place where their parents were born, or casually resided. Is not the king intitled to their allegiance, as members of the state; and are they, on account of poverty, to be excluded from the ordinary pale of protection, and to be imprisoned within their own parish? The enjoyment of natural liberty, not incompatible with public safety, might be allowed as their consolation—Their country should be their settlement, the nation their guardians.

In order to economy, the plan must be simple and universal. Under the fostering hand of national protection, the poor would feel that they have a home to fight for, a country to defend. This grand object accomplished, the vessel of state, although on a dangerous sea, in a tempest, may yet brave the storm; but when every heart and hand are wanted in the steerage, leave none to perish on the rocks, nor unprotected after her arrival in port.

1st. Establish a national fund by an equal annual pound-rate on all visible property throughout the country; the first not exceeding the average of the present rates.

2d. Establish Boards of Governors, applicable as near as may be to an equal number of inhabited houses; one in the most extensive parish; and where two or more are of nearly an equal extent, they may for this purpose be joined, under the direction of the Quarter Session.

3d. Justices resident within the division, qualified for governors, to act with six others, returned by the division, chosen by ballot: each person assessed, to vote.

4th. Appoint three sets of treasurers, for promptitude in payments, and to facilitate reimbursements to districts and counties in which the expenditures may have exceeded their respective quotas—a treasurer for each district, a county and a national treasurer; the rates payable to the treasurer of the district; declare the balance annually; let him accordingly receive from, or pay to, the county treasurer; the latter, in like manner, receive from, or pay to, the national treasurer. The accounts of district treasurers certified to the county treasurers, those of the latter to the national treasurer: deficiency in the national treasury provided for by the ensuing rate. Districts, guilty of wanton excess in expenditure, chargeable with it.

5th. Paupers not removable without their consent; and all removals with such consent, at the public expence, subject to the discretion of the Board of Governors.

6th. The Boards may convert parish workhouses, or any other parochial building, into temporary lodgings for them within the district, and out of the savings may erect schools of industry, purchase materials and implements for their employment, appoint officers, and make weekly allowances to each pauper, or family, according to the numbers.

7th. All beggars to be apprehended and conveyed before the governors, who should commit them to hard labor to the House of Correction within the district, or for the county, for one week: for every subsequent offence, the quantum of the preceding punishment doubled.

8th. The Boards to make other regulations necessary to forward the general plan, and to carry the law into execution.

For the Monthly Magazine.

On the COMPULSIVE BINDING-OUT *of* POOR CHILDREN APPRENTICES, *without their own, or the consent of their* PARENTS.

I HAVE omitted longer than I could have wished, the case of binding-out as an apprentice a child to a great distance from the father by compulsion.

If proper persons can be found in the same parish, they ought certainly to be preferred.

The act of binding-out a child, without either its own consent or that of its parents, tends so much to violation of humanity and natural right, without which there is no true policy, that it ought to be most strictly watched. It depends on 43 Eliz. c. 2. § 5, which is the foundation of the English system of the Poor Laws. I cannot say that I think this the best part of it. By this act, a male child, if it appear that his parents are not able to maintain it, either the child or they being chargeable to the parish, may be bound out to twenty-one, and a female to twenty-one,

or marriage, by the parish-officers, with the assent of two justices, to be apprentices where they shall see convenient.

And it has been determined, that both justices must be present, for that it is a judicial* act, and not merely ministerial; they being bound to exercise their best deliberation as to the fitness of the person, the place, and the employment, to which the apprentice is to be bound. It would be void, if they were not both present at the binding: their assent is not formal, but necessary; and they are bound to withhold it if they see any reasonable objection.

It is manifest that *convenient* means what is *fitting*, (καθηκον) in every view. The circumstances of the case must be peculiar and clear, and very strongly proved, that would justify binding-out to a very great distance from the dwelling of the child, or of the parent; much more from almost one side of the island to the other.

If an evident abuse of power should in any such case be detected, the justices would, of course, be criminally answerable; either by indictment or information, according to the circumstances; or the father might bring an action of special trespass on the case.

The binding-out of apprentices at the age of ten years, under 3 Anne, c. 6, is certainly an exceedingly strong instance of legislative interference.

P.S. Where an incorporated hundred interfered to bind-out a child to service, without consent of the child, the legislature not having entrusted them with such a power, it met with the strongest reprehension from Lord Chief Justice Ellenborough.

I should greatly doubt the validity of a binding under either Act, where the child was not present at the binding: for how otherwise are the justices to judge of its fitness to be bound as proposed.

ILLNESS MITIGABLE BY MUSIC.

In a late illness, which has been and is the subject of public solicitude, I take the liberty of intimating, and especially considering the habitual predilection of the sufferer for the highest compositions in that divine art, that the disorder may be at least considerably alleviated, and possibly even removed, by music; meaning, assuredly, music of the slow, soft, and soothing, kind. In the selection, care would of course be taken, if it should be thought adviseable to try its influence, to avoid every thing likely to excite painful associations, or any strong emotion.

The tranquillising power of music is no new idea. It is a fact of repeated experience, more or less observed in every age and country; and whether we regard that assemblage of sensative powers, which we call our body, or that active energy which we denominate mind, the salutary and benign influence of harmonious sound appears every way conformable to Nature.

Nov. 22, 1810. CAPEL LOFFT.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WAS exceedingly glad to see the subject of the present war taken up by your correspondent, "A True Briton;" and I further hope that it will be resumed in every succeeding Magazine, till the thing itself, melancholy and distressing in every point of view, shall wholly cease to exist.

Descriptions of this kind, in order to leave behind them a due impression on the reader's mind, should be as brief as possible; and therefore I shall instantly proceed to answer your correspondent's questions.

1. What are the English fighting for?

I was about to amend this interrogatory, and to make it "compelled to fight for," till I recollected that, from the most artful means that perhaps have ever been practised, the very people themselves have been deluded into a belief in the justice and necessity of the measure. Indeed, a very considerable portion of the public, in the various shapes of loan-mongers, contractors, army-agents, newspaper editors, tax-gatherers, gun-smiths, gun-powder merchants, and merchants of all kinds, are most materially benefited by a continuation of the war. The wild beasts too at the City Menagerie, the Stock-Exchange, are incessantly grunting against peace, or roaring for eternal war, that they may fatten on the carcases of innocent men. All the jubilee tribe too are greatly interested on this occasion; and there is some reason to fear that they, or their descendants, will celebrate another jubilee for the fiftieth year of the war. Even a branch of the constitution itself, the chief member of which we declare, and indeed happily know to be incapable of doing wrong, might be implicated in the suspicion of being interested in the profits of the war, if we did not likewise know that all the profits, or *droits*, as they are legally termed, were

* T. 29, E. III. K. v. Hamstall Ridware.

were generously applied towards the reduction of the public expences, or in rewarding the merits and services of eminent characters. But to return to the question: it is to gratify all the above classes, with the last exception; it is to humour and administer to the spleen and malice of clumsy, baffled, and disappointed, ministers, against a successful foe, who has by their means alone been elevated to his present height of glory and pre-eminence; it is to satisfy their unquenchable thirst after power and patronage, that we are still pursuing a hopeless and indefinite contest, and that we are bleeding at every pore.

2. What have been the motives and objects of those persons who are the promoters and abettors of this war?

Their motives and objects are to enrich themselves and their adherents at the public expence; to accumulate all the wealth, and consequently the power, of the country into their own hands; and by the continuance of a war of unexampled expenditure, and which has created taxes to an amount unknown in any other time or country, to extinguish the middle classes of society, and to depress that spirit of independance which, by constitutional exertions, could alone defeat their purposes.

3. How are we to account for the apparent apathy and indifference of the great mass of the people to the destructive, impoverishing, and truly calamitous, effects of this long-protracted war? The answer is variously—as 1. From the gross and general corruption of the times. 2. From the selfishness of the commercial part of the community, which, whilst it maintains by means of war carried on at the expence of others, a proud pre-eminence in wealth, feels not for the distresses of those who are ruined by the war, and its unjust and unequal pressure.

3. From the monopoly of wealth in the hands of a few persons, and the consequent interest which those persons have, and the unfortunate power they possess, of governing and deluding others.

4. From the interest which the numerous classes of individuals adverted to in the answer to question 1, have in the prosecution and continuance of the war.

5. From the great mass of the people themselves being driven from necessity to get money by every means in their power, whether honest or otherwise; from the consequent destruction of the moral principle, as well as of the means, and even time, to occupy themselves in the concerns of the state, or in sober reflection on the miseries that await them: and fourthly, though not lastly, by any means, from the terror that almost every honest individual feels of the consequences to his interest, from any resistance to the principles of those on whom they may have dependance.

Liverpool, Nov. 8, 1810. Z.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the Life of Mr. Beddoes, lately published by me, an accidental error has been detected, which I should be happy to avail myself of the medium of your Magazine to correct.

From the account given at page 389, it would appear as if Dr. Craufuird had expressed a wish that further advice should be called in, when the alarming change had already taken place, which so shortly preceded Dr. Beddoes's dissolution. The fact however is, as I have since been informed, that this wish was expressed not by Dr. Craufuird, but by some members of the family, and, though complied with on his part, was accompanied by a remark that it must necessarily be useless. J. E. Stock.

Bristol, Dec. 19, 1810.

For the Monthly Magazine.

On CONTINENTAL SUBSTITUTES *to remedy the* SCARCITY *of* SUGAR.

By a German.

THE still-repeated attempts of the people of the Continent to find out some tolerable substitute for West India sugar, evidently proves that those already discovered, are not fully satisfactory, and that all the improvements and refinements of art and science have not been able to supply the obvious deficiency of this almost indispensable article to the comfort of life, to which the greatest part of Europe is condemned, by the stubbornness of a tyrannic usurper. The endeavours of Dr. Achard to procure it from turnips, &c. are too old and too well-known to need to be mentioned. Two other experiments seem about to share the same fate.

1. *M. Parmentier's Syrup of Grapes.*—This syrup was at first so much approved of in the south of France, that in the autumn of 1808 nearly 200,000 cwt. were made, each valued at 100 franks, and it was called *Sirop de Parmentier*, to declare the common sentiments of gratitude entertained towards its inventor. In the month of December,

1807, M. Foaques, *Chimiste Manufacturier*, as he styles himself, published the result of his enquiries into the nature of this kind of syrup obtained from grapes growing near Paris, and in the beginning of the last year, the following remarks:

1. That 4 hundred weight of the must of these grapes evaporated at the heat of 30 degrees of M. Reaumur's thermometer, produces 125 pounds of syrup, without any art or extraneous addition, congealing into crystals of a spherical shape; and these being dried on linen cloths, through which all the more fluid moisture passes, a quantity weighing about 75 pounds is left.

2. That there remains, after the crystals are pressed out with proper force, 60 pounds.

3. That after having been purified and refined, it yields 40 pounds of beautiful cassonade sugar.

4. That, should this be again refined and clarified, so as to possess a whiteness equal to French Orleans sugar, it may be formed into loaves like the West India sugar, but at a reduction of the quantity to 16 pounds.

5. That it is in this shape so compact and firm in all its parts, as to be able to bear exportation.

6. That a single pound evaporated to sugar lumps, leaves only 10 or 11 ounces.

II. *The Reverend Mr. Schregel's Sugar from the Stalks of Turkey Wheat.*—Several years ago, Mr. Schregel, Pastor of Schwedt, tried to extract a syrup from the stalks of Turkey wheat, and the experiments made on a small quantity were very successful. He sowed a whole acre, Magdeburgh measure, (about $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre English) with five *metzen*, (somewhat more than $\frac{4}{5}$ of a bushel) of this grain, which produced about one *wispel*, (or $57\frac{5}{6}$ London bushels,) in grain, and about 250 pounds of leaves, at the same time that four horse-waggon loads of turnips grew in the intermediate spaces. The heads, after the grain is taken off, are a very profitable fuel, and yield ashes, of which one-fourth part is potash. Mr. Schregel made a report on this subject to the king of Prussia, offering to publish instructions relative to the best mode of cultivation, and to explain the means by which the whole might be turned to the greatest advantage. His majesty commanded his privy counsellor, Mr. Thaer, to examine the facts more closely, and to report accordingly.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the Monthly Magazine of last month, I observe a claim to the invention of the means of relieving ships in distress by firing a shot fastened to a rope, made by Mr. Carey. I think it but justice to others to mention, that near twenty years ago, I remember the same mode was suggested by Mr. Edward Brim, a brazier, of Portsea; and the experiment was actually tried, as I understand, in the presence of two naval officers of the first eminence. A similar experiment was tried here about fifteen years ago, by a serjeant Bell, of the Artillery. How far Mr. Carey, or Captain Manby, is entitled to the merit of the discovery, may therefore be very fairly questioned.

W. N.

Portsea, Jan. 14, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN reply to Whistensis, on the game of Whist, I should conceive when A.A. win two double games, and B.B. one single, A.A. have gained four points: for this reason, viz. A.A.'s two double games constitute a rubber, or five points; but B.B. having won a single game, deduct it from A.A.'s score, which leaves four points.

If A.A. win two doubles, and B.B. one double, three points are in favor of A.A.: likewise, when A.A. win one double, and one single, and B.B. one single, A.A. gain three points: when A.A. win one double and one single, and B.B. one double, A.A. gain two: when A.A. win two singles, and B.B. another single, A.A. gain two: when A.A. get two doubles, and B.B. none, A.A. must gain a bumper, which consists of five points; when A.A. get two singles, and B.B. none, A.A. gain three: and, in the instance of A.A. winning two singles, and B.B. one double, A.A. consequently gain only one point thereby.

A.A. and B.B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR Yorkshire correspondent of last month, 'A Constant Reader,' desires I would give him information on the following points: 'The species of grapes formerly raised in the vineyards of this country; and whether there be any treatise extant in our language, which describes

describes the method of training the vine, adopted in the wine countries;" by which expression (wine) I apprehend his question to extend to the process of making the wine, that precious liquor being naturally the object of the vine culture.

As to the species of grapes formerly in use, I know of no means by which such information can be obtained, since, notwithstanding our press is overladen with tracts on the subject of almost every article of culture, it is remarkably short on that of the grape. Perhaps some light might be obtained from the compilations of Barnaby Goge, Gervase Markham, and others of their time; and since, from Bradley and Laurence, and from the county histories of those districts more peculiarly adapted by soil and climate to the vine culture. Speechley's Culture of the Vine, is the only treatise of the present time, which has reached my knowledge, and with his book I have yet proceeded no farther than the title-page, so cannot ascertain whether it will furnish the desired information. With respect to my own opinion, formed on probability and some enquiry, the sorts of grapes used in our vineyards of old in Gloucestershire, Kent, Surry, Essex, and other counties, were the white and black, now found among the middling and lower housekeepers of those parts; the same varieties, in all probability, which are also found in Yorkshire.

The method of training the vine in the wine countries, I apprehend, is of little consequence to us, whose climate will not admit its adoption. In consequence, we may always find the necessity of adhering to our established plan, of confining the out-door culture to our buildings, unless indeed it might be extended by the mode of *sheltered espaliers*, of which I purpose to make experiment. Mr. Gibbs, seedsman to the Board of Agriculture, I observed, several years since, had some vines at Brompton, trained to stakes; but as I have not seen them of late, I conclude, although I am not certain, that they did not succeed. However, granting the shelter of a wall is absolutely necessary to the vine in this country, there are very many inhabitants of both town and country, so well provided in that respect, as to be able to raise grapes enough to furnish their own table with wine. In the metropolis even, where, in some parts grapes both black and white, succeed well, what an immensity might be grown! But the object is to make the wine, after we have provided the grapes: that is to say, real wine, and not that wretched sugared and baby-slipslop, which passes muster under the denomination of home-made wine; and which, were it capable of making an Anacreon drunk, it would be rather with eructation than inspiration. Colonel Thornton's late Tour in France, and the Histories of the Cape of Good Hope, I think, give some account both of training the vine, in those parts, and the process of wine-making. The chief difference, as I understand, between their wine-manufacture and ours, and one reason of their high superiority, is the total absence of water in their process, their wine being the pure fermented juice of the grape, with little or no additional ingredient but brandy; and in the red wines of Portugal, a certain root, both for strength and colour sake.

The pure grape-juice of this country, however, it is said on experience, will make nothing but vinegar, it turning sour in a very short time; in course, that our wine-makers are compelled to the common process of boiling, and using water and sugar. This arises, we may suppose, from the inferior quality of our grapes, which should yet be a motive to us not to lower that quality still farther by the addition of water; and I have this year made the experiment, providing, as far as my small skill will admit, to counteract that acidity which I really found to result, as I had been previously informed. Any farther information on this, or other subjects, in my power to communicate, shall always be most heartily at the service of the Monthly Magazine.

Middlesex, Dec. 16. L.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MIGHT not debtors, and those who are put in prison, but not to be hung, as in America, be made to work to support themselves? Might not much useful labour, in this way, be performed in the Fleet, the King's Bench, and other prisons in England, as well as Scotland and Ireland. Besides helping to support themselves, and forming a fund, on their release from prison, would not this keep many of them from idle pernicious habits, often the chief cause of their becoming prisoners at all. The making a prisoner work, and live soberly, would naturally tend to reform him from luxu-

urious habits; for, where sobriety and utility end, luxury begins.

Walthamstow, JAMES HALL.
Dec. 15, 1810.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING, during an excursion last summer through some of the north-western counties, paid a visit to Hagley and the Leasowes, and having visited Hagley first, I was much struck with the vast difference between the appearance of that and the Leasowes. Of Hagley, my opinion can be conveyed in few words; it is elegance itself: and the very great neatness in which it is kept, does great credit to Lord Lyttelton. As for the Leasowes, it is in complete ruin, as far as neglect can make it so. But I must say, that there exists yet a certain romantic air, not dependant upon order or neatness, which struck me very forcibly indeed, and sufficient to make it now well worth the attention of all lovers of picturesque beauty. The ascent by Miss Dolman's Urn is beautiful, and, in my opinion, equals any description by poets or painters. Had there been an Album in the house, I am not sure that I might not have offended hospitality by the following lines:

Rude truth, ingenuous, must the minstrel sing,
Who midst these wilds hath wandered with regret;
Behold! o'er ruins wave our Shenstone's groves,
And the long grass round many a poet's urn,
Rankles and rots; where erst the classic seat
Which Lyttelton or Thomson deign'd to grace,
Lies down the gross-fed ox, or roving sheep
Herd and intrude; no welcome visitants,
Save to the wight whom Fate hath o'er these shades
Unseemly plac'd; the waters roll reproof,
And many a spring a gurgling censure heaves.
Spirit of Shenstone, ne'er forgive the wrong,
The foul offence against the laws of Taste!
And ye, O sylvan shades! who even now,
Amid the ruin rudely scattered round,
Inspire the song of other days, and wake
Such better feeling, which even Shenstone's self
Might envy the possession; mark the steps
Of that unseemly wight, whose foul neglect
Your very roots shall tell; O let him hear
Nor linnet, nor the thrush, nor nightingale,
Amongst your quivering leaves; but in their stead
Let the owl's daily and nocturnal hoot
For ever round his dwelling still be heard;
Ye waters murmer not; ye groves your shade
Withhold; and let the summer sun's hot ray
Scorch him in punishment for such foul wrong.

I cannot conclude upon this subject without observing, that to neglect a plan of such acknowledged beauty as the Leasowes, is, in my opinion, no light offence. Such situations become in some sort a national concern, and the character of Englishmen is involved in the disgrace. What, shall it be said, that, at the commencement of the nineteenth century, our taste for the elegant and the beautiful, is gone; that what has been nursed with so much care, is neither regretted nor disapproved, in being suffered to go to ruin! Forbid it genius! Forbid it men of taste! Forbid it inhabitant of the Leasowes! whoever thou art; and let not the next summer pass without some attempt to renew the former beauty and elegance of the domains of the admired Shenstone.

Whilst upon the subject of poetry and poetic ground, I may be permitted to fill up the corner of the sheet by a close translation of those beautiful lines of Catullus, quoted a few Magazines past, in your Lycæum of Ancient Literature, beginning "*Ut flos in septis secretus*," &c. Some copies, I observe, have "Nullo *convulsus* aratro;" your's is, "Nullo *contusus* aratro," in the next line. Perhaps the difference is not very material; however, I prefer *convulsus*.

As springs the flower in gardens fenc'd around,
Unknown to beasts, no plough disturbs the ground;
Soft airs improve it; sun and showers conspire,
Of youths and maidens many the desire;
The same when cropp'd, its beauties all decay'd,
No more's desir'd by any youth or maid;
So, while the virgin yet untouch'd remains,
She's dear to friends, belov'd of all the swains;
But when deflower'd, her charms no more appear,
Or sweet to youth, or to the maidens dear.

Jan. 2, 1811. SOMERSETIENSIS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE but just seen the remark of *Londinensis*, p. 411. He calls no names, and I will reply with the respect which he seems to merit. I beg him to recollect the Marine Society, the decision

sion of Mr. Malthus on the question of War, and of the Bishop of Landaff, in reply to Payne. I apprehend that there is less vice in a line-of-battle ship than a manufactory; and if 150,000 persons are at once thrown out of employ, burglaries, &c. may be expected: I have seen numbers of invalided soldiers, improved characters. As to Britanicus, who, in his heavy, dry, obtuse basting, has railed at me, and contradicted all the great writers on law and political economy, though I put my name, and wrote with temper and good intention, he will of course sing out,

Rule Britania, Britania rule the waves,
For *Brions* never shall be slaves.

(I presume he will leave out a *t*, because he has left out an *n*,) which I shall applaud greatly with Shakespeare's owl, echoing

Tu-whit, tu-whoo, a *merry* note;

a degree of spirits, at which this hard-working writer will be surprised.

T. D. Fosbrooke.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HERE present you with a subject of some importance to all Europe, and to the history of the world. I send it without comparing its contents with the properties of things relating to it. I must acknowledge, that in my first attempting the following investigation, I had some apprehensions of failure, from the consideration of the unsuccessful labours of the learned of every age, on the same subject. But when I reflected, that, of the import of old names, scarcely one in five hundred had been rightly rendered; and that among the attempts of the learned, the names which have been explained in your Magazine had been as much mistaken as to import, as the names *Celtæ* and *Cymbri*: when, in fine, I have abundantly shewn, that the meaning of old names is no mystery; that they were contrived in a very early age of the world, and formed with great art, whilst mankind used the same terms for the same features of Nature; and that at this day these terms, or their roots, are to be found in the Celtic language: I say, when I considered these things, I saw no more reason for relinquishing my enquiries on the words *Celtæ* and *Cymbri*, than I had during my investigation of the word *Caledonii*, who were the ancient Highlanders; but of whom learned men had been as much mistaken, as they now are concerning the Celtæ and the Cimbri.

"The best author on the subject of the Celtes," says General Vallancey, "is Monsieur Brigande, who, in 1762, published a small pamphlet, addressed to the learned academies of Europe, under the title of Dissertation sur les Celtes Brigantes; printed at Breghente dans le Tirol."

The following letter is also on the Celtes, which I address to those who will carefully examine the subject.

It is granted by historians, that fathers, and heads of families, were the first sovereigns, and that the patriarchal was the most ancient form of government. Hence mankind must have originally migrated in families; and time and necessity only, from the great number of these, formed nations. The first inhabitants coming in families, brought no *national* name; nor were any denominations first given to places, but such as their natural situations implied. In time, however, tribes became numerous, and more general communication with each other became necessary; and now denominations of villages and districts were regulated, and more distinct appellations were given them.

In Britain there were few inland provinces, and the maritime districts took synonymous names, expressive of their situations on the sea, in the same manner as towns on streams, from the water which flowed by them. But provinces in kingdoms took also names from their hills, from streams, and other features; and, as lands were to be portioned and distinguished by names, for knowing one part from another, so also would the different districts of kingdoms be distinguished, in which these portions were situated. Hence then were kingdoms very early divided into portions, and soon after into provinces. But kingdoms were not only divided thus, but continents must also have been thus divided into nations and kingdoms: and, as to the people of provinces would be given a *provincial* name, so also to the inhabitants of kingdoms would be given a *national* name, corresponding with their natural boundaries and situations.

These principles, Mr. Editor, cannot reasonably be controverted. The word Celtes has been supposed to be a name given in the earliest ages to the descendants of Gomer; and it hath always been understood that his progeny peopled nearly

nearly all Europe. The word has been said to imply horsemen, warriors, men of the woods, men with long hair and with tails, but whether these tails were of long hair, or such as Lord Monboddo describes belonging to his men in one of the Nicobar islands, I dare not decide. They have been derived also from Celtus, a son of Hercules and Polyphemia, and from many other inapplicable etymons. From these, and others which I shall quote, you will, Mr. Editor, scarcely know the Celts; but I will endeavour to point out the import of their name satisfactorily to your readers.

In doing this, you must not expect me to begin with Gomer, nor to trace them from Noah to Wales; you will allow me to survey a small part of the globe only, to view its features and its provinces.

An antiquary or historian describes the remains of a people, a country, or place; but the import of the name by which this people, country, or place, is known, having rested in Cimmerian darkness from the earliest times, is always mistaken or omitted. I will therefore attempt to lay down a few more rules to dissipate this darkness. If, in doing this, I can arrest a mania with which Fancy has infected wise, learned, and really good men, of all ages, in tracing their descents, my labour will be fully compensated.

Settlements, districts, provinces, and kingdoms, were in the earliest ages of the world, first named from their principal features. The Hill Border, the Head Border, or the Water Border, in description, often reach to a great extent within or beyond this Hill, Head, or Water. The Dobuni of our own country were the Stream-Borderers, from *Dob*, a Stream, and *En*, or *An*, varied to *Un*, a term for Border Land. These were also called the *Huiccii*, from Ic, Uic, or Wick, Border Land; and some of these people lived far from the Stream which gave them name. The Canti inhabited lands far from their *Head* which gave them name. The Belgæ, derived from *Bel* Border, and *Ge* Land, had inhabitants far from their Border; and their name was translated *Ham*, or Border, by the Saxons, who never dreamt of their being any more the descendants of the Belgæ of the continent, than were the Canti, the Regni, or other nations of this island. Land on the coast, often gave name to a great extent of land in the interior. Thus the Head of Lands in Spain which runs into the ocean, will be found to have given name to the whole of that kingdom. In like manner, the Headland of France gave denomination to a great part of that kingdom. But Headlands and Hills were very often described by the same words; and hence the hills on the borders of kingdoms, may also appropriately give names to their Border Lands.

These principles being understood, I will now explain the name of a country referred to by all writers, ancient and modern. They say, that from Gomer came the *Galatæ*. I will not deny this *probable* conjecture; but from the principles here laid down, I am to shew that *Galatia* took its name from the features of the country only. It is easy to conceive that the increase of mankind must have produced nations, and *national* names, as above described: *Galatia* is such an one.

Monsieur Brigande says, "that it is the universal opinion of all authors who have written on the origin of nations, that the Celtes were the children of Gomer, the eldest son of Japhet. This nation, from which so many others have sprung, have preserved the name of their progenitor from the most early age after the deluge, down to the present days." I will not follow this author, but refer to him: he acknowledges that it is easier to find an etymology for the name Celts, than to prove it to be a true one; but he renders it from the Hebrew word *Galetha*, thrust out at a distance, pushed forwards. The Greek and Latin languages, he says, offer no resource for this etymology. Monsieur Perron, on the Celtes, mistaking the root of *Cal* or *Cale*, a head or hill, in finding the name Celtæ, supposes it to mean an *harbour* or *port*, which signifies, he says, the same with the Celtæ. He here indeed exactly hits the spelling, but mistakes the root from whence it came, and consequently the true meaning. He elsewhere however contradicts himself in this, as well as in a variety of other cases, and supposes "the word Celta, as well as Gaul, to imply powerful, valiant, or valorous." The Greeks, he says, also gave the name Galatæ to the Gauls. But the Celtæ, at least a part of them, this author states, were called Cimbrians, and Cimmerians. The word Cimbri, he inapplicably derives from the Latin Cimber, and this from Kimber or Kimper, which, in the Celtic, (he says) is a warrior. As for Cimmerian, it is what the ancient Grecians (he says) softened out of Cimbri, or Cimbrian; and here he

is

is again mistaken. He then states that a very ancient colony, no one ever knew when, or how, I believe, "of the Celtæ, gave name to the Cimbric Chersonesus;" but here no proof is adduced, except that the Celtes had been accounted Cimmerians. His whole treatise is built on the unfounded supposition, that men gave names to nations: his labour therefore to trace and fix Celtic colonies in Europe and Asia, is great; but his proofs of colonization are attended with so many absurdities, and so many old words are used without being analysed, and without being given applicable imports, that you can rely on no premises which he assumes; and yet he says so many things which are worthy of notice, that he has been recommended by good authors. "From the word *Cal*, a harbour, or *Calis*, the Romans, he thinks, formed Portus Iccius;" but he knew not the import of Calis, nor Iccius. Of the first of these, the ending in *Is*, means little, or low; and *Ic* is often a diminutive in names; hence Calis may imply the little Port; and Portus Iccius, the same: but *Calis* has a low projecting point of land; and *Cal*, in this name, may mean Head, and *Is* imply low, which would exactly describe this territory, or head. What he says of Portus Cale, or Portugal, is more reasonable than most of his derivations: but of the import of Lusitania, he is totally in the dark; as he is also of Lysbon, or Lisbon. But to return to *Galatia*.—This comes from *Col*, or *Cal*, an head, (which is also written *Gal*) as in the following examples: in Calcedon, in Galicia, in Galata, a mountain of Phocis; in Caledonia, in Galway, in Galloway, in Colophon, in Calpe, in Calabria, in Callipolis, now Gallipolis; and in an hundred other names of places beginning with these syllables, situated on the globe, at heads or ends of lands. *At*, in Galatia, is the same as in Galata, an headland and suburb of Constantinople; and, as in a great variety of other places, it is derived from *Ad*, water. *Ia*, is territory; and Galatia, whose head lies on the Euxine sea, will imply the Water Head, or Border Territory. The etymons "thrust out at a distance," and "pushed forward," given by Monsieur B. are as near the truth perhaps as any terms taken from the common words of language, which had no direct reference to the features of nature, could have been produced; but the word head, or end, here, and more particularly in the instances which follow, are so evidently meant by it in the names of so many head-lands, and land's-ends, throughout the globe; and its derivation from *Col* or *Cal*, a head, is so direct, certain, and plain, that I much wonder some one had not before discovered and proved its applicability. But authors have never looked to the world, and its names, for the language of Nature; and taking for granted what wanted proof, contented themselves with supposing, mankind gave names to places, instead of places having given them these very names. Let us now trace this name to Iberia, Celt Iberia, Lusitania, Espana, Spain, Portugal. Spain, authors say, was early called Iberia, from a colony of Iberians from Mount Caucasus; or from the river Iberus: yet the ancients, they say, considered Iberia only that part from the Pyrennees to Calpe. Notwithstanding, they assert, that the true Iberia was that part called Celt Iberia, from a body of Celts settling in it, bounded by the Iberus: and they derive Iberia from the Hebrew Heber, or the Chaldee, Syriac, or Phœnician, Ebra or Ibra, which, in the singular, implies a passage; and in the plural, bounds or limits. It appears also, they state, that the Phœnicians called Spain Spanija, or Sphanija, from Shapan or Span, a rabbit, as it abounded with rabbits.

Of the derivations, "passage," or "bounds," and "limits," nothing can be said; because the great features of Nature do not refer to such denominations.

A. B.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE LETTERS OF A WANDERER.

LETTER V.

IN my last I told you it was our intention to proceed across the mountains to Haws-water; and I am now seated to give you some account of our excursion over one of the wildest tracks in Nature; where however, there was still much to interest us from its novelty, and being almost wholly different from any thing we had seen before, afforded us considerable amusement. When we quitted Kendal, the morning was hazy, and heavy vapours occasionally floating over the distant mountains, obscured them from sight, and rendered us apprehensive we should have an uncomfortable day. As it advanced towards noon, the sun emerged from behind its sable shroud, and its vivifying beams soon cleared the air, and left us nothing more to wish for on the score of weather. At the distance of four

four or five miles from Kendal, we quitted the usual road to Penrith over Shap Fells, and pursued the way along a narrow valley, enclosed by rocky heights, which opened as we advanced, and admitted of a wider space betwixt: where a few traces of tolerable cultivation became visible, and some cottages, scattered over the plain, proclaimed it the abode of human beings; a dreary one, unquestionably, even at the finest season of the year. In the depth of winter it must be truly horrible; and such as, were some of the gay votaries of Fashion, the children of luxury and dissipation, to be condemned to pass one season only amidst its wild recesses, I am of opinion they would be tempted to put a speedy period to their captivity, and, generally speaking, useless existence, together, in the stream which winds along the plain, and intersects the small enclosures that display their verdure on the flat, and in some parts mingle on the mountains' sides with tangled copses, and grey rocky precipices, which rise above each other to the summits of the ridges, and present a rather pleasing variety to the general wildness of the scene. From thence, the dale again becomes contracted, and the heights encrease in grandeur of appearance, till some of them become conspicuously prominent and awful; an endless variety of cascades, like stripes of silver, issuing from springs upon the mountain-tops, rushed furiously down the craggy steeps, swelling, we were told, after storms, or heavy rains, to astonishing magnitude, and pouring impetuously from cliff to cliff, seeming to threaten universal destruction to the narrow plain below. As the dale grows still more contracted towards its extremity, the road begins to ascend a rugged, steep, and winding path, to the summit, of a considerable height, from which we had an extensive view of the surrounding country; and in the distance, perceived it was varied and agreeable: while the nearer prospect was as bleak, wild, and desolate, as fancy can picture: and we were by no means sorry when, having reached the top of the ascent, that would strike terror into the breast of many a native of the rich, flat, cultivated plains of England, we began to descend by an easier and a safer road, into the vale of Mardale, where, though there appeared but little to call forth admiration, we believed the scenery would prove more pleasing to the sight, than the cold and desolate height we had crossed; nor were we altogether disappointed in the expectation we had formed. An air of romantic wildness reigned throughout the whole, considerably encreased by a small piece of water, on whose unfruitful banks lay rocky fragments, and immense-sized single stones, of various shapes and hues: while a small chapel at a short distance, overhung by mournful yews, completed the scene, and inspired the mind with feelings of pensive melancholy, not wholly useless in their consequences, nor, upon occasions, disagreeable in the indulgence. At length the view of the beautiful lake of Haws-water opened on our sight, and filled us with rapturous admiration. Nothing can be more lovely than the prospect which is here disclosed to the admiring eye of a traveller, in the charming bosom of the lake, with its noble accompaniments of rocks, woods, towering precipices, and simple rural scenery. On the opposite side from us, an immense ridge of craggy mountains reared their majestic fronts, separated from the water only by a narrow stripe of cultivated ground, where small enclosures of the sweetest verdure were divided by rows of hazel and thorn hedges, and a few straggling cottages peeped from amidst groups of low trees, and formed, with their whitened walls, a charming contrast to the shades in which they were enveloped, and the rugged precipices of the alpine heights that rose behind their little cultivated fields. On the southern side, a huge naked precipice, called Wallow Crag, rose boldly from its base; and near its rough unfruitful heights, there is a cataract, we were told, of uncommon beauty; but not having explored its hidden recess, I cannot affirm whether it exceeds or equals many of the number of beautiful cascades which are to be seen in the neighbourhood of the northern lakes.

Continuing our course along the borders of the lake, we found its charms encreasing as we advanced. The heights of Naddle Forest, and Malkside upon the eastern shore, arose in solemn majesty, clothed with wood to the very summits, and reflected in the placid bosom of the water; while neat white cottages amidst tufted trees and bushes, occasionally met the sight, and seemed, to use the language of an early and admired tourist, the abodes of "peace, rusticity, and happy poverty." These mountains on the western shore, exhibit a charming diversity of heathy knolls, and craggy precipices, with here and there a tree or cluster of trees, starting from the crevices

crevices of the rocks, and by their rich and vivid colouring, adding indescribably to the beauty of a scene replete with loveliness, variety, and richness: a scene, that cannot fail to elevate the soul to the Creator of the universe, and convey the highest sensations of gratitude and delight.

About the midle of the lake, a low promontory divides the water almost into equal parts, and there the depth is said to be upwards of fifty fathoms. Though inferior in size to several of the lakes in Cumberland and Westmoreland, Haws-water is no less distinguished than its neighbours, by bold and romantic scenery. Like a number of amiable characters amongst the human race, it is hid from general notice by its retired sequestered situation, consequently known only to a few of the number, who make what is called the "Tour of the Lakes," and visited but by those who are capable of appreciating its beauties, and bestowing on them that praise and admiration they so justly merit.

In length Haws-water is about three miles, and at the widest part does not exceed half an one. It produces char, perch, trout, eels, bass, and other fish; and its banks display the most beautiful assemblage imaginable of rocks and mountains, woods and cultivated grounds: in the whole, forming one of the finest landscapes which a painter, or an admirer of Nature's scenery, could desire to behold. You know my predilection for the simple beauties of Nature, and my dislike to whatever bears the appearance of art, in a spot where all that could be done to render it charming has been effected; you will therefore feel surprised at my giving the scenery around Haws-water a decided preference to that which is now to be seen upon the borders of some of the greater and highly-celebrated lakes in the northern counties, where all native simplicity and interesting loveliness is banished by the hand of art; which, as far as what is termed modern improvement could go, has tortured and distorted Nature's works; dressed, shaved, and trimmed, spots, which were, in their original state, beauty without a fault, but which now exhibit only the formality of a citizen's villa, and evince the absurd and glaring impropriety of erecting palaces and shew-houses where the surrounding objects present the boldest and most rugged features imaginable, or the sweetest simple rural scenery, replete with pastoral beauty, harmony, and natural loveliness. Of this number is Ulls-water, of which I shall give you an account in my next. At present, I shall hasten to conduct you to Penrith, which we reached after a pleasant ride of about twelve miles, as the shades of evening had cast a sombre mantle over the surrounding objects; when, being somewhat fatigued with our journey, and long fast, (for we had tasted nothing from the time of leaving Kendal but a little bread and milk in a cottage near Haws-water,) we enjoyed an excellent supper at the principal inn in the town, and sought repose in beds, which, for cleanliness and comfort, could not have been exceeded in a palace.

Penrith, I believe, you have visited, or at least know so much of, that I need not attempt giving you a long description of itself, or its immediate neighbourhood. Suffice it to say, the houses are of a red-dish-coloured stone, in general wearing an air of peculiar neatness and comfort; the streets are clean, and the whole place appears thriving, populous, and cheerful. The situation of Penrith is agreeable, being in the midst of an extensive fertile plain, watered by the rivers Lowther and Eamont, on the banks of which are several elegant seats and villas, where art and nature have united in rendering them abodes of comfort, convenience, and beauty. On the northern side of the plain there is a high extensive ridge, over which the road to Scotland by Carlisle passes, and whence there is one of the finest views in the kingdom. As my companion had never seen this view, we rode to the top of the hill on the morning of the day we passed at Penrith, and enjoyed the sight of the surrounding landscape with much sstisfaction; for the sky being wholly free of cloud or vapour, we easily discerned the plain around the ancient city of Carlisle, about twenty miles distant, and found the prospect only bounded by a chain of far-off Scottish mountains, losing all traces of individual grandeur as they seemed to mingle with the sky. Of Ullswater, on the other side, and its majestic towering boundaries, we had a bird's-eye peep, and anticipated much gratification by a nearer survey of their beauties on the succeeding day. In the evening we had a charming stroll in the environs of the town; and on the following morning, at an early hour, pursued our way towards the justly-celebrated lake of Ulls-water, passing by some ancient mansions on the road to Pooley Bridge (where we purposed breakfasting), the heavy architecture of which presents a striking contrast

trast to the airy lightness, and unquestionably more elegant, style of building of modern times. Adieu: believe me, my friend, most truly, yours, &c.

THE WANDERER.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ABSTRACT *of a* JOURNAL *kept in* MARYLAND, *in the years* 1805 *and* 1806.

THE wars, oppressions, and calamities, of Europe, have contributed amazingly within the last twenty years to the population and commercial prosperity of the United States. The population is supposed to have more than doubled itself, and the imports and exports have been centupled. The federal phœnix has risen from the ashes of the old continent, for so many years a prey to the devouring elements of tyranny and discord. She extends her wings over a vast and fertile region, watered by majestic rivers, and blessed with a variety of genial climates. There the squalid peasant of Ireland, who starved and rotted in filth and misery, on 1s. per day in his native country, now earns with ease his dollar and quarter, looks hale and ruddy, walks with the port and dignity of independant manhood, and, by his sparkling eyes, elevated towards Heaven, seems to pour forth with an habitual devotion his gratitude to Providence, for having brought him to a land flowing with milk and honey; where the labourer is worthy of his hire, and where he has a certain prospect, with moderate industry, of becoming in a short time the proprietor of a farm. There the German farmer may purchase the best land at a cheap rate, and free from fiscal tyranny and grinding taxation; he may speedily amass a heap of his beloved dollars, which are the objects of daily labour, and the penate gods of his nightly devotions. There may the persecuted philosopher and friend of liberty, find a peaceful asylum, and prosecute his studies in the laboratory of Nature, either in the crowded city, or sheltered by Arcadian groves on the beautiful borders of the meandering and rapid Susquehannah, unapprehensive of danger to himself, or to his apparatus, from the infernal *auto-de-fes* of furious bigotry and sanguinary despotism. There may the mercantile adventurer carve out his fortune with a rapidity truly astonishing, and live surrounded by all the conveniencies, comforts, and elegancies, of life. There may the man of God go to Heaven his own way, without paying toll by any of the privileges of his citizenship.

Infirmity is inseperable from the state of man and nations; and though philosophy may dictate, prescribe, and foresee; though wise governments may enact the best possible code of laws, yet cannot they prevent and obviate all the evils arising from the passions and favorite pursuits of individuals and communities.

That education has an important influence on the human mind and character, cannot be doubted; and that the nature and variety of worldly pursuits have an all-powerful tendency to strengthen or weaken the principles of a virtuous education, and consequently to produce either happiness or misery, in the proportion in which virtuous principles are imbibed, and to the number and nature of temptations in our passage through life, may be considered a self-evident maxim.

The experience of all ages and nations refers to agriculture, as the primæval and principal source of health, virtue, and happiness. In the mutual, real, and artificial, wants of individuals, societies, and nations, originated barter and commerce. In their infancy, they were the handmaids of agriculture, by taking off her superfluity from the fertile regions of the globe, and exchanging it for the precious metals, minerals, and drugs, of barren and inhospitable shores. In process of time, however, they have become the mistresses of their natural mistress; and though things must eventually recur to their original state, yet not without violent convulsions and general calamity, we have beheld the ministry of England, for the last twenty years, regulating agriculture (or rather deranging it) by its parliamentary influence in the enacting of laws, by its commercial arrangements, and treaties with foreign powers, and by its orders of Council; and though the holy zealot, and alarmed and selfish friend of his country's liberty, to the exclusion of other parts of the world, from a similar enjoyment, may have given the ministry credit for its chivalrous attempt to defend the religion and law of Europe against the infidelity and anarchy of France, yet the political arithmetician detects the latent, but real cause, in its unextinguishable hatred of France—the consequence of her interference in the American war, and in the opportunity which her revolution seemed to afford England of annihilating her industry and commerce, and

of

of extending her own upon its ruins, over the whole habitable face of the globe, by the empire of the seas. The speeches of Lord Sheffield, Aukland, &c. and the annual budget speeches, proclaim triumphantly the encreasing and flourishing state of our trade, no doubt, as a vindication of the war, and as a reason for its continuance. Sheffield asserted in a speech, about five years ago, that the carrying trade had encreased from two millions at the commencement of the war, to five millions, in a period of less than five years.

Thus has commerce not only subsidized Agriculture to her purposes, but likewise the demon War, to the former of which she was once tributary, and to the latter she was reckoned a deadly foe, whose extinction she threatened by enlightened ideas, the mutual interchange of good offices, and general philanthropy.

Thus are the ostensible objects of the war unmasked, and the real one appears to be to extend and force the commerce of England by the point of the bayonet, and the thunder of her wooden walls, over a continent deluged with blood, and an ocean stained with crimes!

It is almost superfluous to enlarge upon the bad effects of a system reprobated alike by sound policy, justice, humanity, and religion. Even in the most just, necessary, and merely defensive, wars, which may have been undertaken for the achievement and preservation of our liberties, and the security of our commerce, the cruelties and horrors which have been mutually inflicted and occasioned by armies, and the miseries endured by families and individuals, are indescribable. If then so much evil is the result of even just and necessary wars, what must be expected from a war entered into from the base and filthy motive of lucre, and from the sanguinary ambition of a shameful cupidity to extend our commerce over the face of the habitable globe? If, according to religion, philosophy, and sound policy, the means be not sanctified and justified by the end; if war be condemned as a sin by the divine, as immoral by the philosopher, and as the worst mode of settling the disputes of nations, by the politician, it would of course be the height of absurdity to suppose that the means can sanctify and justify the end. If a good cause be disgraced by improper means used in its defence, how much more is it disgraced and injured by employing these means in promoting it, to the manifest injury of surrounding nations. Then indeed it becomes a bad cause, even as to its general results, because the many become sufferers for the benefit of the few.

W.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MANY of your pages have tended to promote the amelioration of the condition and sufferings of the Animal World, thereby inculcating the sacred duties of justice and mercy. On this subject you have been laudably ready to give fair and full scope to whatever illustrated or enforced it. To maintain the cause of humanity, is highly pleasing to every good man; and more honour is derived from it, than from inquiries which tend only to amuse the mind, or gratify curiosity. The anecdote communicated by your correspondent, "Zoophilus," in the Monthly Magazine for September, on the effects of gratitude in a wild bull, deeply impressed and interested me. Gratitude can be the result only of kindness, either intended or received. And although I recollect too many instances where the result of kindness has been ingratitude amongst human beings, it very rarely follows any marks of mercy, or even of due consideration, shewn toward animals. The example which "Zoophilus" has adduced of the wild bull, is certainly a very powerful illustration of this fact; but it would not be difficult to extract from the authentic stories of Natural History, various other instances of gratitude arising from sense of obligation, and even in the way of returning generosity for generosity, and compassion for compassion. In regard to other animals of the fiercest nature, as the lion, the elephant, the tyger, &c. I lately met with some curious particulars in the notes to an elegant poem lately published by Mr. Pratt, to which I am anxious to refer your readers; and, by the bye, I cannot resist stating the pleasure which I have derived from reading that production. It is entitled, The Lower World, not referring to the infernal regions, but *lower*, in a moral and rational sense, and consists of a strong appeal to mankind in favour of the brute creation. The life of the benevolent author has been devoted to constant labour, on this and other kindred subjects; and if he had not written his Sympathy, and Humanity, this production alone would entitle him to a place among the poets of Britain. In short, Sheridan, Pratt, Wolcot, Hayley,

and Cumberland, are surviving members of the old school of literature and poetry; and it is grievous to see the triumphs of a pigmy race, while the works of the genuine bards of the country are neglected, and even insulted by venal criticism, which sterling genius scorns to court, or purchase.

I feel a strong desire to occupy an occasional page of your excellent miscellany, in adding my mite to the cause of genuine benevolence, from the body of evidence which I have from time to time been collecting from my own observations, or from written documents; and I hope you will encourage your correspondents in general to co-operate with me.

W. S. Smith.

Richmond,
Dec. 4, 1810.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THIS being the season to enumerate the leading facts connected with the meteorological observations of the last year, I shall, as has been customary in your Magazine, give in a tabular view the average heat of each month for the last and preceding years, and an account of the quantity of rain in each month of the year 1810.

	1809.	1810.		Quantity of rain in depth in inches.
January	33·130	35·710	—	2·50
February	44·200	36·210		
March	42·536	42·952	—	2·00
April	42·200	44·930	—	2·00
May	56·120	51·131		
June	58·033	61·200		
July	62·316	60 966	—	6·00
August	64·220	60·322		
September	61·000	62·866	—	6·57
October	49·350	54·800	—	2·00
November	41·500	42·300	—	9·00
December	36 500	36 680	—	4·35
Mean Temperature	49·259	49·172	Quantity of rain for the	34·42

Notwithstanding the great variations in several of the months for the two years, the average temperature for the whole years differs but very little, only about three quarters of a degree. The quantity of rain is much less than that which fell during the year 1809; but between the 18th of October to about the same day in December, there fell nearly fourteen inches in depth, a circumstance exceedingly unusual at that season of the year.

During the year 1810, the brilliant days, and those on which it rained, were pretty nearly equal; the proportions will stand thus:

	No. of days.
Brilliant days	148
Rainy	142
Those on which there was snow or hail	7
Days denominated fair	50
Cloudy or foggy days	18
	365

According to the vanes in this neighbourhood, the westerly and north-westerly winds have been much the most frequent. We observed in our last annual account, that our observations were at variance with those made at the apartments of the Royal Society, in Somerset-house; for, according to the account given there, the winds from the south-west are usually predominant: by the

Observations at Highgate, 1810.

	No. of days.
North	20
South	6
West	74
East	29
North-west	88
North-east	49
South-west	38
South east	61
	365

January was remarkable for its dark days; fogs were by no means prevalent; but,

but in the month of February, they were more frequent; and one day it was so dark, that almost all business was, for a considerable time, suspended. March was remarkable for the heaviest fall of snow during the whole winter, which was succeeded by a vast quantity of rain. May was a mild and very pleasant month. June was cold; the wind chiefly in the north-east: we usually have in the spring of the year from five to seven or eight weeks in which the easterly winds prevail. This month was so dry that a scarcity was apprehended, and even predicted by a writer of popular talents; but who was, fortunately mistaken in his views. Owing to the vast drought at this period of the year, the crop of hay was short, and its price has kept up, to the present time, to nearly ten pounds a load. In no part of the summer had we what may be denominated sultry weather. The hottest day was on the 25th of June, and on that the mercury was not higher than 80°. In August even, the mornings and evenings were complained of as cold and chilly; and so much rain fell about this season, as to alarm the public at large, as well as the farmers, lest they should have no means of housing a very abundant harvest. The rains however ceased in good time, and by their long continuance a plentiful second crop of hay crowned the hopes of those whose farms are chiefly meadow-land. In September the weather was cold and wet for the season; but October was a beautiful month, as it usually is in this part of the island. November and December were, as we have observed, noticed for their large quantities of rain. The weather was mild to the end of the year; but towards the close, violent winds did much mischief in various parts of the country: and on the night of Christmas-day, there was a deal of lightning for several hours; in some quarters during the whole night.

Highgate, Jan. 3, 1811. J. J.

For the Monthly Magazine.

METEOROLOGICAL ABSTRACT *for the last* TWELVE MONTHS *at* CARLISLE.

	Thermometer.			Barometer.			Rain.	Days of Rain Snow, &c.	Wind.	
	High	Low	Mean	High	Low	Mean	Inches		W. S.W. S. & S.E.	E. N.E. N. & NW.
January	51	18	36, 9	30,36	29,70	30,086	1,84	8	24	7
February	53	14	37,62	30,45	28,86	29,777	1,22	13	18	10
March	52	25	38, 7	30,14	28,95	29,631	3,80	17	11	20
April	68	35	46,66	30,28	29,24	29,845	1,01	15	18	12
May	71	27	48, 4	30,48	29,47	29,97	,53	6	12	19
June	73	42	59,35	30,44	29,76	30,12	1,60	8	14	16
July	71	49	59,26	30,17	29,36	29,782	3,24	23	23	8
August	74	49	59,02	30,27	29,34	29,865	3,22	21	24	7
September	73	44	56,29	30,18	29,66	30,0617	1,70	6	15	15
October	66	31	48, 4	30,44	28,88	29,95	3,12	9	18	13
November	51	28	39, 6	30,38	28,90	29,50	3,15	16	14	16
December	51	22	38, 2	30,70	28,67	29,687	4,30	19	23	8
	An. Mean.		47,37	Annl. Mean		29,856	28,73 Total	161 Total	214 Total	151 Total

General Remarks on the Weather, &c. observed at Carlisle, during the Year 1810.

JANUARY was remarkably mild till the 13th, the 1st, 11th, and 12th, were rather stormy; afterwards, moderate frost with light showers of snow. The weather was, on the whole, unusually fine for the season.

February. The former half of this month was fair, mild, and exceeding pleasant; the remainder was variable, and often very stormy, with heavy falls of snow, when all the surrounding mountains were perfectly white.

March was a very wet and gloomy month, the quantity of rain, 3,8 inches, is nearly equal to that which fell here in the corresponding month during the last five years: the weather was cold, and the mountains were generally covered with snow.

April was dry, but, on the whole, seasonable and pleasant: the weather, during the last week of the month, was very warm, with a serene and cloudless sky.

sky. The first swallows this season were seen on the 6th; they were numerous on the 18th.

May. The mean temperature of this month, 48° 4′, is extremely low for the season. The weather was uniformly cold and dry, with brisk parching easterly winds, which proved very unfavourable to vegetation. The mountains were frequently covered with snow.

June. The extreme drought which prevailed during this, and the two preceding months, was severely felt here as well as in every other part of the kingdom. The weather this month was generally bright, the days hot, and the nights cold and frosty. The quantity of rain, 1,6 inches, fell chiefly on the 28th and 29th.

July. The moist and showery weather experienced this month was productive of the most beneficial effects to the grain crops. The highest degree of temperature, 71°, is unusually low for the season, yet the average for the whole month is nearly equal to that of the same period of former years.

August. The weather this month was, on the whole, very favourable for the season. On the 3d and 4th we had some vivid lightning and loud peals of thunder; also on the 31st, a dreadful storm of thunder and lightning, which commenced in the evening and continued nearly all night; during the former part of the storm, rain, mixed with hail, fell in torrents.

September. On the 1st of this month we were visited by another violent storm of thunder, lightning, and rain. Two women were struck down by the lightning, and stunned for several hours, but fortunately recovered; four cattle were killed by the electric fluid in this neighbourhood. A monument in Stanwix church-yard was struck by the lightning and much shattered; two massy stones cramped together, of which the pedestal was composed, were separated to upwards of a foot distance. The torrents of rain and hail which fell at the time deluged the streets of this city to such a degree, that many of the ground-floors were covered with water. During the night of the 2d, the sky was illuminated with incessant gleams of lightning, when at the time it was quite serene and cloudless. The heat of this and the preceding day was uncommonly oppressive. The weather afterwards continued fair, calm, and brilliant, and extremely fine throughout the whole of the month. The days were hot and the nights cold, with heavy dews. The hirundines disappeared the beginning of this month; the preceding year they continued with us till the 22d of October.

October continued fair, brilliant, and exceedingly fine, till the 18th, during which period the mid-day heat was uncommonly powerful. From the 18th till the 23d, the weather was very wet and stormy; the remainder was variable, when we had some strong frost in the nights. At the conclusion of this month many of the highest mountains in this neighbourhood were capped with snow; and, with regard to the weather, winter may be said to have commenced its reign.

November. In the former part of this month we had some considerable falls of snow, particularly on the 2d and 6th; that which fell on the latter day did not disappear from the fields before the 10th. The weather continued variable, with intervals of frost and mild rain; towards the latter end of the month it was sometimes bright and pleasant. The wind, with some trifling exceptions, was moderate, and on eight days we experienced a dead calm: the mountains were generally covered with snow. Notwithstanding the very fine autumn, we never remember a corn harvest continuing for so long a period as the present; it commenced in this district the beginning of August, and was scarcely completed at the end of this month; in the higher districts of this county some fields at this time were not reaped.

December. The unseasonable mild weather experienced during the greater part of this month, was, as usual, attended with violent winds and much rain. The only frost worth recording, was on the 9th, 10th, and 11th. On the night of the 20th, we had some extremely vivid lightning and distant thunder; on the following day the wind blew a violent hurricane from the S.S.E. from which time till the 26th, the weather continued very stormy, with lightning in the nights; the last three days of the month were calm and pleasant, and inclined to frost. The two extremes of the barometer for the whole year happened this month, within the short period of five days, namely 28·67 on the 25th, and 30·70 on the 30th. The mountains were frequently covered with snow.

William Pitt.

Carlisle, January 2, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I FEEL pleasure in complying with the request, in your last Number, of the Rev. Mr. Smyth, "That I would state what I know with respect to an instrument invented by Mr. Clagget, viz. his forks struck by hammers, as on the square piano-forte;" because I conceive practical experience cannot be too frequently collated with theoretical speculation, in order that their reciprocal advantages may be usefully employed in perfecting scientific and mechanical discoveries.

On this particular invention, however, I fear I shall be able to add but little to the information Mr. Smyth already possesses.

An instrument that would continue always in tune is undoubtedly an important desideratum in the musical world; but the various and expensive experiments of Mr. Clagget, leave but little hope, in my mind, of the speedy accomplishment of an object so desirable.

The invention enquired after, Mr. Clagget intended to name the *Ever-tuned piano-forte*, and it was designed to resemble that instrument in appearance; but instead of strings, a series of metallic forks were arranged in octaves to the same compass and pitch; and the tones were intended to be produced by striking them with hammers, for which purpose the usual movement attached to the keys was employed. It was found, however, that the force with which they could be struck, was inadequate to produce the desired effect. To obviate this difficulty, the weight of the hammers was considerably increased, and their extremities rendered less elastic, by which means the tone came out, but it was preceded by one discordant and insufferably distinct, occasioned by the necessary momentum of the blow. This objection has been hitherto found insuperable; as every attempt to overcome it has proportionably lessened the audibility of the true tone of the fork.

Experience seems to indicate that, to produce a full tone from these metallic substances, the vibratory cause must be a continued one, as in the aieuton.

If, indeed, percussion could be employed at all, its momentum on every note must be proportioned to its relative quantity of matter; which would render the fingering unpleasantly difficult. And I know, although contrary to some established theories of musical sound, that, in this instrument, the gravity and acuteness of the tones were so much affected by the variable force of the blow, as to be clearly apparent to every musical ear; and accounts for that inequality of voising noticed by Mr. Smyth. I must observe that there was no difficulty whatever in the application of dampers; but it was unnecessary to attend to these particulars, while the essential requisites of the invention remained unaccomplished.

Upon the whole, it attained but a small degree of relative perfection with the aieuton; and although Mr. Clagget generally adhered, with a ruinous tenacity, to his inventions, yet he was induced to give up this from a reluctant conviction of its impracticability. This is all the information I am able to give, in answer to Mr. Smyth's enquiry. It is extremely superficial; but, perhaps, it may reach the extent of his curiosity. E. LYDIATT.

London, Jan. 14, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE amusement, if not the profit, derived by many from the breeding and management of the silk-worm in England, has induced me, through the medium of your much-circulated miscellany, to make known the best substitutes for mulberry-leaves.

In the year 1747, and following years, some curious particulars were published respecting the breeding of silk-worms; I have read nothing which does not give the preference to mulberry-leaves, as their food; but should that foliage fail, Nature has still furnished a supply by the buds of the elm, lettuce-leaves, and even the leaves of poplar, oak, apple-tree, crab-tree, cherry, and plum-tree, bramble, dandelion, young nettles, &c. taking care to gather all your forage dry and clean.

Thus the important obstacle of your correspondent, "Pamphila," may possibly be wholly removed, as she admits that our climate is favorable to the breeding, but despairs of bringing them to any perfection, as far as relates to a sufficiency of food, or the manufacture of their silk. It seems that a gentleman, who was particularly curious in experiments on these worms, wound the silk with great facility on a card, after dipping the bottoms into warm water, mixed with a little spirits of wine: the chrysalis, placed erect on the smallest end, in clean paper pans, afterwards assumed its new state, as well

as

as if it had continued its full time in its silken case.

Jan. 1811. J. M. FLINDALL.

For the Monthly Magazine.

JOURNAL *of a recent* VOYAGE *to* CADIZ.

(*Continued from vol.* 30, *p.* 501.)

January 25, 1809.

I SHALL never have done saying something about churches: besides the new cathedral, as it is called, which I described to you the other day, there is another, wherein service is regularly performed. The building is very gloomy, rather small, and excepting the principal entrance, very little of the outside is to be seen. The door-way is loaded with a variety of sculptured marble, coats of arms, cherubs, &c. The high altar is, as usual, dazzling with gilded ornaments, and the walls crowded with pictured saints, hanging in darkness.

The occasion of my seeing it to-day, arose from the circumstance of paying funeral honours to the memory of the late president of the Junta, Count Florida Blanca. The ceremony is called *a function*, a term applied by the Spaniards to almost every public entertainment, and answers to the French *spectacle*.

This *function* was attended by the governor, the members of the Junta, the magistrates of the city, the heads of the various convents, foreign ambassadors, consuls, &c. the officers of the army and marine, several British naval and military officers, merchants, &c. who met at the town-hall, and paraded through the streets, which were lined by the volunteers, who stood with their arms reversed.

The crowd of people was immense, the windows and balconies were filled with beautiful females; but the greatest order and silence prevailed, and added to the solemnity of the occasion.

On entering the church, I was struck with the vast blaze of light caused by an innumerable quantity of large wax flambeaux in massy silver and gold candlesticks, some of them being eight or more feet in height; which were burning at the altar, and around a temporary pyramidal monument, the front of which bore an inscription descriptive of the character of the count.

The service was chaunted, accompanied by very sublime music on an organ, and a numerous orchestra of vocal and instrumental performers, which lasted three hours without the least intermission: during this time, at intervals, the bells were tolled amid the discharge of artillery and musketry. There appeared to be a deal of piety mingled with the ceremony, and numberless were the times that the congregation fell on their knees, muttered prayers, and counted their string of beads. Nearly at the close of the service I was surprised to observe a man busily delivering to certain persons one of those large wax flambeaux, to be held lighted in the hand. He distributed perhaps a hundred or more to the convivados or guests who were the most distinguished in the procession; when he had done, the ministers advanced from the altar to the body of the church, and chaunted the requiem for the dead. The flambeaux were then fetched, and the people retired, I believe heartily glad to be released from so tedious a ceremony.

The death of the count had been formally noticed by the firing of minute-guns for several days after his demise, which was on the 30th of the last month. He was a man universally esteemed, but his great age of eighty-two years had naturally rendered him incapable of supporting the fatigues and troubles attending the important office he had just held as president of the Supreme Junta; but as a name only has often great weight at the head of large assemblies, and the count being so highly venerated by the court party, he was, at the moment, considered to be a fit person for their leader.

The precipitate movement of the Supreme Junta in the last month from Madrid to Aranjuez, their subsequent retreat, and temporary dispersion, before the central Junta at Seville could resume its sitting, produced such an effect on the count as to hasten his death.

The uncertainty of their movements was then so great at this place, that the governor published an address to the people, saying that he was without intelligence of their residence, and that he did not, literally, know where to find them; and our consul had not for twelve days received any advices from the English ambassador, nor did he know where he was. Such was the scattered confusion among the *protectors* of this country!

I was informed that Spain has scarcely to boast of another man who applied himself so much for the good of his country as did Count Florida Blanca: he seemed to wish to place it on a footing with the other nations of Europe, in respect to the happiness of the people, by the just administration of the laws, and by the encouragement

couragement of learning. He was also the chief means of making the few good roads that I am told are in Spain; and he endeavoured to provide more accommodation to the traveller at the inns or ventas, than which worse cannot be found in Europe.

I will extract from the Seville Gazette, which I have received since I began this, a few paragraphs more descriptive of his character; it will give you an idea of Spanish newspaper biography. "The study and exercise of jurisprudence, in which he shewed his talents and exquisite erudition, opened to him a career of public employment, and the deserved fame which he attained. His name, accompanied every day by new honours acquired in the delicate undertakings of the crown, drew him from the narrow limits of the tribunal; and he was appointed by the wise choice of Charles III. to be minister plenipotentiary to the court of Rome, where his name and his politics will ever be indelibly established. The king called him from thence to be his first secretary of state, and to him are indebted the arts, sciences, industry, and all the branches of public felicity which his beneficent hand had erected, and which twenty years of neglect, disorders, and anti-national tyranny, could not destroy. The envy of the man, who from a favourite became a despot, drove him from the court; but the count showed that fortitude could not be separated from wisdom. Retired, but not forgotten, the count lived until the necessity of the monarchy and a national voice called him to Aranjuez to form the Supreme Central Junta, of which he was chosen president. In this elevated situation, he dedicated his care, his zeal, and his patriotism, which the weight of his years could not extinguish, to consolidate the national representation, which was to save the country from the invasion of the tyrant, and from the consequences of anarchy, more powerful and terrible than his arms. In Seville is his tomb, and with it remains the memory of the affectionate regards with which he left his afflicted country, and the deceitful world."

January 28, 1809.

This morning I had a cruise in the bay, and visited Port St. Mary, which is eight miles across. My friend F—— accompanied me, but we had a tedious passage. The morning was delightfully fine and the wind fair, (Fahrenheit was 66° at eight o'clock); but when we got about half way over, the atmosphere became suddenly clouded, it rained a torrent, and the wind opposed us. The oars were then used until we came near some breakers, when all at once the boatmen ceased rowing, folded their arms, and were silent. It was explained to us that at this moment we were crossing the bar, which is always considered dangerous to pass, and that the sailors were praying, according to invariable custom, when they get on it. I own I did not like this suspension of labour, for the breakers were foaming around us; and instead of the boatmen being careful to avoid accident, it should seem that by their neglect they rather sought for it.

The English sailors often have a ducking when they go to Port St. Mary for water; owing, no doubt, to their not being acquainted with the bar; and it has happened often since I have been here; particularly the other day, when Captain ——, of the —— frigate, was conveying home some Spanish ladies whom he had entertained on board his ship; his boat struck on the bar, it was upset, and the cockswain was drowned. The captain, and his fair companions, were saved by the sailors, and some boats that put off from the shore, and landed amid the smiles of the Spaniards, who imputed this circumstance to heresy.

We entered the town by a flight of wooden steps, where there is a barrier attended by priests and officers, who examine passports and search luggage: we paid a small fee, and went on. We were soon surrounded by crowds of beggars; and we could easily admit their importunities when we had walked through the town.

Although a governor resides there, and it is an important place, being the first that communicates immediately with the interior from Cadiz, it is a most wretched dirty town, and almost deserted by the male inhabitants; groupes of men, women, and children, were basking in the sun in filth and misery.

The surrounding country is rather picturesque, and interspersed with the verdure of the olive and the fir; quantities of vegetables and fruit are produced in the neighbourhood for the supply of Cadiz; but it has no manufactures. Here is an amphitheatre for the bull-fight, a town-hall, (a large building of a mean appearance) and a convent of Carthusian friars. This fraternity is not numerous, there being only about thirty now belonging to the order. Their income is considerable

considerable, and they are charitable, but the institution is very rigid; they are forbidden to speak to any person, or to each other; they eat no animal food, drink no wine, sleep on straw, and go bare-footed: we need not wonder therefore that they are not more numerous.

We found out an inn, such as it was, and the people knowing we were from Cadiz, flocked around us enquiring for news? and among other questions, whether we were English or Irish? A postilion, who was in the court, answered for us and said, we were Englishmen by our countenances, but not Christians! For you must know that the Irish, or those under that name, are more highly respected than the English; the people being carefully taught that all the Irish are catholics. We of course left those sages as soon as we could have something like a room provided for us alone; and which accommodation, dirty enough, we had great difficulty to obtain. We ordered dinner, and were supplied with nearly a dozen dishes or plates, of different meat; soup, oils, bouilli, fish, fruit, &c. and some good bottled London porter, which is a great rarity here, and costs about 3s. 6d. per bottle; we had a bottle of sherry wine also, and the whole did not cost a dollar each.

The master of the inn told us that the inhabitants were in hourly alarm lest the French prisoners there, who had formed part of Dupont's army, should break from their confinement, and massacre the inhabitants, as they were guarded only by a few volunteers; as had nearly been the case a few days ago at Lebrifa, a town near this, when one hundred and twenty of the Frenchmen were put to death in the streets by the populace, in consequence of their ill behaviour, and killing the sentry. The interference and activity of the clergy alone restrained them from massacring the whole of the prisoners in confinement; but the people would not at first listen to the priests, and they butchered the French while they were on their knees, unarmed, and begging for mercy, confounding the innocent with those who were guilty of the tumult. But such is the hatred of the lower classes, at least to the French, and especially when they are sure of victory!

We left Port St. Mary soon after dinner, rather disappointed with the place, as from the harbour we were disposed to expect seeing a handsome town, since the houses appeared so lofty, large, and neatly white-limed. The wind had now become contrary again, and we were three hours getting back to Cadiz, where we arrived just in time to save ourselves from a night's lodging on board some friendly ship, as the drum was beating at the barrier, which would have been closed in a few minutes.

While we were returning, we observed a hustle among some boats in the bay, at a short distance from us; on enquiring the cause of it, our boatmen coolly replied that two sailors were terminating a dispute with knives; they were lounging at each other from their boats, while the others were looking on; but we could not learn how the affray ended. On my remarking that English sailors would have referred to a more manly method, at least, with their fists instead of to so cowardly a one as theirs, they said, "Oh, but our method of fighting sooner shews which is the most valiant man."

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MEMOIRS *of the ancient and noble Family of* DOUGLAS; *with a* BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH *of the* LIFE *of the late Most Noble* WILLIAM DOUGLAS, LORD DOUGLAS *of Ambresbury in England,* DUKE *of* QUEENSBERRY *and* DUMFRIES, EARL *of* QUEENSBERRY, MARCH, RUGLEN, &c. *in Scotland, and* KNIGHT *of the most ancient and most noble Order of the* THISTLE.

THE family of Douglas, so long illustrious in the annals of Scotland, has produced many great warriors and statesmen. *The heart surmounted with a royal crown,* assumed as a crest, and quartered twice in the arms, proves that in it a subject had allied with the blood of the reigning monarch; while the *double tressure,* granted by Lyon King at Arms, exactly as it is in the Royal Achievement, in consequence of special orders from the sovereign, shews the favour in which it was held at a latter period. In short, so far as birth and antiquity may be supposed at this enlightened period to convey greatness, the Douglasses assuredly possess not only a fair claim, but even high pretensions. In them we behold a long train of illustrious ancestors, distinguished by the highest titles,

connected with the most noble families in Europe, in consequence of immediate alliances with the greatest houses in England, Scotland, and France; and matched no less than eleven times with the royal house of Stuart. Nor have the sovereigns of these countries been sparing of their honours; for, in addition to a dukedom, marquisate, and earldom, in one portion of the United Kingdom, and a barony in another, we find them also to have been dukes of Turenne, counts of Longueville, mareschals of France, &c. &c.

Whether this family originally migrated from the continent, or may be considered as in some respects *indigenous* to the soil, is not perhaps exactly known. Certain it is, that it became conspicuous in Scotland so early as 770, exactly two hundred and ninety-six years before the Norman conquest. At that remote period, there was no other mode than that of the sword to acquire illustration; arts being then utterly unknown, eloquence unpractised, commerce exhibiting only rude beginnings in the form of an interchange of unwrought commodities; while arms alone, that is to say, the *law of the strongest*, afforded any pretension to superiority, or exhibited any claim to reward. It was to this then that the family just alluded to, is indebted for its lands, its titles, and even its name.

Those who may be at the trouble, like the author of this article, to read the ponderous but elegant folio edition of the learned and accomplished Buchanan, edited by Ruddiman, will there see that the Douglases occupied the highest stations in the state, were surrounded by a numerous body of followers, and sometimes attained even the rank of protector, under the appellation of *Pro-Rex*. According to a remote tradition, the original ancestor towards the latter end of the eighth century, having restored the fallen fortunes of his king, by gaining a great victory, was rewarded, in compliance with the custom of those times, by a grant of land in the county of Lanark, most probably on the banks of the stream at this day called the *Douglas*, or *Douglas-water*, which runs into the Clyde.* Thence we are told was derived the appellation, first of the barony, and then, by a very common transition, of the name. Thereto, according to the custom of those early days, was built a castle.*

But to proceed to more modern times: in 1388, we find Archibald Douglas denominated, by an eloquent Scottish historian, "Austerus," exhibiting great magnanimity in war, and what was then, and even now is, still more rare, great moderation after victory. He is styled "Duglassiæ Comes;" and we are told, that in 1396, when king David, during a convention of the states, at Perth, made the duke of Rothesay his son, and Robert his brother, *dukes*, he offered this title in vain to the head of the noble family just alluded to. Here follows the text:

"Hic vani honoris titulus cum primum inter Scotos, magno ambitionis, nullo virtutis incremento est celebratus: nec cuiquam postea feliciter cessit. *Comitem etiam Duglassiæ rex voluit eodem titulo afficere, sed ille, ut erat severus, constanter speciem supervacui honoris recusavit.*"

In 1420, we find another earl of Douglas of the name of Archibald, invited into France by the dauphin, by whom he was acknowledged "Dux Turonensis." In 1430, Archibald V. was shut up in the same castle in the same lake (Loch Leven) where Mary, in after-times, happened to be confined; he was at length liberated, and in a republican speech addressed to the chancellor, which is denominated "superba responsio," he denounced both the reigning king and his competitor as tyrants; the elevation of neither of whom could prove serviceable to the state. We afterwards find his successors powerful enough to contend with the Hamiltons, with whom they at length intermarried; but in 1455, one of them was obliged to take refuge in England. Under James IV. they proved once more triumphant; for the earldom of Angus appears to have been annexed to their other titles. At a latter period, we perceive the head of this tribe or clan, nobly refusing to swear fidelity to Edward the First, who cast him into prison. The next heir, soon after fought and overcame a body of English,

* "Post Baroniam est Glottiana, (the Clyde.) Amnes nobiliores fundit: a læva Avennum, et *Duglassem*, qui in Glottam decurrunt, &c.—*Rerum Scot.* lib. i, f. 9, A.

* "Duglassius, *Douglas*, cognomen Scoticum in multas nobilissimas et fortissimas familias propagatum, quarum omnium olim princeps erat Duglassæ comes, eoque extincto Comes Angusiæ, postea ad Marchionis, ac non ita pridem Ducis Duglassiæ dignationem evectus."—*Prop. Nom. interpret. ad fin. Buc.*

during

during the feeble reign of his successor; in consequence of which, he re-conquered his former possessions: and we behold the family afterwards taking part with Robert Bruce. During the reign of the unfortunate, but too guilty, Mary, George Douglas, earl of Morton, entered into the conspiracy against Rizzio, and acted a most conspicuous part during those unhappy times: in fine, some branch of this family appears to have thenceforth intermingled in all the intrigues, the conspiracies, the tumults, and the wars, of those days, during which, the chiefs seldom died in their beds; while the great body of the people were condemned to spill their blood in quarrels from which they could not possibly derive any profit whatsoever.

On the accession of James I. to the throne of England, the Douglases were courted by that crafty monarch; and we find his majesty sumptuously entertained at Drumlanrig, on his return to the south, in 1617. This residence, sometimes termed a *palace*, gave a title to its possessor, Charles I. having created him viscount Drumlanrig, April 1, 1628: he was afterwards made earl of Queensberry, June 13, 1633. His second son, sir William Douglas, of Kilhead, was created a baronet in 1668; and from him is descended the heir to, and now the possessor of, the earldom.

Meanwhile, on the death of the first William, the second earl displayed great loyalty to Charles I. on which account he suffered many hardships. On his demise, in 1671, William, the third earl, made a conspicuous figure as a statesman during the reign of Charles II. by whom he was nominated justice-general. By James II. he was created, first, marquis in 1682; and in 1684, duke of Queensberry; before which period, he obtained the post of lord treasurer of Scotland: according to Burnet, he was attached to despotic principles, and "loved to be absolute and direct every thing."

James, the second duke, either perceiving the falling fortunes of the house of Stuart, or being actuated by far different principles from the rest of his family, advocated the cause of William III. and, in consequence of this, was taken into favour; for he obtained the office of lord privy seal, and became one of the extraordinary lords of session, and a knight of the garter, in succession. Having exhibited great talents, or at least great adroitness, in the management of the Scotch parliament, on the accession of Anne, we find him a secretary of state. He fell into disgrace, however, soon after, on which he and his adherents joined the faction termed the *squadrone volante*, which was supposed capable at any time of rendering either of the other two parties preponderant. In 1705, however, when the union was resolved upon, both he and the earl of Roxborough, each of whom possessed great influence, and had numerous partisans, were taken once more into favour; and when that grand and most salutary measure was achieved, chiefly by their means, they were each rewarded with a dukedom. Accordingly, the latter became duke of Roxborough, in Scotland, while the former obtained the English dukedom of Dover; he also exercised the office of third secretary of state, was assigned a pension of three thousand pounds per annum, and had the patronage of all Scotland confided to his charge.

On his demise, his eldest son, who in 1706 had been created earl of Solway, succeeded to the titles and estates; but the house of lords would not admit him to a seat, in right of his *English peerage*, as it was then deemed contrary to the articles of Union, although this has been since decided otherwise. By George I. that same nobleman was nominated a lord of the bed-chamber. By George II. he was appointed vice-admiral of Scotland; and in 1762, received from George III. the valuable office of lord justice-general of Scotland. But such is the influence of literature, that the patronage which his duchess lady Catharine Hyde, daughter of Henry earl of Clarendon and Rochester, bestowed on Gay the poet, will be recollected perhaps when the wealth of the Douglases shall have been dissipated; their titles have become extinct, and their boasted ancestry is forgotten: so much more grateful in the eyes of posterity is the odour of one generous action, calculated to relieve genius from penury, than the unavailing boast of wealth, the pompous profusion of titles, and all the vain pretensions of blood!

On the death of the duke, without issue (having survived two earls of Drumlanrig, his first and second sons,) October 22, 1778, the titles and entailed estates devolved on his collateral heir male, whose life is the subject of the present memoir. William, earl of March, who, without the wit, seems to

have enjoyed somewhat of the reputation, of the famous earl of Rochester, appears by all the books describing the peerage, to have been born in 1730; but 1724 or 1725, is the more probable epoch. He was third earl of March, a title* created in 1697, expressly for the purpose of ennobling a junior branch of the Douglases, son and heir of William second earl of March, who was second son of William, first duke of Queensberry.

This nobleman was a native of Scotland, and resided for some time, while a young man, at Edinburgh: but we never heard that he was brought up at the famous university of that city, or obtained a degree there! Indeed; the reputed gallantries of half a century, have cast a shade on the education of his earlier years, and we have not found any grave presbyterian clergyman standing forth to claim the honour of having been his tutor! Some trivial and paltry accidental circumstance has often given birth, according to the most celebrated biographers, to the pursuits of a great genius; and with an eye to this perhaps, it might be curious to learn from what incident, and under what master, the future hero of the turf imbibed the rudiments of his art. For this branch of knowledge, he was most probably indebted to England, where he came up while yet a youth, and was introduced to court as earl of March. He was immediately taken under the special protection of his countryman, the earl of Bute, who having encreased the bed-chamber lords from twelve to eighteen, either for the purpose of additional state or influence, or perhaps both, lord March was chosen one of that number. He was also nearly at the same time elected one of the sixteen peers of Scotland, by which a vote was attached to a dependent office, that might be taken away at pleasure. With that condition, his lordship was content; for he never aspired to the palm of eloquence, or the hardihood of independence; being satisfied with a simple affirmative to the propositions of all the ministers of the day; and indeed, when he departed from so prudential a line of conduct, it will be found that an immediate dismission ensued. Thus, like his ancestors, while yet young, he participated in the forms and emoluments of the times, with a single exception only; one of them, at least ever since the union, had usually represented the person of his majesty, as commissioner to the general assembly of the kirk of Scotland; but it was not deemed prudent to hazard presbyterian gravity, and we may add, insult *presbyterian morals*, by such a nomination in regard to their successor. Far different scenes and more congenial prospects opened to his lordship's view: but so degrading have certain pursuits become, that they who might have been crowned with the victor's wreath during the times of the Olympic games, are now considered rather as the appropriate companions of their own stable-boys, than the associate of men of talents.

Sunt quos curriculo pulverem Olympicum
Collegisse juvat: metaque fervidis
Evitata rotis, palmaque nobilis,
Terrarum Dominos evehit ad Deos.
Hor. Od. I. ad Mæcen.

In ancient days, the contest was for glory; and although the means were not very noble, yet the object was legitimate: during the present times they are both equally undignified—Money—sordid pelf being the sole end and aim. It is now full sixty years since the earl of March distinguished himself by a wager with the celebrated Count Taafe, an Irish catholic, who had spent some time in the service of the house of Austria, and finally beggared himself by this and similar follies. His lordship on that occasion, exhibited the presage at least of that superior skill, enterprize, and success, which rendered him conspicuous on the turf during half a century; for, having undertaken to obtain a four-wheeled machine which should travel the space of nineteen miles within sixty minutes, he applied to Wright, in Long Acre, who, by the diminution of weight and friction, the substitution of silk and whalebone for leather, and also in part for wood, contrived a carriage so light, and yet so strong, as to be deemed exactly suitable for the purpose. As for the *blood horses*, the selection of them, as well as the grooms, was confided to his own judgment, and to prevent *accidents*, he took care to conceal the names of both descriptions of animals until the appointed day, when they were regularly entered by the clerk of the course.

Meanwhile, Newmarket having been selected for the experiment, the smooth-

* This, like other honours, was originally the name of an office, and not a mere titular appellation, as at present. The Douglases were formerly *Lords Marches*, or, in other words, entrusted with the defences of the Scottish boundaries on the side of England.

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est mile of the whole race-ground was staked out, and eight or ten horses regularly trained there, to prevent a possibility of disappointment from lameness, accident, or design. On the 29th of August 1750, this contest, on the event of which many thousands were dependent, was finally decided; and the result was, as had been expected, that the Scotch peer proved an *over-match* for the Irish commoner, who soon after retired in embarrassed circumstances to his native country. It is to this original match *against time*, that we are to attribute all the discreditable attempts of a similar kind in our own days, such as galloping horses until they are lamed, and trotting ponies until their hearts break, for the gratification of that inhuman desire of wealth, which would sacrifice a favourite hackney, or sell a fellow-creature, with equal apathy!

Lord March from this moment was considered an adept; and about the same time took a house at Newmarket, which overlooked the race-ground, and not only gave him an easy access to the course, but afforded the ready means of estimating the effect of comparative trials, and thus approximating at least to a knowledge of the muscular powers and constitutional strength, denominated *bottom* by the *cognoscenti*, of his four-legged favourites. The earl accordingly collected a choice stud, and was equally particular in the selection of his groom-boys, whom he dressed in scarlet; none of whom knew who was to be *entrusted*, until put into the scales to be weighed. In this particular he acted precisely like many of his contemporaries, but in another circumstance he completely deviated from them. At Newmarket, as well as at Hounslow and Bagshot, the peculiarly apt term of *confederate* designates a partner in the booty: Charles Fox, we quote the name with reluctance! was connected in this point of view with the late lord Foley; but in respect to the subject of this memoir, we believe he never admitted of any partner; in short, like the present India Company in respect to its ships, and the late Mr. John Manners with his annuities, he was ever his own insurer, running all risks, and concentrating all profits in his own person. Several persons of distinction proved the victims of his superior skill; for to him the *great** duke of Cumberland, as he was called, both on account of his size and celebrity, lost large sums, as the victor of Culloden was regularly vanquished by the Scottish courtier. Nor did his learning and skill in *vertu* exempt Mr. Jennings, the distinguished antiquary, from a similar fate; for notwithstanding the feasibility of the speculation, his Chillaby colts were all beaten by the English crosses of a remoter origin: the latter indeed, does not seem to have profited much by approaching nearer to the fountain-head. Since that period, he has addicted himself to far more noble, because more rational, speculations; the study of books and coins, the enjoyment of pictures and statues, and the acquisition of one of the noblest and most expensive collection of shells that this country has ever witnessed.

In 1756, the earl of March condescended to ride a match in person. Accordingly he appeared on the ground, dressed in his own running-stable livery, consisting of a red silk jacket, a velvet cap, and buckskin *inexpressibles;* and here again he proved victorious, and came in first at the winning-post, amidst the congratulations of grooms, rough-riders, stable-keepers, sharpers, and gamblers, both noble and ignoble.

By the demise of his relative, in 1778, he was elevated to the ducal honours; yet, by this time, his manners were fixed, and his habits had become so inveterate, that the accession of a splendid fortune, superadded to the highest dignity in the peerage, could not wean from the low, and it may be fairly added, the avaricious, pursuits of the turf, the representative of a family which could boast of being descended from one namesake of his own, William, created lord de Douglas by Malcolm Canmore, in 1057; and from another, William lord Douglas, who died gallantly at the battle of Agincourt, October 25, 1415.

The current of his life now flowed slowly along in one dull, monotonous, undeviating, undistinguished, course. His winters were spent in town; the spring was dedicated chiefly to the races at Egham, Ascott, Epsom, and Newmarket; while his summers were passed at his seat called Amesbury, in Wiltshire. This ancient house is seated on the bank of the Avon, almost within sight of Roman camp, and in the immediate vicinity of the stupendous Druid temple called Stonehenge. This would have been a congenial and consecrated spot for the antiquary; and, as Addison was born in the parsonage, and Gay [illegible]

* Uncle to his present Majesty.

sionally resided in the mansion, which was erected from a design of Inigo Jones, and improved, or rather *altered*, by the Italian *gusto* of the earl of Burlington, it would have proved *classical ground* to a nobleman possessing either taste or literature. But it was in this instance fated to appertain to a mere man of the world, who, like the fine lady mentioned by the bard of Twickenham, was ever ready to exclaim

"O odious! odious trees!"

Indeed, his Grace seems to have been precisely the hero designated in the city-loving lyrics of Captain Morris, the burthen of whose song is:

"Of all groves—a grove of chimnies for me!"

He accordingly betook himself, at length, partly to London, and partly to one of those small, trim, modern establishments called *villas*, where the clapper of St. Paul's may be distinctly heard repeating the hour, annexed to which is half an acre of herbage, generally dignified with the name of a paddock. There, within a quarter of a mile of Richmond, he resided during the fine weather, until in consequence, first of a dispute relative to a young lady, which became public, and then a law-suit for part of his lawn, which was claimed first by, and finally adjudicated to, the parish, his Grace at length withdrew wholly to Piccadilly, unless, during his turn for *waiting* on the king, while his majesty resided at Windsor. But this also was precluded, in consequence of an event which will be mentioned hereafter, when the duke was entered on the list of the *red-lettered* martyrology of Carleton-house, and excluded from all official communication with St. James's. Indeed, it was full time for his Grace to have retired voluntarily, as the writer of this has been pained at seeing him in the suite of royalty at Windsor, tottering along the terrace with his hat off, and exposing his denuded temples and his cheeks, which seemed to flush with colour rather than with health, to the keen searchings of an easterly wind, towards the latter end of August!—and all this for a thousand a-year, and the honour of being a lord of the bed-chamber—on the part no, and in the person of a Scotch duke, marquis, earl, viscount; of an English baron; a knight of the thistle; and the richest subject in Europe, in the comparious article of ready money!

In consequence of his former obsequiousness, he was honoured with the Bath riband; we also find him, as is to be hoped for better reasons, uniformly chosen during six subsequent parliaments, as a representative peer of Scotland. To prevent the trouble however of future solicitation, in 1786 he obtained a patent as an English peer, by the style and dignity of Baron Douglas of Amesbury, in the county of Wilts. Through the whole of this long political career, we do not recollect the duke's name to have been once called in question during the contests of rival parties, unless at a period when his Grace and the late earl of Sandwich openly declared themselves hostile to the ungodly and irreligious conduct of their former friend, the late John Wilkes, who happened to be engaged at that time in a violent opposition to the crown, or rather to the ministers of the executive power. On this occasion, the latter of these noblemen, to the great edification of the bench of bishops, denounced "the Essay on Woman" in the house of peers; while the former, with no less zeal, but as he then thought with more discretion, started a dependant of his own, the Rev. Mr. K. whose name has been since enshrined in the poetry of the celebrated Charles Churchill, against the profane member for Middlesex. "On this occasion," says a late writer, "his Grace's chaplain, burning with all the fervour of holy zeal, imprudently entered the lists with the author of the North Briton, when some of the many darts shot at the black gown of this officious priest, glanced against the ermined robes of his noble patron."

It has already been hinted, that in 1788-9, the subject of this memoir took part with the prince, and regularly voted, during the regency discussion, against Mr. Pitt, the great and all-powerful minister of that day. The king's sudden recovery, reduced such of the *courtiers* as had taken part with his Royal Highness, to a most disagreeable dilemma; for the statesman just alluded to, instead of a generous forbearance, seemed to consider the exercise of their acknowledged rights, as something only a little short of treason, being deemed worthy of incurring *forfeiture* of office at least. Accordingly, the marquis of Lothian was deprived of his regiment, and the duke of Queensberry of his post as lord of the bed-chamber.

From that time to his death, the duke lived in great retirement, and for the most part occupied his house in Piccadilly alone. He had long before left the turf, and disposed of his house at Newmarket;

Newmarket; his chief amusement now arose out of a taste for music, which, like his old friend and countryman, lord Kelly, he had cultivated in early life, and did not relinquish but with his existence. Both of them may be said "to have felt the ruling passion strong in death." The one shone in the instrumental; the other in the vocal department: the Scotch earl excelled on the fiddle; the Scotch duke displayed great taste in a song. Indeed, the latter was a munificent patron of musicians, especially foreign ones, and in his house were to be seen all the great singers who have been attracted to this country in succession by the reputation of its wealth during the last half century.

The gallantries of the duke have long been a fertile theme of raillery; but, this is an object with which we shall not sully our pages. The care of his health had lately been confided to the management of *Pere Elisée*, who is said to have attended on Louis XV. during his declining years. His immense fortune, (no small portion of which is supposed to have been obtained on the race-ground,) afforded at once the means of personal gratification in respect to himself, and generous interposition so far as concerned others. In regard to the first, fine lands, a good table, admirable wines, splendid carriages and liveries, with a multitude of servants, dressed in green and silver, were not wanting; and we have heard as to the second, that he bestowed pensions on opera singers, gave 1000*l.* towards an election for Westminster, and doubled that sum in a very laudable manner, when a fund was raised to supply the wants of the widows and orphans connected with the British navy.

It point of person his Grace was of the middle size, neat, slim, and at an early period of life, graceful and elegant. His name for many years was the *butt* at which men of wit shot their arrows, and his life the subject of a variety of errors. In consequence of a speck in one of his eyes, a ridiculous story prevailed that he wore a glass one; he was supposed to apply veal cutlets every night, to preserve his complexion; and also to make use of a milk-butt daily, which made many of his neighbours very cautious lest they should purchase that commodity at second-hand.

As to peculiarities of a harmless nature, the subject of this memoir evinced a great variety. He spent the greater part of his latter years at the south-east extremity of his parlour bow-window, where he sat eight or ten hours daily. That he might discern objects more distinctly, both male and female, and at the same time be shaded from the light, a canvas blind was placed obliquely at an angle of forty-five degrees. Behind him stood a servant out of livery, who acted the part of a *nomenclator*, and pronounced the names of such of the passengers as were of any distinction. So uniform was his Grace in attendance during certain fixed hours, and of such long continuance of practice, that a gentleman set out for India in quest of a fortune, and on his return, after ten years absence, actually found him fixed in the same spot! His favourite poney was saddled every forenoon, and stationed until the day of his death, nearly opposite the door, in constant readiness, precisely at the same moment as formerly.

The duke of Queensberry, after a short illness, resigned all the vanities of this life, at his house facing the Green Park, on the 23d of December, 1810, in the 85th or 86th year of his age. Having never been married, he of course neither leaves a widow nor children, either to bewail or to represent him. His Grace seems to have fulfilled none of the great duties of society, self-preservation only excepted; and accordingly his name will soon be forgotten by all but his legatees, unless in the equivocal Records of Chiffeney the jockey, or in the less perishable volumes of Weatherby's Racing Calendar.

The dukedom is extinct; the earldom descends to sir Charles Douglas, of Kilhead, bart. with a portion of the estates; another portion now appertains to the Buccleugh family, in consequence of similar entails; and as for the immense personalty, it is pretty widely diffused by a will, of which this circumstance perhaps constitutes one of the chief merits.

SCARCE

SCARCE TRACTS, WITH EXTRACTS AND ANALYSES OF SCARCE BOOKS.

It is proposed in future to devote a few Pages of the Monthly Magazine to the Insertion of such Scarce Tracts as are of an interesting Nature, with the Use of which we may be favoured by our Correspondents; and under the same Head to introduce also the Analyses of Scarce and Curious Books.

"*The Ancient Common-Law Right of associating with the Vicinage in every County, District, or Town, to support the Civil Magistrate, in maintaining the Peace. By Granville Sharp, esq.*"

MAN being by nature a social creature, it is natural for him to associate with his brethren and neighbours, for common defence against all unjust violence; and such association being just and reasonable, as well as natural, we have not only a right thus to associate, but are even bound to do it, by a branch of the common-law, which cannot legally be changed: for it is fixed upon all men, in their respective districts and countries, as an indispensable duty, by "the law of nature and nations, that we may become assisting" (says Cowel, tit. 2.) "both to our parents and country; and repel force and injury: and from hence it comes," (says he,) "that whatsoever we do for the defence of our own bodies, is adjudged legal." For which he cites Bracton, l. i. c. 6. num. 7. So the author of Doctor and Student, in his second chapter, concerning the law of nature and nations, and the law of reason, asserts, that, "by the law of reason, it is lawful to repel force with force; and that it is the right of every one" (fas est unicuique se tueri, &c.) "to defend himself and his property against unjust violence." And again, in his fifth chapter, concerning the first foundation of English law, reason, he again repeats the maxim, that "it is lawful to repel force with force for the defence of the body, due circumstances being observed." Now, as the laws of reason and nature are immutable, this natural right of associating for common defence and peace, and the natural right of every individual to repel force with force, in defence of himself and property, can never be annulled by any act of parliament, but must ever be esteemed as immutable rights of the common-law, and must always remain in force, unless the government should unhappily cease to be legal, by setting aside the first foundations of the law! Ancient statutes, however, though not the foundation of these rights, yet bear ample testimony to the exercise or usage of them: for, what is "the power of the countie," so often mentioned in the ancient law and statutes, but an armed association of the vicinage?—an association, from which no layman, from 15 to 60 years of age, was exempt. See Lambard's Eirenarcha, third book, p. 316, title, "Power of the Countie." "That the justices of the peace, sheriffe, or under-sheriffe, ought to have the aide and attendance of all the knightes, gentlemen, yeomen, labourers, servaunts, apprentices, and villaines; and likewise of wardes: and that of other yong men that be above the age of xv. years; for all of that age are bound to have harnesse by the statute of Winchester." See also in page 479 of the Eirenarcha, a farther testimony that the law requires all laymen not only to have arms, but also to be well exercised therein. See title "Archerie." "If any man, being the queen's subject," (the author wrote in the reign of Queen Elizabeth,) "and not have reasonable cause or impediment, and being within the age of 60 years, (except spirituall men, justices of one bench or other, justices of assize, and barons of the exchequer,) have not a long-bow and arrowes readie in his house, or have not used shooting therein;" (which is a clear command to be exercised in arms;) "or have not, for every man-child in his house, (betweene 7 yeeres and 17 of age,) a bow and 2 shafts; and for every such, being above 17 yeeres, a bow and 4 shafts; or have not brought them up in shooting, &c. he loses 6s. 8d. for each month." And, under the same head, he informs us, that, if any man, above the age of 24 years, "have shot at any marke under eleven score yards," (viz. one furlong, or 220 yards,) "with any prick, shaft, or flight," he shall "lose 6s. 8d. for every shot." Also, "if the inhabitants of any towne have not made and continued their butts as they ought to do,"—"lose 20s. for every 3 moneths;" (Eirenarcha, 4 book, p. 478, 479;) for which he cites 33 Hen. VIII. c. 9. in which, indeed, the obligation for every man to have arms, and be exercised therein, is expressed still in stronger terms, viz. "that butts be made

made, on this side the feast of St. Michael the archangel next coming, in every city, town, and place, by the inhabitants of every such city, town, and place, according to the law of ancient times used, and that the said inhabitants and dwellers in every of them, be compelled to make and continue such butts, upon pain to forfeit, for every 3 months so lacking, 20s. And that the said inhabitants shall exercise themselves with long-bows in shooting at the same, and elsewhere, in holy days and other times convenient. And, to the intent that every person may have bows of mean price, be it enacted, &c." § iv. and v. Thus the law not only permits, but absolutely requires, every person to have arms, and be exercised in the use of them.

The exercise of the long-bow was formerly esteemed the most effectual military discipline for the defence of the kingdom, and is so declared in another act of parliament of the same year, cap. 6. and, therefore, as the law, at that time, required every man to be exercised in the use of the then fashionable weapons, the reason of the law holds equally good, to require the exercise of all men in the use of the present fashionable weapons, the musquet and bayonet.

But even, at that time, the use of musquets or guns, was allowed to the inhabitants of all cities, boroughs, and market-towns, and for the very same reason (the defence of the realm,) by a provisional clause of the last-mentioned act, § vi. "Provided alway, and be it enacted, &c. that it shall be lawful, from henceforth, to all gentlemen, yeomen, and serving-men of every lord, spiritual and temporal, and of all knights, esquires, and gentlemen, and to all the inhabitants of cities, boroughs, and market-towns, of this realm of England, to shoot with any hand-gun, demihake, or hagbut, at any butt or bank of earth, only in place convenient for the same," (whereby it appears that proper places for exercise should be appointed in every town,) "so that every such hand-gun, &c. be of the several lengths aforesaid, and not under. And that it shall be lawful, to every of the said lord and lords, knights, esquires, and gentlemen, and the inhabitants of every city, borough, and market-town, to have and keep in every of their houses any such hand-gun or hand-guns, of the length of one whole yard, &c. and not under, to the intent to use and shoot in the same, at a butt or bank of earth only, as is above said, whereby they and every of them, by the exercise thereof, in form above said, may the better aid and assist to the defence of this realm, when need shall require," &c. This statute is still in force.

Every temporal person was formerly liable to pecuniary penalties; "if he have not" (says Lambard) "and keep not in readinesse, such horses, geldings, weapon, armour, or other furniture for the wars, as, after the proportion of his abilitie, he ought to have and keepe." (Eirenarcha, book iv. c. 4, p. 480.) Thus stood the law so late as the latter end of Queen Elizabeth's reign, when the book last-cited was published; and the general tenor of the doctrine, respecting the right of Englishmen to have arms, hath since been confirmed by the Declaration of Rights in the Act of Settlement, (1 Wm. and Mary, st. 2, c. 2,) though it seems now to be limited to Protestant subjects, viz. "That the subjects which are Protestants may have arms for their defence, suitable to their conditions, and as allowed by law." This latter expression, "as allowed by law," respects the limitations in the above-mentioned act of 33 Hen. VIII. c. 6, which restrain the use of some particular sorts of arms, meaning only such arms as were liable to be concealed, or otherwise favour the designs of murderers, as "cross-bows, little short hand-guns, and little hag-buts," and all guns under certain lengths specified in the act; but proper arms for defence (provided they are not shorter than the act directs) are so far from being forbidden by this statute, that they are clearly authorised, and "the exercise thereof" expressly recommended by it, as I have already shewn. And indeed the laws of England always required the people to be armed, and not only to be armed, but to be expert in arms; which last was particularly recommended by the learned chancellor Fortescue: "Et revera, non minime erit regno accommodum, ut incolæ ejus in armis sint experti." "Indeed, it will be of no small advantage to the kingdom, that the inhabitants be expert in arms." (De Laudibus Legum Angliæ, c. xliv. p. 1037.) And, in the notes and remarks on this book, by the learned Mr. Justice Aland, we find the following observations to the same purpose. "In the Confessor's laws" (says he) "it is, Debent universi liberi homines, &c. arma habere, et illa semper prompta conservare ad tuitionem regni," &c. "See" (says he) "the

"the laws of the Conqueror to the same purpose. The custom of the nation" (continues this learned judge) "has been to train up the freeholders to discipline; v. 13 and 14. H. c. iii. and ib. § 20, and title, "War," in the table to the statutes."

Among the ancient constitutions, or ordinances, of the kingdom, recorded in the Myrror of Justices, chap. i. § 3. we read that it was ordained, "that every one of the age of 14 years and above, should prepare him" (se apprestat) "to kill mortal offenders in their notorious crimes, or to follow them from town to town with hue and cry," &c.

The true purpose and advantage of having all the inhabitants of this kingdom trained to arms is farther manifested in our old law books and statutes; as in the Westminster Primer, cap. xvii. on the case when any cattle are unlawfully taken and driven into any castle or strong-hold, &c. "Le Visc^t. ou le Bailife prise ove luy poyar de son countie, ou de sa Bail', et voile assaier de faire de ceo repl' des avers a celuy qui les aver prise," &c. "That the sheriff or the bailiff shall take with him the power of his county, or of his bailiwick, and shall endeavour to make replevin" (or recovery) "of the cattle from him that hath taken them," &c. And lord Coke remarks on this, "Nota: every man is bound by the common-law to assist not only the sherife in his office for the execution of the king's writs, (which are the commandments of the king,) according to law; but also his baily, that hath the sheriffe's warrant in that behalfe, hath the same authority," &c. (2 Inst. p. 193.)

The attack of a castle or place of arms, must require disciplined troops; and therefore it was certainly necessary that "every man" so bound by the common-law to assist, should be trained to arms, in order to fulfil his duty. And the learned Nathaniel Bacon, in his historical Discourse of the Uniformity of the Government of England, (1st part, p. 64.) remarks, that "the strength consisted of the freemen; and, though many were bound by tenure to follow their lords to the wars, and many were volunteers, yet, it seems, all were bound upon call, under peril of fine, and were bound to keep arms, for the preservation of the kingdom, their lords, and their own persons; and these they might neither pawn nor sell, but leave them to descend to their heirs," &c.

The common-law right of the people of England to have arms is also clearly expressed by the great and learned judge Bracton, one of the most ancient writers of our common-law, who is justly esteemed of unexceptionable authority. "Ei qui juste possidet, licitum erit cum armis contra pacem venientem ut expellat, cum armis repellere, ut per arma tuitionis et pacis, quæ sunt justitiæ, repellat injuriam et vim injustam, et arma injuriæ," &c. (Bract. lib. iv. c. 4.) that is, "to him who justly possesses it shall be lawful with arms to repel him who cometh to expel, with arms against the peace, that, by arms of defence and peace, which are of justice, he may repel injury and unjust violence, and arms of injustice," &c.

The late unhappy tumults prove, that these principles of the English constitution are as necessary to be enforced at present as ever they were; for, had they not been fatally neglected and disused, the abandoned rioters would have been quelled and secured by the neighbouring inhabitants of Westminster, &c. in their first attempts; or, in case they had advanced towards the city, if the proper barriers had been reserved, the citizens would have had time to get under arms, to support their own magistrates in securing the peace of the city; for any attack upon the gates or posterns would have justified an immediate discharge of fire-arms, or other weapons, against the assailants, without waiting for the command of a peace-officer: and, as the inhabitants of each city and county are required to make good the damages sustained on such occasions by private individuals, it is plain that the inhabitants themselves, in their collective capacity, do form that proper power, from which the law requires the prevention of such damages, and the support and defence of the civil magistrates: for, otherwise, the law ought to have directed the damages to be deducted from the last preceding parliamentary grants to the army.

If it be alleged that there can be no occasion, in these modern times, to arm and train the inhabitants of England, because there is an ample military force, or standing army, to preserve the peace; yet let it be remembered, that the greater and more powerful the standing army is, so much more necessary is it that there should be a proper balance to that power, to prevent any ill effects from it: though there is one bad effect, which the balance (howsoever perfect and excellent) cannot prevent; and that

is the enormous and ruinous expence of maintaining a large number of men, without any civil employment for their support; an expence, which neither the land nor trade of this realm can possibly bear much longer, without public failure!

No Englishman, therefore, can be truly loyal, who opposes these essential principles of the English law, whereby the people are required to have "arms of defence and peace," for mutual as well as private defence: for a standing army of regular soldiers is entirely repugnant to the constitution of England, and the genius of its inhabitants.

Standing armies were not unknown, indeed, to our ancestors in very early times, but they were happily opposed by them, and declared illegal. A remarkable instance of this is related by Sir Edward Coke, in his 7th rep. p. 443, (Calvin's case,) but with a very erroneous application of the doctrine, (as there is in many other instances of that particular report,) for which the chancellor or judges, probably, who spoke, and not the reporter, must one day be answerable. "It appeareth, by Bracton, lib. iii. tract 2. c. 15. fol. 134. that Canutus, the Danish king, having settled himself in this kingdom in peace, kept, notwithstanding, (for the better continuance thereof) great armies within this realm." [Yet Bracton was more wise and honourable than to conceive or hint that great armies, so kept by the king, were proper instruments "for the better continuance of peace;" for he says no such thing, this being only a disloyal conceit of some modern judge, concerned in the argument of Calvin's case: but to return to the words of the reporter.] "The peers and nobles of England, distasting this government by arms and armies, (odimus accipitrem, quia semper vivit in armis,) wisely and politiquely persuaded the king, that they would provide for the safety of him and his people, and yet his armies, carrying with them many inconveniencies, should be withdrawn," &c. (This would be a proper language and true policy for a free British parliament to adopt.) "Hereupon" (says the reporter) "Canutus presently withdrew his armies, and within a while after he lost his crown," &c.

Here again the judge, whoever he was that spoke, betrayed a most disloyal prejudice in favour of "a government by arms and armies," which led him into a notorious falsehood! for, though the former part of the sentence is true, that king Canute "withdrew his armies;" yet the latter part, that, "within a while after, he lost his crown," is totally false; and the judge, by asserting that groundless circumstance, seemed inclined to insinuate, that the withdrawing the armies occasioned the (supposed) loss of the crown, which was far from being the case. The great and noble Canute reaped the benefit of his prudent and generous conformity to the free constitution of this limited monarchy; for he enjoyed a long and glorious reign, after he sent back his Danish soldiers; which, according to Matthew of Westminster, (p. 403,) was in the year 1018; and he held the crown with dignity and glory to the end of his life, in the year 1035, when he was buried at Winchester with royal pomp (regio more, *ib.* p. 409): and his two sons also, who separately succeeded him, died likewise kings of England, for they lost not the kingdom but by natural deaths, and the want of heirs.

Happy would it have been for England, had all succeeding kings been as wise and truly politic as the great Canute, who feared not to commit the care of his own person, and those of his foreign friends that attended him, to the free laws and limited constitution of this kingdom.

The old English maxim, however, against "a government by arms and armies," ought never to be forgotten: "Odimus accipitrem, quia semper vivit in armis."

Extracts from the Portfolio of a Man of Letters.

STIGAND, ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

HE was infamous in life, altogether unlearned, of heavy judgment and understanding; sottishly serviceable both to pleasure and sloth; in covetousness beneath the baseness of rusticity, insomuch as he would often swear that he had not one penny upon the earth, and yet, by a key, which he did wear about his neck, great treasures of his were found under the ground. And this was a grief and sickness to honest minds, that such spurious

and impure creatures should sustain, or rather distrain, the reverence and majesty of religion.

BANKERS.

The chief factors of Italy have been Grisons; and they told me, that as the trade of banking began in Lombardy, so that all over Europe a Lombard and a banker signified the same thing, so the great bankers of Lombardy were Grisons, and to this day the Grisons drive a great trade in money. For a man there of one hundred thousand crowns estate, hath not perhaps a third part of this within the country, but puts it out in the neighbouring estates.

SUPERSTITION.

I heard a Capuchin preach here; it was the first sermon I heard in Italy. And I was much surprised at many comical expressions and gestures; but most of all with the conclusion, for there being in all the pulpits of Italy a crucifix on the side of the pulpit towards the altar, he, after a long address to it, at last, in a forced transport, took it in his arms and hugged it, and kissed it. But I observed that before he kissed it, he, seeing some dust on it, blew it off very carefully; for I was just under the pulpit. He entertained it with a long and tender caress, and held it out to the people, and would have forced tears, both, from himself and them; yet I saw none shed.

CROMWELL.

Prince Cromwell, who was now wholly out of action, having laid his scene in the counties and boroughs for elections to the ensuing Parliament, gave himself and the town a little recreation. It happened on a Friday in July, that, desirous to divert himself with driving of his coach and six horses in Hyde Park, with his secretary Thurlow in it, like Mephistophilus and Doctor Faustus careering it in the air, to try how he could govern horses, since rational creatures were so unruly and difficult to be reined; like another Phaëton, he fell, in the experiment, from the coach-box; which was presently posted into the city, and many ominous and true conjectures made of his certain catastrophe; one of the ingenious songs on the occasion, ending in this presagious rhyme:

Every day and hour hath shew'd us his power,
But now he hath shew'd us his art:
His first reproach was a fall from a coach,
His next will be from a cart.

A CURIOSITY DISCOVERED 1665.

There was a curiosity discovered at a place called Bald Bath-ford, three miles from Bath. Here was found a monument very admirable both for its antiquity, form, and structure; from the top, three or four foot deep, it was fourteen foot long and sixteen foot broad, made of stones of several colours, as blue, red, murray, and white, delicately cut, not above an inch broad; curiously set, and strongly cemented. The floor was very delightful to behold: round about it were placed divers figures; and in the midst, a bird standing on a sprig. It is thought to have been a convenience for water. A work of great cost and labour, and which shewed the excellency of much lost art.

GREATRAKES, THE STROAKER.

About this time (1665) the fame of Greatrakes the Stroaker filled the mouths of the people both in city and country. A novelty not unfit to be mentioned, seeing that at that time, many wise men were affected with it. They that knew him, reported him for a civil, frank, and well-humoured man, born in Munster, of English extraction; and sometime a lieutenant in Colonel Farr's regiment. He was master of a competent estate, and performed strange cures by stroaking or touching; for which he took neither money nor presents. That which first created the wonder was, that he passed without contradiction; and such multitudes followed him as only they could believe who saw them. He was said to admire himself the gift which he had. Had he stayed among the ignorant Irish, his fame might have continued longer; but the infidelity of the English, made him often fail in his divinity, and his reputation once blemished, his healing mystery soon vanished.

JAMES NAYLOR, THE QUAKER ENTHUSIAST.

James Naylor, a quaker, who, resembling in his proportions and complexion the picture of Christ, had, in all other things, as the setting of the beard and locks in the same fashion, dared to counterfeit our blessed Lord. To this purpose he had disciples and women ministering to him, whose blasphemous expressions and applications of several parts of scripture relating properly to the loveliness and transcendant excellency of Christ, to this impostor, will (if repeated) move horror and trembling in every christian. His first appearance in this manner was at Bristol, where a man, leading his horse bare-headed, and one Dorcas Erbury, and Martha Symmonds, going up to the knees in mire, by his horse's side, sung aloud, Holy, holy, holy, Hosanna, &c. For

this they were seized by the magistrates, and, being complained of to the parliament, were brought up to town, into which (as in all places) they entered singing the same blasphemies. At the bar of the House, in December (1656) he was sentenced to be set in the pillory twice, and whipt twice, and his forehead to be stigmatized with the letter B. and bored through the tongue; with which he used to answer to any question, *Thou hast said it*, and the like. He was likewise whipt at Bristol, and thence returned to Newgate. One Mr. Rich (a merchant of credit) that held him by the hand while he was in the pillories, with divers others, licked his wounds. The women were observed some to lay their head in his lap, lying against his feet, others to lean it upon his shoulders, &c. After three days wilful abstinence, having weakened himself even unto death, he begged some victuals; and then was set to work, which he performed, and came by degrees to himself and to reduction. At the return of the Rump, he got his liberty, but survived it not; his additional pretended divinity having attenuated and wasted his humanity, and that body sublimed and prepared for miracles, went the way of all flesh.

INVESTITURE OF CROMWELL.

Being seated in his chair, on the left hand thereof stood the Lord Mayor Titchbouror, and the Dutch ambassador; the French ambassador, and the Earl of Warwick, on the right; next behind him stood his son Richard, Fleetwood, Claypool, and the privy council; upon a lower descent stood the Lord Viscount Lisle, Lords Montague, and Whitlock, with drawn swords. Then the speaker, (Sir Thomas Whiddrington) in the name of the parliament, presented to him a robe of purple velvet, a bible, a sword, and a sceptre; at the delivery of these things, the speaker made a short comment upon them to the Protector, which he divided into four parts as followeth.

1. The robe or purple: this is an emblem of magistracy, and imports righteousness and justice. When you have put on this vestment, I may say you are a gownman. This robe is of a mixt colour, to shew the mixture of justice and mercy. Indeed, a magistrate must have two hands, to cherish and to punish.

2. The bible is a book that contains the Holy Scriptures, in which you have the happiness to be well versed. This book of life, consists of two testaments, the old and new; the first shews Christum velatum, the second Christum revelatum: Christ veiled, and revealed. It is a book of books, and doth contain both precepts and examples for good government.

3. Here is a sceptre not unlike a staff, for you are to be a staff to the weak and poor; it is of ancient use in this kind. It is said in Scripture, that the sceptre shall not depart from Judah. It was of the like use in other kingdoms. Homer, the Greek poet, calls kings and princes, sceptre-bearers.

4. The last thing is a sword, not a military, but civil sword: it is a sword rather of defence than offence; not to defend yourself only, but your people also. If I might presume to fix a motto upon this sword, as the valiant Lord Talbot had upon his, it should be this, *Ego sum Domini Protectoris, ad protegendum populum meum.* "I am the Protector's, to protect my people."

This speech being ended, the speaker took the bible, and gave the Protector his oath: afterwards Mr. Manton made a prayer, which being ended, the heralds, by sound of trumpet proclaimed his highness Protector of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and the dominions thereunto belonging; requiring all persons to yield him due obedience. At the end of all, the Protector, with his train carried up by the Lord Sherard, Warwick's nephew, and the Lord Roberts, his eldest son, returned; the Earl of Warwick sitting at one end of the coach against him; Richard his son, and Whitlock in one; and Lord Lisle, and Montague, in the other boot, with swords drawn; and the Lord Claypool led the horse of honour, in rich caparisons, to Whitehall.

RIDICULOUS SUPERSTITION AND IGNORANCE OF DR. FULE:

Who relateth in his book of Meteors, that the river Rhine in Germany will drown all bastard children that are cast into it, but drive to land those that are lawfully begotten. And also he says, there is a well in Sicily, whereof if thieves drink they presently become blind.

JOHN TAYLOR.

This poet was a native of Gloucestershire, a man of great natural parts, but little education. He wrote several poems which were dedicated to King James and King Charles the First. For some time he kept a public-house at Long Acre: and upon the murder of King Charles, set up the sign of the Mourning Crown; but this open piece of loyalty, in those days, obliged him to pull it down; upon which

which he set up his own instead, with the following lines under it:

Kings' heads are hung up for a sign,
And many a saint's; then why not mine?

WONDERFUL SPRINGS.

Pomponius Mela, in his account of the Canary or Fortunate Isles, gives an account of two wonderful springs, the water of one is of such a quality that it causes those who drink of it to die laughing; whilst the reverse is the nature of the other, which is the only remedy to heal those who have drank of the first; so that the bad qualities of the one are counterbalanced by the virtues of the other. *Pomp. Mela*, lib. 3, cap. ii; and also Petrarch, in one of his canzonets:

Ne l'isole famose di Fortuna
Due fonti hai; chi di l'una,
Bee moi ridendo; e chi de l'altra scampa.
Canz. 18. *st.* 6.

MOCK SUNS.

Languet and Stow relate, in their Chronicles, that in the year 1233, upon the 7th of April, four suns were seen besides the natural sun, (which, in those days of ignorance and superstition, were ascribed to be the forerunners of war, famine, pestilences, &c. &c.) for as those chronicles testify, there were much strife and dissention stirred up between Henry the Third and the lords of his kingdom; for the very next year England was wasted by fire and sword from Wales to Salisbury, which town was burnt soon after, attended with a great drought and pestilence. Also in the year 1460, three suns made their appearance but the day before the three Earls Edward Earl of March, with the Earl of Pembroke, and the Earl of Wiltshire, fought the great battle at Mortimer's Cross, as Stow affirmeth, in which the Earl of March put the others to flight, with a great destruction of their soldiers. Two more instances are also chronicled: one by Fulk in his Meteors, who says, that in the year 1526, towards the slaughter of Lewis the Second, King of Hungary, three suns marched forth. The second instance is told by Inemond, who saith, that in the year 1619, were three also seen at Lovain, in the month of May, at sun-rising.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE SAINTS.

A PARODY,

Sung at a Public Meeting of Friends to a Repeal of the Penal Laws respecting Religion.

I.

TO the angel of England, who sat in high glee,
The sound Nonconformists address'd a petition,
To beg he'd inspire mother Church them to free
From the tests that dishonour the holy religion.
"My permission you have," was the answer he gave,
"But such favors as those of the Saints you must crave,
"And I wish you success in attempting to yoke
"The palm of Religion with Liberty's oak."

II.

The news thro' Empyreum incontinent flew:
When old Peter pretended to give himself airs:
"If these mortals are suffer'd their scheme to pursue,
"There can't be a hierarchy left below stairs.
"Hark! already I hear, with terrified ear,
"The church is in danger! new Cromwells are near!
"For all the Dissenters are learning to yoke
"The palm of Religion with Liberty's oak."

III.

"Thy creed, Athanasius, these men disavow,
"And the Thirty-nine Articles read with a sneer.
"The episcopal bench will be tenantless now;
"And the biforked mitre a fool's-cap appear.
"My thunders, no fear on't, shall soon do their errand,
"I'll hurl them red-hot at bold Priestley, I warrant,
"And scare his fierce crew, for thus daring to yoke,
"The palm of Religion with Liberty's oak."

IV.

The yellow-hair'd Andrew then said: "Pr'y-thee cease,
"Thou high-priest of the Saints, such vile vociferation.
"Presbyterians in England, 'tis true, you may tease;
"But in Scotland you cannot deny them salvation.

There

" There over each head is a covenant spread,
" And my sons from your firebrands no mischief shall dread;
" But at leisure proceed in contriving to yoke
" The palm of Religion with Liberty's oak."

V.

Next Patrick arose with his risible phiz:
" By my shoul! brave Saint Andrew, I'm all of your mind.
" Saint George is a fool, if he care for this quiz.
" My test-acts I gave long ago to the wind.
" Come, Saint George, be not jealous of these honest fellows;
" Low churchmen are safer than such as are zealous:
" Their bigoted bishops unwillingly yoke
" The palm of Religion with Liberty's oak."

VI.

" My lads," quoth Saint George, " all the while I was young
" Saint Peter and I remain'd very good friends:
" 'Tis true we'd a quarrel, two centuries agone,
" But, by pleasing him now, I shall make him amends.
" When the Pope was in fashion, I laugh'd at the passion;
" Now that others desert him I yearn with compassion;
" And, like him, will oppose every sect that would yoke
" The palm of Religion with Liberty's oak."

However, my friends, let us join hand in hand,
Preserve unanimity, tolerance, and love:
'Tis ours to support what's so happily plann'd;
Perseverance will win, tho' the great disapprove.
While thus we agree, our toast let it be,
' May every fashion of worship be free,
' And Catholic, Jew, and Dissenter, all yoke
' The palm of Religion with Liberty's oak."

THOUGHTS ON LIFE.

IN IRREGULAR VERSE.—PART II.

SAY'ST thou, short-sighted, sinful man!
In sad complaint, ' Oh what is life?'
" Must Heaven's all-wise, all-gracious plan,
" To calm thy soul's unlawful strife,
" Be sent by seraphs from the skies,
" And all unveil'd before thy wondring eyes?
" Vain, impious wish! thy feeble sight
" Would shrink before the bright design;
" Whelm'd by the dazzling flood of light,
" That streams from each refulgent line.
" Bow, humbly bow, before that God
" Whose goodness crowns thy fleeting days,
" Who, when he lifts the chastening rod,
" A father's tenderest love displays.
" Yet, complaining mortal, say,
" Art thou left a hopeless prey,
" To sorrow, care, or torturing pain?
" What! is every pleasure fled,
Every comfort cold, or dead,
" And will they never bloom again?"

Oh! cease thou faithful monitor within,
Nor rend this weak deluded heart;
Low in the dust I mourn my sin,
And long to see its hated form depart.
Ungrateful wretch! have not mine eyes
Beheld with anguish and surprise
The deathly pallid cheek, the dim sunk eye,
Wildly upraised in speechless agony?
Has not my startled ear shrunk from the groan
That, rushing from the heart, appall'd my own;
And listened with unfeign'd distress
To the sad tale of human wretchedness?
Oh! could I then indulge a murmuring sigh?
Did selfish sorrow then suffuse mine eye?
Ah no! the tear that trickled down my cheek
Proclaim'd the gratitude no words could speak.

Then stretch thy thoughts abroad, my grovelling mind,
These strong incitements still remain:
Call up to view the miseries of mankind,
Explore the wretched haunts of grief and pain;
And let the ills they fellow-men endure,
Be to each murmuring thought a sovereign cure.
Enough! 'tis done! I need no more!
The doleful scenes one rapid glance surveys,
Constrain my humbled spirit to adore
The God whose goodness claims my highest praise.
Yes! I would praise Him till my latest breath,
My better thoughts condemn desponding sighs;
And when I sink within the arms of Death,
My nobler praise shall mount the lofty skies.

What though my humble name
Will never to the world be known;
And far from grandeur, power, or fame,
The vale of life I pass alone;
I covet not the splendour of the great,
Nor sigh to join the world's most favor'd throng;
No vain desires their blazon'd names create,
Their gay parade unenvied moves along;
Alas! they strive for gilded toys,
That prove too oft a treacherous snare;
The best delights, the sweetest joys,
Thrive in a mild, a purer air.

Take

Take then, ye votaries to the world's applause,
Take all the fame that empires can bestow;
Pure from a richer source my spirit draws
More lasting joys the balm for every woe.
Who gives the sparrow skill to fly,
And frolic in the yielding air?
Who hears the unfledged ravens cry,
And feeds them with parental care?
Delightful thought! The same almighty power,
With watchful care my varied path attends;
And in the noontide or the midnight hour,
My feeble soul from every ill defends.

Then what is life? A sacred voice declares,
Taught by the truth illumin'd page:
It soothes my spirit in a world of cares;
It curbs my fiery passions' wildest rage.
Be still, my heart, hush all thy sorrows,
Every accent speaks to thee:
Mark! oh mark, from whence it borrows
Each divinely-cheering truth,
To guide thy frail and wandering youth,
To seats of endless bliss and purity.

"Dare a living man complain,
"Man, whose sins the stars outnumber!
"Does he hope by day to gain
"Pleasures never mix'd with pain,
"And free from care by night to slumber?
"Ah fool! for thee in dread array
"The keenest disappointments wait:
"This life is but a thorny way,
"To lead the pilgrim to a happier state.
"Forward, to the awful goal
"Say, frail mortal, canst thou look;
"And firmly rest thy feeble soul,
"On some great promise in the sacred book?
"Cans't thou to the world above,
"Lift a humble, steadfast eye;
"Assured the God of boundless love,
"Will be on earth thy friend, thy bliss in realms on high?
"Then art thou rich beyond expression,
"Firm as the storm-beat rock thy soul may rest;
"Life to thee is worth possession,
"Alike in joy or sorrow thou art blest!"

Yes, with my lips, my heart shall raise,
To thee my thankful, noblest praise,
Great source of happiness divine;
Thy power supports my fainting soul;
Thy cheering words my fears controul,
And to Thy will my all I would resign.

Let the proud sceptic with sarcastic sneer,
Contemn those truths the best of men revere;
Let him assault with all his puny rage
The word of life, the heaven-indited page:
But when my hands the sacred leaves unfold,
In every line my wondering eyes behold
The brightest, strongest, evidences shine
To prove the glorious author most divine.
Inestimable book! to mortals given,
In wondrous love, to point the road to Heaven!
Whether in joy or grief, to thee I owe
The choicest comforts I possess below.
When travelling in Affliction's darksome road,
Oh! how it cheers my heart to hear thee say,
"Cast all thy weighty burden on thy God;
"He will sustain thee, He will guide thy way."
And when oppress'd by grief, to find
My thoughts so much in love with sin;
When doubts and fears distract my mind,
And shame and darkness reign within.
Blest source of comfort! then I fly,
Anxious to hear thy soul-reviving voice,
That tells me Jesus left the worlds on high,
And died, that sinful mortals might rejoice!
Yes, while on earth through his forgiving love,
In glorious hope of endless joys above.

Oh tis enough! here would my spirit rest,
And bid life's changing seasons roll along;
These sacred truths compose my troubled breast,
And will inspire my last triumphant song.
Ah! then no more my restless heart,
Indulge one anxious, wishful sigh:
With cheerful hope perform thy part;
And look for perfect bliss beyond the sky.
This mortal frame must soon decay:
Soon the messenger will come
From realms of never clouded day,
To lead me home!
Then will this painful conflict cease,
And all the ills I now deplore:
Then will my spirit rest in peace,
A prey to grief and sin no more.

Trowbridge, Wilts. ALBERT.

TO MARY.

WHEN sad reflection me oppresses,
I find relief in my distresses,
By thinking of my Mary;
Whose virtues glisten in my eyes,
Like to the stars that gem the skies,
Whose splendours never vary.

In her I find those manners sweet,
Which render female grace complete,
No pertness e'er assuming;
Her soothing language gently flows,
Each accent with true knowledge glows,
She's like the lily blooming.

Oh could I then this fair one move,
To feel the gentle flame of love,
'Twould soothe a passion tender;
'Twould rid me of all earthly strife,
My heart, my hand, my all, through life,
To Mary I'd surrender.

EDGAR.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

THE Medical Society of London have recently published the first volume of their Transactions, containing many interesting articles, and among others the following: On the Land Winds of Coromandel, and their Causes, by William Roxburgh, M.D.

The land-winds on the coast of Coromandel, says Dr. Roxburgh, are those hot winds which blow at a particular season of the year and hour of the day, from the western hills, commonly called the Ghauts, towards the bay of Bengal. In the more inland countries, as above the Ghauts, they are not confined to any regularity, though they are felt sometimes with a great degree of severity, and for hours together.

I understand also, that in the upper parts of Bengal, they are sometimes experienced very severely; but whether from the west or the northward, or in what part of the year, I have not been able to ascertain. As far as this only tends to prove the insufficiency of the denomination, it would signify little, although in other respects it would be of more moment.

As they are generally supposed to be peculiar to this country, and are felt during several months in the year, we should imagine their history and causes to have been perfectly investigated and understood; but, I know not why, neither the one nor the other has as yet been satisfactorily explained.

The most plausible reason generally given for the great accumulation of heat in them, is the heat of the season in which they prevail, and the long tract of country over which they have to pass. That this, however, is not the true cause, it shall be my endeavour to demonstrate; to which I will add an attempt to point out the most probable one, founded on known chemical principles.

Respecting the theory I have to offer, I regret that it has found but few patrons in this country, which, however, I flatter myself, may be ascribed more to the manner in which it has been proposed, than to the foundation on which it is constructed.

In order to facilitate the explanation of my sentiments, as well as to show that the land-winds really deserve some attention from the philosopher, I shall briefly recount the phænomena accompanying their beginning and progress, as well as the effects by which they are generally followed.

Could my pen equal my sensations, I should be able to paint their effects in the most lively colours, aided by eight years experience in a country the most noted on the Coast,* for their intensity.

The land-winds are preceded in the latter end of March, or in the beginning of April, by whirlwinds, which between eleven and twelve o'clock at noon, hurry in various directions, mostly from west to east, towards the sea. These are called by the natives Peshashs or Devils, because they sometimes do a little mischief to the lighter buildings.

About the same time, or a little after the appearance of the whirlwinds, we may observe all ranges of hills garnished as it were with clouds, which become daily darker and heavier, until they discharge themselves with much thunder and lightning in a heavy shower of rain After this marked phænomenon, the land-winds set in immediately with all the violence of which they are capable.

Their commencement is generally in the latter end of April, or beginning of May, and their reign lasts to the earlier days of June, during which period they generally exert their violence from ten or eleven o'clock in the morning, until about three or four o'clock in the afternoon.

In this season, the atmosphere is commonly hazy and thick, except that in the evenings and nights, the sky is serene and clear, provided the land-winds do not continue the whole day.

The rising sun which portends a land-wind day, appears of a fiery red, and as if involved in mist, which mist is changed afterwards into clouds that lie heavy on the Ghauts.

The land-wind of each day is almost always preceded by a long calm, and immediately by a cloud of dust.

Their diurnal violence is terminated along the coast about two or three o'clock, by the setting-in of the sea-breeze which wafts delight and health as far as its influence extends, which is not more than ten or twelve miles inland. An abatement of their intensity from thence to the Ghauts, is all that can be hoped for.

* Samulcotah, in the Northern Circars.

The

The sea-breeze regularly begins in the afternoon, at one or two o'clock, blowing pretty steadily until sun-set, when it dies away gradually, and at sun-rise it is again perceptible, though weakly.

When I say its influence is only felt ten miles inland, I do not wish to be understood that it does not extend further: I mean only its powerful refreshing properties, which it loses in proportion to the distance from the sea, and in an inverse ratio to its strength, which is not great. In general, it arrives at thirty miles distance from the sea, in the evening, and is then only agreeable by the ventilation it effectuates.

In the country above the Ghauts, as in Mysore, the east wind prevails also in the afternoon, but from a period much earlier, or cotemporaneous with the sea-breeze on the coast, which renders it clear that this inland breeze either does not extend further than to the Ghauts, or really originates there; a point which deserves to be ascertained, as another phænomenon depends upon this circumstance.

Should the sea-breeze fail, as sometimes happens, the land-wind decreases gradually until it dies away in the beginning of the night, which, on account of its calmness, is dismal to a degree: next morning, a little motion of the air is again perceptible, but at the usual time the wind sets in as strong and hot as the day before. Every thing we put our hands upon is then distressing to the touch, which must be the case when the temperature of the body is inferior to that of the atmosphere. This we experienced for almost a fortnight in the year 1799, in the Northern Circars, when the thermometer, at eight o'clock in the night, stood at 108°, and at noon at 112°. Shades, globes, tumblers, then very often crack and break to pieces, and the wooden furniture warps and shrinks so much, that even the nails fall out of doors and tables, &c. In their greatest intensity, however, I have never seen the thermometer rise higher than 115°, viz. in the coolest part of the house, though some say they have observed it at 130°.

The Ghauts, and the hills at no great distance from them, are then seen lighted all night by spontaneous fires, and often in a very picturesque manner.

These illuminations appear, in general, about the middle of the mountains, and seldom or never extend to the top or bottom of them. They take place especially on those hills on which the bamboos grow very thick, which has probably led the natives to explain this phænomenon so rationally, by ascribing it to the friction of these bushes against each other.

Lieutenant Kater, of his Majesty's 12th regiment, thinks that the corky bark of the *adenanthera pavonina*, is often spontaneously inflamed, as he has frequently found, on his surveys, its bark converted into charcoal, and several of these trees burnt down to the roots, although they were not in the vicinity of any other trees.

In Europe, I know these spontaneous ignitions have been much discredited; and I doubt not, but should these few sheets ever be published, many objections will be raised against what I have related: but I have endeavoured to state facts only, which a luxuriant imagination might have painted in more striking colours, but I am sure not with stricter adherence to truth.

The land-winds are noted for the dryness which they generally produce on the face of the country, as well as on that of the animal creation. This sensation is particularly felt in the eyelids, which become in some measure quite stiff and painful. This is owing to the immediate volatilization of all humids that irrigate our organs, and which, in this particular one, probably gives rise to inflammations of the eyes, so frequent at this time of the year.*

The continuance of this wind causes pain in the bones, and a general lassitude, in all that live; and in some, paralytic or hemiplectic affections. Its sudden approach has, besides, the dreadful effect of destroying men and animals instantaneously.

It is very common to see large kites or crows, as they fly, drop down dead; and smaller birds I have known to die, or take refuge in houses, in such numbers, that a very numerous family has used nothing else for their daily meals than these victims of the inclemency of the season and their inhospitality. In populous places it is also not very uncom-

* The eye-flies, so often supposed to occasion it, produce a transient and sharp pain in the eye, but never, I believe, a lasting inflammation. It is generally thought infectious, and may be so by the interference of the eye-flies carrying the contagious matter from an affected eye to a sound one.

mon

mon to hear, that four or five people* have died in the streets in the course of a day, in consequence of being taken unprepared. This happens especially at the first setting-in of those winds.

The natives use no other means of securing themselves against this wind, but shutting up their houses, and bathing in the morning and evening; Europeans cool it through wetted tats† made of straw or grass, sometimes of the roots of the wattie,‡ which, wetted, exhale a pleasant but faint smell. It will be incredible to those that have never witnessed it, but the evaporation is really so great, that several people must be kept constantly throwing water upon the tats (eight feet by four) in order to have the desired effect of cooling a small room.

It would be scarcely necessary to observe, if it were not in contradiction to public opinion, that the cold produced is not a peculiar property of the wind, but depends upon the general principle, that all liquids passing into an aëriform state, absorb heat, and cause immediately around them a diminution of it, and consequently a relative coldness. On the same principle depends also the cooling of wine and water, in the land-wind seasons, the latter in light earthen vessels, which allow an oozing of the water through their pores, and the former in bottles, wrapped in a piece of cloth, or in straw, which must be constantly kept moistened.

The great violence of these winds is at last terminated by frequent showers of rain, in June, in the low countries, and by the greater quantity of the regular rains falling in the inland countries, which seem to suspend the partial formation of clouds along the Ghauts, and to leave them clearer, and visible at a greater distance, than they had been at any other period of the year before.

After the enumeration of so many disagreeable circumstances, I am naturally led to an investigation of the causes that produce them. Before this can be done, however, I must prove, according to promise, that the theory of our philosophers is founded in error.

They ascribe, as already observed, the extraordinary heat which distinguishes these winds from most others, to the absorption of caloric, in their passage over an extensive tract of country, at a time when the sun acts most powerfully in our latitudes.

According to this theory, the heat should increase in proportion to the space over which this wind is to travel; it should be hotter on the coast than it is at any part of the country inland, or, which is the same, it should decrease by degrees from the eastern to the western sea of the peninsula. Experience, however, teaches us the reverse; for it is hottest near the Ghauts, and among the valleys between those ranges of hills, than at any place on the coast; and the heat of those winds decreases also as they approach the Bay of Bengal, and in a direct ratio from the Ghauts to the sea: accordingly, it is at Ambore* hotter than at Vellore,† and at this place again than at Arcot,‡ Conjeveram,‖ and Madras, where the land-winds are seldom felt with any degree of severity.

Time is another measure applicable to the acquisition of heat, as it increases to the greatest pitch which a body is capable of receiving in proportion to its continuance: the land-winds should therefore be cooler when they set-in at ten or eleven o'clock, and hottest at their termination in the afternoon; they should be so at least at noon, when the sun is nearly vertical, and has the greatest influence on the substances from which heat is to be attracted. The contrary, however, comes nearest to the truth; for it is known that these winds set-in with their greatest violence and heat at once,

* Four people dropped down dead at Yanam in the year 1797, an hour after my arrival there from Masulipatam: and at Samulcotah, four or five died the same day on the short road between that place and Peddapore: the number of inhabitants of either of these places does not exceed, I believe, five thousand.

† The frame of them is made of bamboos, in the form of the opening in the house to be tatted, let it be door or window, which is then covered with straw in the manner every one thinks best suited to retain the water longest.

‡ *Andropogon muricatum.*

* A place situated in the most western valley of the Ghauts, immediately at the foot of the steepest ascent into the Mysore country.

† Lies in a spacious valley, nearly at the entrance of the Ghaut mountains, and has the advantage of an open communication with the flat country to the north-east.

‡ A large city, the capital of the nabobs of the Carnatic, east of the ranges of hills called the Ghauts.

‖ .... miles east of the latter place in the road to Madras, a large populous place. I have chosen this tract, or line, as the most known, although not the hottest; for Ellore, Rajahmundry, and Samulcotah, in the Northern Circars, are by far more exposed to these winds.

which rather abate than increase, as might be expected.

We should, on this principle, further suppose the heat would increase gradually with the return of the sun to our latitudes, from its southern declination, and stand always in proportion to its position. We find, however, that experience also contradicts this point of the theory under discussion; for after the sun has passed our zenith,* the land-winds set in at once with all their intensity, in the manner before described, and they cease as abruptly before its return again.†

A material change in the temperature of this climate is certainly effected by the approach of the sun from the south; but the heat which is thus caused, and which increases by imperceptible degrees, is never so great, and is only felt by those who expose themselves to it unprotected; for the air remains proportionally cool, and our houses afford, in this season, a pleasant retreat. We find it far otherwise in a land-wind; for this penetrates our inmost recesses, and renders life miserable every where.

I have before observed, that winds equally hot with those of periodical duration, are felt in all parts of the country, and at different seasons; a circumstance alone sufficient, if proved, to overthrow the ground-work of the old theory.

For a confirmation of this, I will appeal to the general observation, that immediately before a long rain the weather is sultry, and that a single shower is always preceded by a warm disagreeable wind.

We are very particularly reminded of the approaching great monsoon in October, by the oppressive heat we have in the calm evenings of that month, which, I am persuaded, would equal that of the land-winds in May, if the atmosphere were not cooled in the latter part of the night by breezes that have wafted over extensive inundated plains.

I can refer, secondly, to my Meteorological Journal, according to which, the 4th of June 1800, at Madavaram, a place not far from Bengalore, the thermometer rose for a short time to 104° just before a slight shower of rain, and at a time when heavy clouds darkened the western hemisphere.

Further, in the months of March and April 1804, we had often at Bengalore, in the afternoons, strong gusts of wind from the eastward, which, in common, were styled land-winds, and were really as hot and disagreeable as moderate land-winds are in the Carnatic. I could have multiplied instances of this kind, but am of opinion that in a fact so much known, it would be perfectly needless.

The last refuge of the defenders of this theory, is the valleys of the Ghauts, in which they pretend the heat is generated by the concentrated and reflected rays of the sun.

I will not deny but the heat occasioned by these causes, may contribute much to raise the heat of the land-winds; but the sudden appearance of the latter, their usual strength, and abrupt disappearance, all militate against that explanation as a principal cause.

The heat of these winds should in this case, to say a few words more on the preceding subject, decrease regularly from the point where it is greatest towards the opposite, on both sides, as is the case on the coast of Coromandel. On the contrary, we find that, immediately on our having ascended the Ghauts, or on the top of hills* elevated above the clouds, we have escaped their heat all at once. It is hereby remarkable, that the direction of the wind remains to appearance nearly the same every where. In Mysore, for example, the wind is, in the land-wind season, west during the greater part of the day; in the afternoon it is from the east, and commonly warmer than the former.

This, together with what had been said before, will, I hope, be thought sufficient to establish my opinion relative

† The sun is in the zenith at Madras about the 26th of April.

‡ The sun is again in our zenith on its southern declination about the 19th of August.

* Major Lambton, at the top of Carnatighur, one of the highest hills in the Carnatic, about three thousand two hundred feet above the level of the sea, found, in the middle of the land-wind season, the thermometer at 79° and 80°, in the mornings, and at noon 82° and 84°, when it was below at 103°, and more. This observation may be the more depended upon, as the Major remained for a considerable time on the top of this hill, in the pursuance of his most accurate survey, in the course of which he pays great attention to this, as well as to all other points that could influence his learned labours.

to what cannot be the cause of the heat in the land-winds.

It remains now to point out a theory supported on a firmer basis, which I shall endeavour to do in the following pages. It is founded on a chemical principle, and will explain, I think, the heat of these winds in a satisfactory manner.

The principle itself needs no demonstration, as it is admitted as a general law; viz. that "all bodies, when they become more dense, suffer heat to escape; or, what is the same, they give out heat." For example, when gases or aëriform substances become vapours, they discharge as much heat as was necessary to keep them in their former gaseous state: further, vapours in condensing into fluids are known to do the same, as also fluids acquiring solidity.

I am sorry that the quantity of heat set free in the condensation of vapours required for a pound of water, has escaped my memory; but I recollect it was very considerable. We know, however, that a great deal of it is required for the evaporation of the same measure, and it is but reasonable to admit that the same quantity with which it has combined should be discharged on its returning to its former state of fluidity.

In order to apply this principle to explain the presence of heat in our land-winds, I must first observe, that the atmosphere in January, February, and March, is perfectly clear and serene; and then I will call to mind what has been said of the phænomena of those winds, that they are preceded by clouds on and among the Ghauts, and that a heavy shower of rain from that quarter announces their arrival; that during their continuance clouds are observed to lie on the Ghauts; and that the atmosphere, even in the low country, is hazy and thick. I must add also, that the countries west of the Ghauts are at this season frequently visited by heavy showers of rain, accompanied with much thunder and lightning, and sometimes with hail. Here in the Mysore country I have found the heaviest showers of this kind to come from the north-west,* which is exactly in the direction of the countries remarkable for the great heat of the land-winds in this season. At times, we have also showers from the east and south-east, and my attention shall not be wanting to ascertain whether it is not at the time when the land-winds blow hottest in the Carnatic. By this we see, that the clouds formed on the Ghauts, charged with water and electricity (by causes I am not now to investigate), are drawn to the westward, whilst the heat, which during the formation of these clouds, must necessarily be discharged, is carried to the east or to the lower parts of the coast, and causes the properties for which the land-winds are so remarkable.

I have acknowledged already, that the heat occasioned by the power of the sun in this season, contributes to the aggregate of it in the wind; but I must observe also, that it acts only as a secondary cause, and passively, by preventing its absorption and diminution in the career over a variety of substances, particularly moisture, with which it would combine, if they had not been previously removed or incapacitated.

In colder climates, this absorption takes place in a greater degree, as substances are abundant with which the heat produced by the formation of rain can combine and become imperceptible.† It is, however, there also often remarked, that the heat of the sun in a cloudy day is more powerful than at any other time. In common this is ascribed to the reflection of the rays of the sun from the clouds; but I opine it is often the consequence of the formation of water in the clouds, which obscure the sky at that moment.

It has been observed, that the heat of the land-winds is not felt on the top of high hills, or on plains of a very inconsiderable perpendicular height above those in which it rages most violently; as, for example, in Mysore near the Ghauts, which is only about five hundred feet higher than the valleys immediately below. This might be considered a weighty objection against my theory; as heat, considered in the light of an elastic fluid, expands equally on all sides; and from whatever cause it proceeds, it should be supposed to extend even further where it meets with less resistance, as from the

* The hottest land-winds in this season (1804) at Madras, were, I understand, from the north-west; which corresponds with the direction from which the rains came in Mysore at that period.

† Earl Dundonald's Treatise, p. 20. "The frequent changes in the degree of heat and cold in the atmosphere are to be ascribed more to the alternate disengagement and fixation of heat by chemical combination, than to the effects of the solar rays."

air

air in higher regions, which is known to be lighter and more penetrable than near the earth.

But the reverse takes place; for almost immediately above the clouds no other heat is perceptible than what might be owing to the nature of the climate.

This circumstance may be accounted for by the diminished density of the air in the lower parts of the country, produced by the heat of the season, which would naturally cause the wind to rush thither, with all its contents, and with greater impetuosity. The coolness of the atmosphere on elevated situations may be ascribed also to the evaporation of the uppermost strata of the clouds, which accompany the land-winds.

Many arguments I have dispensed with, which might have been produced to elucidate and to establish my theory, as they were chiefly such as could be collected from simple inference, and from affirmative application of doctrines advanced before.

I will only add, that both the sirocco and samiel may be owing to similar causes as those which appear to be productive of the pernicious, or rather disagreeable, effects of our land-winds.

REPORT *of the* BRITISH *and* FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

RESUMING the narrative of their foreign correspondence from the information in their last report, the committee state, that the measures adopted by them for promoting an edition of the Scriptures in the Polish language, through the agency of the Bible Society at Berlin, have proved successful. By the latest intelligence from the Bible Society at Berlin, respecting the progress of this work, it appears, that the proposed edition, comprising 8,000 copies of the whole Bible, and 4,000 extra copies of the New Testament, had then been advanced to the beginning of the Prophecy of Daniel.

In another letter from Berlin, dated the 27th of February last, it is stated, that the Lithuanian nation contains upwards of a million of people, many of whom are truly pious, but very poor; and that one of the principal clergymen has caused it to be published from all the pulpits belonging to Prussian Lithuania, that a new edition of the Lithuanian Bible was about to be printed.

The committee report also the receipt of two letters from the German Bible Society at Basle. The first confirms the probability of a second edition of the German Bible, by stating that it had been actually completed, and a third begun.

Four thousand copies of the New Testament, in French, had been purchased and sent to different depôts in Montbeliard, Nismes, and other places in France. From several parts in the south-eastern provinces of that country, authentic accounts had been received, that many Roman Catholics requested copies of the New Testament, and had perused them with great eagerness and gratitude.

The committee, anxious to encourage these important undertakings, both with respect to France and the Grisons, resolved to assist the Society at Basle with a grant of 300l. for the first object, and of 200l. for the second.

The committee next advert to their correspondence with the Evangelical Society at Stockholm. In their last report, they stated, that the sum of 300l. had been remitted to that Society for the purpose of enabling it to undertake an edition of the Swedish New Testament on standing types. Encouraged by this remittance, the society proceeded immediately to the execution of the work.

It appeared that in the diocese of Tornea, which comprises the north of Sweden and Swedish Lapland, there were about 10,000 Laplanders unacquainted with any language but that of their own country.

The safe arrival, and due distribution, of the Bibles sent by your committee for the use of the German colonists on the banks of the Wolga, have been acknowledged.

The committee have learnt that the edition of the Arabic Bible, printing under the patronage of the bishop of Durham, is considerably advanced.

The number of natives of Ceylon subject to the British government, is computed at a million and a half; their languages are the Cingalese and Tamul. Nearly the first three books of the Old Testament, and the whole of the New, have been translated into the Cingalese, and printed at Columbo, at the charge of government.

The domestic occurrences, with a view to a clearer elucidation of them, may be conveniently arranged under the following heads:

First, New editions of the Scriptures printed in England.

Second, Auxiliary Bible Societies instituted since the last general meeting.

Third, Distribution of Bibles and Testaments; and,

Fourth,

Fourth, Donations to the funds of the Society.

The committee report, that the edition of the New Testament, in ancient and modern Greek, in parallel columns, commenced in the last year, is nearly completed; and that the Dutch and Danish Testaments, announced in the former report as being in the press, are now in circulation.

The committee also report their resolution to print a version of the New Testament in the Irish language.

A mission has been for these forty years past established on the coast of Labrador, for the purpose of instructing the Esquimaux in the Christian religion. To facilitate these labors, the committee have printed a version of the gospel of St. John in the Esquimaux language, and have further agreed to print the gospel of St. Luke.

Under the general head of distribution of the Scriptures, on which the committee report, they include not only donations but supplies of the Scriptures furnished by the British and Foreign Bible Society to other Associations, and individuals, at the cost, or reduced prices.

The total of such donations and supplies has been very considerable during the last year, both at home and abroad. Copies of the Scriptures, either in whole or in part, and in various languages, have been sent abroad to Southern Africa, for the benefit of the converted Hottentots; to Paramaribo in Surinam; to the West Indies, for the use of the Christian negroes; to the islands of Sark, Jersey, Madeira, Sicily, Dominica, Bermuda, Jamaica, Guadaloupe, Martinique, Trinidad, Antigua, St. Thomas, and Prince Edward's; to St. Domingo; to the Cape of Good Hope; to Quebec; to Demerara; and to different stations in India.

The 500 copies of the Italian New Testament, sent to a respectable correspondent at Malta, have been received and put into distribution.

Of 500 Testaments sent to Martinique, for sale or gratuitous distribution, among the negroes and other poor people, 450 were eagerly and rapidly purchased; and the remainder reserved for donations.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN JANUARY.

ARTS, FINE.

A Description of the Ancient Terracottas in the British Museum. By Taylor Combe, esq. with 41 plates, engraved after the Drawings of William Alexander, esq. royal 8vo. 1l. 11s. 6d. elephant, 2l. 12s. 6d.

A Picturesque Voyage to India, by the way of China. By Thomas Daniel, R.A. and William Daniel, A.R.A. folio, with 50 engravings, 12l.

EDUCATION.

A New Introduction to Reading, adapted to Children from six to twelve years of age. By the Rev. G. Davies, A.M. 2s.

A Treatise on Mechanics, principally designed for the use of Schools and public Seminaries, illustrated by a great number of examples. By W. Marratt. 8vo. 16s.

A Practical Treatise on the use of the Globes, illustrated with an extensive and select variety of Questions, for the use of Schools. By W. Thackwray. 3s.

HISTORY.

The New Chronicles of England and France. By Robert Fabyan. Named by himself the Concordance of Histories. Reprinted from Pynson's edition of 1516, the first part collated with the edition of 1533 and 1559, and the second with a manuscript of the author's own time, as well as the subsequent editions, including the different continuations, with a Biographical and Literary Preface. By Henry Ellis. 4to. 3l. 3s.

MEDICINE, SURGERY, ANATOMY.

A Familiar Treatise on the Prevention and Cure of Asthma, Difficulty of Breathing, Wheezing, and Winter Cough, with explicit instructions for their management and cure. To which are added, Directions for the use of Stramonium. By Mr. Fisher. 2s.

A New System of Physic and Medical Surgery. By R. Reece, M.D. 8vo. 12s.

Illustrations of Madness; exhibiting a singular case of Insanity, and a no less remarkable difference in Medical Opinion. By John Haslam. 5s. 6d.

Additional Cases, with further Directions to the Faculty, relating to the Use of the Humulus or Hop, in Gout, and Rheumatic Affections. By A. Freake. 8vo. 1s. 6d.

On the Diseases of the Generative System. By John Roberton, M.D. 8vo. 14s.

MILITARY.

An Account of the Campaigns in Poland in the years 1806 and 1807, with brief Remarks on the Character and Composition of the Russian Army. By Sir Robert Wilson, Knight, and Aid-de-Camp to the King. 4to. 1l. 11s. 6d. fine paper 2l. 2s.

Essai sur le Systeme Militaire de Bonaparte, ou l'on demontre pourquoi ses troupes ont eu cette malheureuse preponderance sur celles du Continent, suivi d'une analyse de la Revolution Francoise et du Couronnement de S. M. Corse. 7s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Report from the Committee appointed to examine the Physicians who have attended His Majesty during his illness, touching the state of His Majesty's Health. 2s.

Lettres

Lettres de Mademoiselle de l'Espinasse. 3 vols. 12mo. 18s.

An Inquiry into the Nature and Extent of Poetic Licence. By N. A. Vigors, jun. esq. royal 8vo. 15s.

Instructions, addressed to the Catholics of the Midland Counties of England, on the State and Dangers of their Religion. By Dr. Milner, V.A. 2s.

The Philanthropist, No. II. 2s. 6d.

An Appendix to the Third Edition of Tables requisite to be used with the Nautical Ephemeris; being New Tables of Natural Sines, Natural Versed Sines, and Logarithms of Numbers, from 1 to 100,000. 2s.

The East India Register and Directory for 1811. By John Mathison and Alexander Way Mason. 8s.

True Stories; or, interesting Anecdotes of Young Persons; designed, through the medium of Example, to inculcate principles of Virtue and Piety. 12mo. 4s. 6d.

The Reformer; comprising twenty-two Essays on Religion and Morality. 12mo. 6s.

Hints to the Public and the Legislature on the Prevalence of Vice, and on the Dangerous Effects of Seduction. 12mo. 2s.

The Female Economist, or a plain System of Cookery, for the use of Families. By Mrs. Smith, third edition. 4s. boards.

The Merchant's and Artificer's Companion, and Practical Guide to Accounts. By John Harris Wicks, of Englefield Green, Egham, Surry. 3s. 6d. bound.

NOVELS, TALES, ROMANCES.

Chun and Si-Ling; an Historical Romance: in which is introduced some Account of the Customs, Manners, and Moral Conduct of the Chinese. royal 12mo. 5s.

Married Life, or Faults on both Sides. By Miss Howard. 3 vols. 12mo. 15s.

Julia de Vienne, a Parisian Tale, imitated from the French. 4 vols. 12mo. 1l. 1s.

A Father's Tales to his Daughter. By J. N. Bouilly. 2 vols. 12mo. 9s.

The Sorrows of Eliza, or a Tale of Misfortune. By R. B. Bayles, esq. royal 12mo. 7s. 6d.

The Mysterious Hand, or Subterranean Horrors. By A. J. Crandolph 3 vols. 12mo. 15s.

The Arabian Nights' Entertainments, carefully revised and occasionally corrected from the Arabic; to which is added, a Selection of New Tales, now first translated from the Arabic Originals; also an Introduction and Notes, illustrative of the Religion, Manners, and Customs of the Mahommedans. By Jonathan Scott, LL.D. Oxford, late Oriental Professor at the Royal Military and East-India Colleges, &c. 6 vols. post 8vo. 3l. 13s. 6d. demy 8vo. 5l. 5s. and 18mo. 1l. 16s.

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PHILOLOGY.

A New Dictionary of the English and German Languages. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 4s. fine paper 1l. 11s. 6d.

Greek Idioms, exhibited in select Passages from the best Authors; with English Notes and a Parsing Index. To which are added, Observations on some Idioms of the Greek Language. By the Rev. Wm. Neilson, D.D. M.R.I.A. 8vo. 5s.

POETRY.

A few Poems relative to an unprecedented Attack on a Lady's Character. 5s.

The Curse of Kehama. By Robert Southey. 4to. 1l. 11s. 6d.

Felissa, or the Life and Opinions of a Kitten of Sentiment. 5s. 6d.

The Fifth, or Paper Age, a Satire. 5s.

Poems. By Miss Holford. 8vo. 6s.

Dunkeld, the Prodigal Son, and other Poems, including Translations from the Gaelic. By Petrus Ardilensis. foolscap 8vo. 6s.

The Old Bard's Farewell. By Mr. Jerningham. 2s. 6d.

Fables, by the Rev. Henry Rowe, L.L.B. 8vo. 1s. each, large paper 1s. 6d.

POLITICS AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

An Examination of the Report of the Bullion Committee. By S. Cock. 5s.

A Letter to the Right Hon. Sir John Sinclair, bart. on his Remarks on Mr. Huskisson's Pamphlet. 1s. 6d.

Considerations on Commerce, Bullion, and Coin, Circulation and Exchanges, with a view to our present Circumstances. By George Chalmers, F.R.S. S.A. 6s. 6d.

A Letter to a Member of Parliament, occasioned by the Report of the Bullion Committee. By Jasper Atkinson, esq. 3s 6d.

Observations on the Fallacy of the supposed Depreciation of the Paper Currency of this Kingdom, with Reasons for dissenting from the Report of the Bullion Committee. By Francis Perceval Elliot, esq. 5s.

The Speech of John Leach, esq. in a Committee of the whole House, upon the State of the Nation, 31st December, on the Question of Limitations of the Royal Authority in the hands of the Regent. 1s. 6d.

The Debates in both Houses of Parliament, in the Session of 1810, on the Petition of the Roman Catholics of Ireland. 10s. 6d.

THEOLOGY.

Cookson's Book of Common Prayer; with the Administration of the Sacrements, and other Rites and Ceremonies of the Church of England; with a Table of Contents, by means of which a child may refer to any particular part. No. I. 9d.

A Refutation of Calvinism; in which the Doctrines of Original Sin, Grace, Regeneration, Justification, and Universal Redemption, are explained; and the peculiar tenets maintained by Calvin, upon these points, are proved to be contrary to Scripture, to the writings of the Ancient Fathers of the Christian Church, and to the Pubic Formularies of the Church of England. By George Toulmine, D.D. F.R.S. Lord Bishop of Lincoln, and Dean of St. Paul's, London. 8vo. 12s.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

A General History and Collection of Voyages and Travels. By Robert Kerr, F.R.S. F.A.S. Edinburgh. Part I. 6s.

VARIETIES,

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

**** Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

THE REV. MR. HAYTER, whose interesting researches at Herculaneum, under the patronage of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, have excited the liveliest attention of the literary world, is about to publish a Letter to His Royal Highness, containing a Narrative of all that passed on this subject from his leaving England till his return. It will be illustrated with engravings; and in every sense it cannot fail to gratify and interest the public.

The Pantheon has been very judiciously converted into a national institution for exhibiting the improvements in the manufactures of the United Kingdom, and in the arts connected therewith; for promoting the general interests of commerce, both foreign and domestic; and for aiding the prosperity of every class of manufacturers. It will present at once, (arranged in a regular and connected series,) all that Manchester, Birmingham, Sheffield, Leeds, Nottingham, Coventry, Norwich, Glasgow, as well as the sister kingdom, and all other manufacturing places, supply; and will preserve a register of every manufacturer in the United Kingdom, whereby such of them as become subscribers to the institution, will open new means of promoting their interests in a variety of ways, and to a great extent. A spacious chamber is exclusively appropriated to the resort and accommodation of subscribers; and the daily and country papers are to be taken in and filed for their accommodation. And for the peculiar use of patrons of the institution, a spacious chamber of association, is prepared and fitted up for their exclusive reception and resort at all times, provided with a copious supply of books of reference, an extensive assortment of publications, foreign and domestic; together with all foreign gazettes and newspapers that can be procured from every quarter of the world. The intelligent part of the metropolis, and country visitors, have long languished for such an establishment, and we cordially wish it success.

Mr. BISSET, of the Museum, Birmingham, will publish early in February next, a superb medallion of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales as Regent of the Imperial Kingdoms.

The Rev. DAVID BLAIR, whose various school books enjoy such unrivalled celebrity, is about to publish a Universal Grammar of Arts, Sciences, and General Knowledge, which is likely to supersede all other general systems now used in our schools.

Dr. DICKSON has at length achieved the grand desideratum of agricultural improvement, and finished for publication a compressed and cheap compendium of agricultural knowledge and improvement, called the Farmer's Companion. It is a suitable present from a patriotic landlord.

A new edition of Martyn's Georgics is in the press.

In our last Varieties it was stated, by mistake, that Mr. ROBERT BAKEWELL had discovered a new mode of analysing soils, minerals, &c. We have since seen the proposals of that gentleman, in which he lays claim to no new discovery in the mode of analysing. It appears he is engaged in a new undertaking, to unite with the survey of estates a Mineralogical Examination and Analysis of the Substances they contain, and to accompany the Plan with a Manuscript Description and Natural History of the Estate.

A new work is preparing by Mr. PETER NICHOLSON, on the Mechanical Exercises of Carpentry, Joinery, Bricklaying, Masonry, Turnery, &c.; with plates of the various tools used in each branch of business, and other figures explanatory of the principles and practice of the several arts. This work is drawn up on the plan of the familiar but obsolete work by Moxon, the plates are numerous, and the work will be ready for publication early this spring.

An elegant work with plates in aquatinta, from drawings by Mr. LUGAR, architect, of plans and views of buildings executed by him in England and Scotland, several of which are in the castellated style, with accurate views of the situations, will soon be ready for publication.

Lord DE DUNSTANVILLE will speedily publish from the original manuscripts in his possession, Carew's Survey of Cornwall, with Notes, by the late Thomas Tonkin, esq. member of Parliament in the reign of Queen Anne.

The Memoirs of Prince Eugene of Savoy, written by himself; translated

from the last French edition, by Mr. Mudford, will appear early in February, in one volume, octavo.

The Flora of the Counties of Northumberland and Durham, by Mr. Winch, of which the Botanist's Guide through those counties may be considered as a prodromus, will shortly be put to press, and published with all convenient speed. It will comprise the generic and specific descriptions and localities of about 2000 indigenous plants; and will be embellished with coloured engravings of some of the more rare and beautiful subjects, drawn from Nature by the masterly hand of Mr. Sowerby.

On the 1st of April Mr. Ackermann will publish the first part of an historical and descriptive work, entitled Westminster Abbey and its Monuments, which is designed to form two volumes elephant quarto, illustrated with sixty-six coloured plates, from drawings by Messrs. Pugin, Huett, and Mackenzie. The letter-press will give a history of that interesting fabric, with all its accessory circumstances from the earliest notices of it to the present time.

Mr. Lowry is engaged in a work entitled Select Specimens of the Ancient Architecture of Great Britain, accompanied with Historical and Descriptive Illustrations. The selection of subjects for this work will be made from the choicest architectural remains in this country, and consist of such as may be deemed best adapted to illustrate the rise, progress, and revolutions, of the various styles which distinguish its ecclesiastical and military edifices. It is proposed to give perspective views either of whole buildings or of parts, and; where farther explanation appears necessary, to add plans and elevations. The work will appear in Numbers, commencing with the principal remains of Roman architecture. The historical part will be drawn up with the strictest regard to accuracy, and the descriptive will be the result of a careful and minute examination of the objects introduced. The engravings will be executed in the best style, by Messrs. Lowry, Landseer, J. Roffe, G. Cooke, J. Le Keux, Lee, Porter, &c. after original drawings by Messrs. Nash, Turner, Varley, and other eminent artists.

Illustrations of Gertrude of Wyoming, from paintings by Mr. Cook, with a portrait of the author, from a painting by Lawrence, are also in preparation.

Illustrations of the Lady of the Lake, from paintings by Mr. Richard Cook, are now engraving by Warren, Heath, Armstrong, and Engleheart, and will be published as speedily as the requisite attention to their execution, which is intended to be in the first style, will admit.

Mr. W. Crane, of Edinburgh, has published Hints respecting a New Theory on the Orbits of Comets, in which he suggests the probability that they revolve about two fixed stars, placed in the two foci of their orbits.

Mr. R. B. Harradan will in a few days publish the seventh and last Number of *Cantabrigia Depicta et Descripta*, being a series of thirty-four engravings of all the public buildings, colleges, churches, and remains of antiquity, in the University and town of Cambridge; with accurate historical accounts of each, from the earliest period to the present time.

Mr. Wright, professor and public lecturer of the Science of Elocution, purposes early in the next month, to deliver his Spring Lectures, and to read the whole of the Church Service, at his public lecture room, Bedford-street, Covent Garden.

The following subjects are proposed for the Chancellor's prizes at Oxford, for the ensuing year, viz. for Latin verses, *Herculanum*;—for an English essay, *Funeral and Sepulchral Honours*;—for a Latin essay, *De Styli Ciceroniani, in diversa materiè, varietate*;—and for Sir Roger Newdigate's prize for the best composition in English verse, not containing more than fifty lines, *The Parthenon*.

A correspondent of a respectable periodical work has communicated an experiment made by him at a time when bread was very dear, with a view to find some cheaper substitute for wheat flour. He directed several turnips to be washed, pared, and boiled; when soft enough to be mashed, the greatest part of the water was pressed out of them, and they were mixed with an equal weight of coarse wheat-meal. The dough was then made in the usual manner with yeast, salt, and water. It rose well, was made up into loaves, and baked in the usual manner. When drawn from the oven, a loaf was cut and found to be sweeter than common bread, full as light and white, with a slight, but not disagreeable, taste of the turnip. Twelve hours afterwards this taste was scarcely perceptible, and in twenty-four hours was entirely gone.

Dr. Bell has transferred 15,000*l.* stock, 3 per cent. consols, to the University of Cambridge, in trust, to found eight

eight new scholarships. The scholars to be the sons or the orphans of those clergymen of the church of England whose circumstances and situations are altogether such as not to enable them to bear the whole expence of sending their sons to the University. The first election shall take place between the 12th of November and 21st of December, 1810, when there shall be elected two scholars of the third year of standing, that is, who were admitted between commencement of 1807 and 1808; profits to commence from July the 6th, 1810, and to be continued for two years. At the same time shall be elected two other scholars of the second year, who were admitted between commencement 1808 and commencement 1809; profits to continue for three years. The second election will be on the Friday after Midlent Sunday, 1811, of two scholars of the first year; profits to continue for four years. The fourth election will be on Friday after Midlent Sunday, 1813, of two other scholars of the first year, to succeed those two of the third year who were two of the four first chosen, and so on for ever; the profits to continue for four years and no more. Every scholar is to take the degree of A.B. in the most regular manner. No scholar to be elected from King's College, or from Trinity Hall. The electors are, the Vice Chancellor, the Regius Professor of Divinity, the Regius Professor of Civil Law, the Lucasian Professor of Mathematics, and the Public Orator.

Mr. RICHARD WALKER, in some late observations on the barometer, observes, that, in order to prognosticate the weather by means of the barometer, one general rule should be premised, viz. that, previously to observing the barometer, the state of the weather at the time should be accurately noticed in particular. Hence, to speak figuratively, we might affix this motto to the barometer, "Tell me what the weather is, and I'll tell you what it will be." The circumstances to be collected previously to inspecting the barometer are, 1st, The state of the atmosphere, respecting its degree of clearness or cloudiness: 2dly, The direction of the wind, together with its steadiness or variableness: and 3dly, The altitude and density of the clouds.

1. The barometer *rising* may be considered as a general indication that the weather, comparatively with the state of it at the time of observation, is becoming clearer.

2. The atmosphere apparently becoming clearer, and the barometer above RAIN, and rising, show a *disposition* in the air for fair weather.

3. The atmosphere becoming clear, and the barometer above CHANGEABLE, and rising, indicate fair weather.

4. The atmosphere clear, and the barometer near FAIR, and rising, denote *continued* fair weather.

5. Our prognostic of the weather is to be guided, relatively, thus: If, notwithstanding the sinking of the barometer, little or no rain follow, and it afterwards rise, we may expect continued dry weather.

6. If, during a series of cloudy rainy weather, the barometer rise gradually, though yet below RAIN, especially if the wind change from the south or west towards the north or east points, clear and dry weather may be expected.

7. The weather for a short period, viz. from morning until evening, may commonly be foretold with a considerable degree of certainty. If the barometer has risen during the night and is still rising, the clouds are high and apparently dispersing, and the wind calm, especially if it be in or about the north or east points, a dry day may be confidently expected: the same rule applies for predicting the weather from evening till morning.

8. During the *increase* of the moon there seems to be a greater disposition or effort in the air for clear dry weather than in the *wane*: but this disposition does not usually commence till about three or four days after the new moon, and ceases about three or four days after the full moon.

9. The barometer should be observed occasionally thrice in the day, or oftener when the weather is changeable, in order to notice whether the mercury be stationary, rising, or sinking; for from this circumstance, together with the direction of the wind and the apparent state of the air at the time, is information to be collected, and a continuance of the same, or a sudden change of the weather, to be foreseen.

10. Lastly, observe always: The higher the mercury shall stand in the scale in each instance, and the more regularly progressive its motion shall be, the stronger will be the indication: likewise, The more the wind inclines towards the north or east points, the greater will be the disposition in the air for fair weather.

The indications of *rainy weather* will obviously be the direct reverse of those rules which predict fair weather.

Frost is indicated in winter by the same rules that indicate fair weather, the wind being in or about the north or east points, and the thermometer sinking towards 32.

A fall of snow seldom comes without a previous frost of some duration, and is indicated by the sinking of the barometer, especially if the mercury be below CHANGEABLE, and the thermometer at or near the freezing point.

When the temperature of the air is about 35°, snow and rain sometimes fall together; at a *warmer* temperature than 35° it seldom snows, or rains at a *colder* temperature.

Thunder is presaged by the same rules which indicate rain, accompanied by sultry heat; the thermometer being up to 75.

Storms, hurricanes, and high winds, are indicated by the barometer falling *suddenly*, or sinking considerably below MUCH RAIN.

The barometer is known to be rising or sinking by the mercury having either a convex or concave surface, or by the perceptible rise or descent of the mercury, if at the time of observation the barometer be gently rapped.

If at any time the weather should differ widely from the indications of the barometer, it may be presumed, as is sometimes known to happen, that a particular spot is affected by local circumstances.

After a long continued series of wet weather, we may, when the weather becomes fine, expect an uninterrupted continuance of dry weather.

If, after a long series of wet weather, the barometer rise above CHANGEABLE, and the wind veer steady to the north or east points, a continued duration of fair weather may be expected.

Slow and progressive variations in the barometer, with a fixed and steady state of the wind, indicate permanency with the change.

The barometer standing at or above FAIR, denotes *generally* fair weather, although the atmosphere wear at the time an unfavourable aspect.

Lastly, the greater coincidence there is of the circumstances enumerated in the rules above mentioned, the stronger may our confidence be in the expectation of fair weather, and in the continuance of it when present, by the barometer whilst high, remaining stationary, or varying but little, and the state of the atmosphere, and direction of the wind, disposed to be settled.

Population of the late French Islands of

Guadaloupe	110,000
Martinique	86,000
Bourbon	68,000

The present population of Mexico is estimated at 135 to 140,000 individuals, and consists of 2,500 white Europeans; 65,000 white Creoles; 33,000 indigenous (copper-coloured); 26,500 Mestizoes, mixture of whites and Indians; 10,000 Mulattoes: 137,000 inhabitants. In twenty-three male convents, which the capital contains, there are nearly 1200 individuals, of whom 580 are priests and choristers. In the fifteen female convents there are 2100 individuals, of whom nearly 900 are professed religieuses.

The following is the present state of the colony in New South Wales. Belonging to the crown, 100 acres in wheat.—Belonging to officers, 326½ acres of wheat, 178 acres of maize, 22½ acres of barley, 13 acres of oats, 1½ acres of pease and beans, 19¾ acres of potatoes, 65 acres of orchard, and 6 acres of flax and hemp.—Belonging to settlers, 6460½ acres of wheat, 3211½ acres of maize, 512 acres of barley, 79½ acres of oats, 98¾ acres of pease and beans, 281¾ acres of potatoes, 13 acres of turnips, 481½ acres of garden and orchard, and 28½ acres of flax, hemp, and hops. Total, 6882 acres of wheat, 3319½ acres of maize, 534½ acres of barley, 92½ acres of oats, 100½ acres of pease and beans, 301 acres of potatoes, 13 acres of turnips, 546½ acres of orchard and garden, 34½ acres of flax, hemp, and hops. The following is an accurate account of the live stock: belonging to the crown, 28 male horses, 19 female ditto; 21 bulls, 1791 cows; 1800 oxen; 395 male sheep, and 604 female ditto.—Belonging to officers, 81 male horses, 146 female ditto; 38 bulls, 1111 cows; 696 oxen; 2638 male sheep, 5298 female ditto; 40 male goats, 75 female ditto; 486 male pigs, and 537 female ditto.—Belonging to settlers, 258 male horses, 329 female ditto; 40 bulls, 1906 cows; 1172 oxen; 7449 male sheep, 15,327 female ditto; 799 male goats, 1670 female ditto; 7693 male pigs, and 7435 female ditto.—Belonging to persons not holding land, 44 male horses, 35 female ditto; 19 bulls, 307 cows; 103 oxen; 325 male sheep, 1222 female ditto; 97 male goats, 296 female ditto; 1641 male pigs, and 1576 female ditto. Total of stock, 411 male horses, 529 female ditto; 118 bulls, 5115 cows; 3771 oxen; 10,807 male sheep, 22,451 female ditto; 956 male goats, 2039 female ditto; 9820 male pigs, and 9548 female ditto.

FRANCE.

A manufacturer in the department of the Seine and Marne, has succeeded in growing coffee in France. He sowed some Mocha coffee, and obtained a produce of about fifteen pounds of beans possessing the proper flavour and form. He neither employed a green-house nor glass frames, nor any unusual shelter, but simply prepared the soil with care.

On the 19th of September, between the hours of five and six in the evening, a luminous meteor appeared to the south, and about the distance of a quarter of a league from the small commune of Brezeau; persons who attentively examined it, assert that it was nearly a quarter of

an hour in collecting, floating over the place where it was first seen, and that when all its parts had united, it appeared all at once as a very considerable globe of fire, taking a northerly direction; it spread terror amongst the inhabitants of the village, who believed the houses would be burnt, and they themselves perish. This globe was accompanied by a frightful noise, which was heard at the distance of more than a league and a half, and sometimes resembled the rolling of a rapid chariot; at others, the noise of rain very violently driven by the wind. It was followed by a very thick fog, and carried up from the ground every thing it met in its passage. In crossing a river it absorbed water, which soon afterwards fell in rain. It wandered for some time near the village. It was accompanied and followed by abundant rain, much lightning, and loud claps of thunder. Continuing in the same direction, it suddenly turned into a column of fire, which, with the fog, rose towards the heavens. This made many persons believe the fog was smoke. It remained about a quarter of an hour in this state, a quarter of a league to the north of the village, and at a short distance from the forest of Beaulieu. This column now sunk a little, and at last it suddenly disappeared, leaving a thick fog which had no smell. It lasted three quarters of an hour.

SPAIN.

The Cortes in their sitting of the 19th November, decreed the erection of a superb national monument in honour of his Britannic Majesty George III.

GERMANY.

The number of German works which appeared at the fair of Leipsic, amounted to between 1,000 and 1,1000, which, for the most part, were either compilations or insignificant books.

NORWAY.

In Norway horse-flesh now forms a common article of food. Since the year 1808, there have been killed at Christiana 400 horses for the consumption of that town.

RUSSIA.

Since Buonaparte has lost the opportunity of sending those who were disagreeable to him to Cayenne, he has obtained permission of Alexander to forward them to Siberia; and it is affirmed that in the course of fifteen months, more than sixty French reformers have been sent towards Kamtschatka.

AMERICA.

On Tuesday, the 30th of January last, at two o'clock P.M. there was a fall of meteoric stones in Caswell county, New Connecticut. Their descent was seen for a considerable distance round, and two reports distinctly heard at Hillsborough, a distance of thirty miles. A fragment weighing a pound and three quarters struck a tree in the new ground of a Mr. Taylor, near where some woodcutters were at work, who, apprehending the fate of Sodom and Gomorrah, ran home without once looking behind them. Encouraged, however, by a woman, whose curiosity was superior to her fears, they returned with her to the place, and brought away the stone, which was still hot. It is of a dark brown colour, porous, and contains iron.

The rivers and lakes of the lower provinces of Venezuela and Caraccas are full of the electrical eels, called Tremblados by the Spaniards, and Anguilles Tremblantes by the French colonists of Guiana. They are also found in the smaller lakes which are scattered at intervals in the vast plains that lie between the rivers Oronoco and Apura. The ancient road which led near Urittica has been abandoned, on account of the dangers run by those who crossed the waters, in which the mules were suddenly struck with an invisible commotion, rendered paralytic, and often drowned. Very often the fisherman received an electric shock, the conductor of which was his line. The electrical eel is six feet long. The Indians have so great a dread of this creature, and such repugnance to approach it while living, that M. de Humboldt had the utmost difficulty to obtain subjects for his experiments. He waited several days for this purpose in the little town of Calabozo, having learned that here they abounded. The owner of the house where he lodged exerted himself to procure some, but in vain. At length he resolved to repair to the spot where these eels were met with. Here occurred a spectacle of the newest description and most extraordinary kind. About thirty mules and horses had been quickly driven together from the neighbouring savannahs, where they live almost in a wild state, and are so numerous that the price of any one is but seven shillings, when the proprietor can be ascertained. The Indians, by driving them on all sides, forced them to seek refuge in the water, where they kept them by presenting harpoons fixed at the end of long canes, and by violent shoutings. The electrical eels, roused by this tumult, rose to the surface of the water, and swimming about like

like so many livid serpents, pursued the luckless quadrupeds, and gliding under their bellies, communicated the most violent and rapid shocks. The terrified horses, suffering agonies, raising their manes, and flashing fire from their straining eye-balls, rolling in pain, in vain endeavoured to escape. In less than five minutes two of them sunk under the water, and were drowned. Victory seemed now to declare for the gymnoti. But their activity began to diminish; fatigued by the repeated exertions of their nervous energy, they less frequently discharged their electric fluid. The horses which had survived the early attacks, gradually recovered their strength, and at the end of an hour the gymnoti retired from the combat in such a state of languor and exhaustion, that they were without difficulty drawn to the shore by cords having hooks at their ends.

EAST INDIES.

The Pagoda of Chillembrun is among the most considerable establishments of its kind. The tank is about 600 fathoms square. The hall of the thousand columns really contains a thousand columns, dispersed in rows twelve feet distant from each other. The tallest are 24 feet high; the shortest 15 feet. A late French traveller took the pains to measure this hall correctly: he says it is 70¼ fathoms in length; and 35 fathoms in breadth. The number of persons in the service of this pagoda, is enumerated, by that traveller, to be, Brahmins for the religious ceremonies 5,000; Pandarons, to dress the altars, 300; dancing girls 100; musicians and writers 40: 5,440. The population of Chillembrun, to the amount of 30,000, is wholly in the employment of the Brahmins or the pilgrims which resort to the temple.

WEST INDIES.

A dreadful hurricane visited the island of St. Domingo, or Haiti, and the island of Cuba, which lasted from the 25d to the 26th of September. In the Havannah alone 70 vessels were wrecked.

The city of St. Jago de Cuba, was entirely destroyed by an earthquake, in the month of October last.

PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. WILLIAM CLERK'S, (EDINBURGH,) *for a newly-constructed Grate for preventing Smoke, and regulating Heat.*

THIS invention consists chiefly in surrounding the open part of the fire-place with a glass screen. When the grate stands against a wall, it is recommended, that before the part that looks to the room, and at the distance of about nine inches from the fire, there should be a frame of iron-work made to hold small squares of glass, which is completely to enclose the opening of the fire-place. The bars of iron are not to be set farther than about three inches, to prevent the heat of the fire from cracking the glass. This frame-work is to be moveable on hinges, not for the supply of air, for that is to be conveyed by means of a pipe from the apartment in which the fire is, or from any other, as may be most convenient and agreeable. The back and sides of the upper part of the grate, are to be lined with plates of iron, so completely as to leave only a small opening for a pipe, or funnel, to carry off the smoke from the fire, and to give a free circulation to the air. The advantages of this invention are, according to the patentee, that no smoke or dust can be introduced into the room; and that the heat and pleasure arising from an open fire, will nevertheless be experienced. And it is said, the temperature of the room will be rendered more equable by this mode of heating, than by any other yet in use.

Observations.—In this, as in many other inventions, we fear that the practice will not correspond with the theory; a great part of the heat will unquestionably be lost in its progress through the screen, the glass itself will stop much; the iron-bar work, which admits of openings only three inches square, will stop much more. Another material inconvenience will be found in the small funnel leading from the fire to the chimney, it must be perpetually filling with soot, and of course must every two or three days, be taken down to be cleansed. We shall, however, be glad to see the scheme reduced to practice, and we have been informed that the trial is to be made in one or both houses of parliament.

MR.

MR. DAVID MEADE RANDOLPH'S, (GOLDEN SQUARE,) *for a Method of Manufacturing all kinds of Boots, Shoes, &c. by means of a Substitute for Thread made of Hemp, Flax, or other Yarns.*

This substitute is applicable only to the soles and heels of boots and shoes, as all the other part of the work is performed in the usual way. The last used for this purpose is thus described: the common shaped wooden one, when adjusted, is to be sheathed or covered at the lower part or bottom with a plate of iron, or other metal of about the thickness of a stout leathern sole: in this state it is secured and fastened. The substitute here alluded to, is little nails, brads, sprigs, &c. formed or made of copper, iron, steel, or other proper metals, of such lengths as will allow them to reach and perforate the inner sole, with which the metal is in close contact; and when having been driven, they must, from the resistance, be clenched or rivetted through the leather, and serve instead of sewing, now in use. This invention in its application, is not confined to the edge or margin of the sole; but may be performed at any intermediate space where strength and durability are required, as appears from the nature of the *last;* the only difference of which from the common one, and the additional sole described, being in form and shape precisely alike, is, that in this sole there are three round holes of nearly an inch in diameter, which perforate it, and are placed equidistant from one another, viz. in the centre of the last, one near the toe, another about half way between the toe and the heel. These holes are to be filled up with wooden plugs, and are made for the purpose of fastening to them the shoe or boot, while making; because, without this contrivance, it would be impossible to secure or nail the leather to the last, in order to make the boot or shoe; but when thus adjusted, there is no farther difficulty. Mr. Randolph applies, as a substitute for thread made of hemp, flax, &c. in the fabrication of traces, or other articles, to which the same may be usefully applied; and in lieu of stitching or sewing, wires made of iron, brass, or copper, or wires made of any other fit metal. These wires he uses lengthways, by stretching them the whole length of the brace, &c.; and they are fastened at each end round small metal cylinders, inclosed between the plates of leather, connected by means of the first-mentioned substitute.

MR. JOHN KENT'S, (SOUTHAMPTON,) *for a new Method of Moving all Kinds of Goods, or Materials, to High Buildings, or from Deep Places.*

The invention described in the specification now before us, is said to be an improvement on the principle of a lever, on a moving fulcrum, whereby power is gained without loss of time. The drawings attached to the specification shew its principle and mode of operation in the simple, and also in the compound state: the first two figures represent a weight to be raised, which is supposed to weigh four hundred weight; to be suspended by a rope, or chain, passing over a pulley, and fastened at one end to the weight, and at the other to the centre of the wheel, which wheel is supposed in itself, or by a weight attached, to be heavier than the weight to be raised. The patentee, we apprehend, supposes the diameter of the wheel to which the power is applied, to be twice the length of the axle round which the rope attached to the weight is to be coiled, though it is not well expressed; and in that case, the power of one-half the weight, or of 2cwt. will undoubtedly balance the weight of 4cwt.; but the wheel is also moved along an horizontal plane at the same time, so that the weight must be raised as much as the wheel moves on the surface of the horizontal line, or plane, which supports it. We refer the reader to the specification itself for an illustration of the invention, as applied to the compound engine. It may be used in direct rotative, pendulum, crank, or any other kind of motions; and may be worked either by animal strength, by water, by wind, by steam, or any other kind of agent that may be best adapted to the place or purpose required: it is also applicable to mills and pumps, to the moving carriages on iron-railways, and to various other kinds of machinery.

MR. WINDSOR'S, (PALL-MALL, LONDON), *for Improvement upon his former Patent Oven Stove, for carbonizing all Kinds of raw Fuel, and for extracting the Oil, Acid, Tar, Gas, &c.*

The reader will at once understand, that this patent invention is to be applied to the lighting of streets, &c. with the

gas collected from coal, or other materials, of which we have heard so much of late years. The gas-light apparatus consists of two principal parts: the one serves to carbonize coals, and extract the smoke by heat, and the other to cool, decompose, and refine, smoke. Both vessels must be made air-tight, to obtain a perfect analysis of coal, or other fuel and combustibles. In comparing his own invention with other apparatus now in use, Mr. Windsor says, his is entirely new in its construction and application, for it operates diametrically contrary to all known chemical apparatus hitherto in use. Speaking of these, he observes, that they are on a principle of an enlarged charcoal furnace, connected with gasometers; the ovens contain iron retorts, full of wood or coal in the centre. A fire of raw coal is made to play around them, by which contrivance half the heat is necessarily lost in the brick-work, from the natural expansion and rarefaction of caloric always flying from the centre; whereas his own fires and flues are always contrived in the midst of the raw fuel to be carbonized. Their gasometers contain large reservoirs, where the gas is suffered to accumulate to one thousand feet in bulk, which, besides the danger arising from the accumulation, prevents it from being thoroughly decomposed and refined in such masses, whereas, in Mr. Windsor's, condensors, the gas is infinitely subdivided into small particles, that all its tar, oil, bitumen, and ammoniacal liquor, must be extracted and precipitated, before the gas is used in combustion.

According to Mr. Windsor's plan, house or chamber-stoves may be constructed of iron or other metal, of earthen or stone-ware, made fire-proof, of pipe-clay, or any other fire-proof composition. Their form in general, is that of German draft-stoves, though they may be made of any other shape: and the cylinder, which separates the fire from the coal inside, may be likewise made of any shape, provided its bulk does not occupy more than from one-third to a half of the area within the stove, so that the heat may be more equally distributed among the surrounding coal or fuel. He places his fires in the centre of the vessels charged with raw fuel, and employs the refuse coke and coal, to burn in those cylinders, surrounded by the raw fuel; hence the fire and heat generated in the centre, expand in all directions, but chiefly side-ways and upwards, and a much greater quantity of caloric is thus generated by means of a good draft, and is so distributed as to cause a speedier and more perfect carbonization. By this mode, the fires never come in contact with the fuel to be cooked and decomposed, and one-third of a bushel of refuse coke may generate sufficient caloric to carbonize a whole bushel of coal; so as to produce a bushel and half of good coke again from five to six pounds of oil-tar; from seven to eight pounds of strong ammoniacal liquor; and from two hundred and twenty to two hundred and fifty cubic feet of pure gas. The cylinders or cones, containing the fires, may be so constructed as to give a horizontal, perpendicular, oblique, or reverberating direction to the fire, in its passage through the raw fuel or other combustibles, to be analysed: the heat or flame may be led upwards or downwards, and in all possible directions, through the fuel, for the longer the fire-draft is detained in its passage, and the greater the circuit it makes through the fuel, the sooner and the better will be the process of carbonization, as well as the quality of products precipitated in the condensors. The gas collected is made to pass through lime-water, or cream of lime, and which attracts the offensive particles from it, and renders it pure, and fit for use. Such is a rough outline of Mr. Windsor's new method; and he observes, that the principle of placing a fire in the centre, may be applied to heat, or boil, distil, or evaporate water or other fluids, in wooden casks, much sooner than can be done in the common mode of applying the heat under and around kettles, coppers, pots, &c. And it may be used in airing, drying, baking, stewing, &c. Also in warming rooms and houses, by conducting a fire-proof tube through the middle of the fire, which tube is to be supplied with fresh air from the outside through a wall or otherwise. By this means a great quantity of fresh air may be speedily rarefied and heated, and be conducted by other tubes to any part where it is required.

REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

The Singer's Preceptor, or Corri's Treatise on Vocal Music. In Two Volumes, each 15s.

THIS treatise, Mr. Corri tells us in his title-page, is "the result of fifty years' experience." After a sedulous investigation of its contents, we find much to sanction the assertion, and little that does not reflect ample credit on the author's professional assiduity, practical remark, and cultivated taste.

The first volume treats of the nature, origin, and progress, of Vocal Music, succeeded by observations on the obstacles to the perfect attainment of the art of singing. The second consists of a collection of English, Scotch, and Italian songs, duetts, and trios; embellished with graces and cadenzas, exemplifying the antecedent rules.

To enter into all the *minutiæ* of this elaborate treatise, would carry us beyond the bounds we usually prescribe to ourselves in this department of our miscellany; but the most prominent features of the work will not escape our notice.

Mr. Corri, after presenting the public with memoirs of his professional life, in which we cannot profess to find incidents so highly interesting as to countenance its introduction in a publication with which it has no necessary connection (since a professor's didactic lucubrations, and the incidental progress of his practice, are two distinct objects,) proceeds to the purpose of his treatise, in a dialogue between a master and his pupil. We here find, amidst a considerable number of remarks, many that are highly useful, and some that, we believe, have never before been laid before the public. The observations respecting the susceptibilities of voices of the most common natural powers, are as just as encouraging. What is said concerning a good quality of tone, its superiority over a mere volume of sound, and the means of attaining that quality, as well as what is observed respecting the importance of the *crescendo* and *diminuendo*, are truly valuable. The stress laid on the necessity of attending not only to the sense but the very formations of the *words* of a song, especially their terminations, cannot be too much attended to; and the remarks on the various graces, and the readiest mode of acquiring them, every reflecting student will know how to appreciate.

The "*portamento di voce*—intonations; *tempo rubato*—quickening and retarding the time;—and the hints to parents;" are all highly worthy of attention, and evince considerable depth, and an acute justness, of thinking. The numerous rules are laid down in a judicious and luminous order, and the practical examples, and progressive exercises, are well selected. Viewing the work *en masse*, we certainly feel ourselves in no danger of being contradicted by the candid and judicious, when we pronounce Mr. Corri's vocal treatise, the best that has hitherto appeared in this country.

A grand Sonata for the Piano-forte, with an Accompaniment for the Violin (obligato.) Composed and dedicated to G. Sinclair, esq. by I. Jay, Mus. Doc. Oxon. 5s.

This Sonata is comprised in three movements: the first is an *adagio*, in common time of four crotchets; the second an *allegro*, in common time of two crotchets; and the third a *rondo*, in triple time of three quavers. Mr. Jay's compositions have often afforded us pleasure in their perusal; but we have never, perhaps, had so much reason to be pleased as in the present instance. An obvious improvement in style and manner pervades the work before us; the passages are well conceived, and closely connected, and the accompaniment is conducted with much real *mastery*.

Three favourite Parisian Airs for the Piano-forte, with Variations and Imitations. By J. L. Dussek, esq. 7s. 6d.

The first of these admirable pieces is *l'Air de Trombour*, with eight variations; the second *l'Air del Dotter*, with seven variations; and the third *Amusez vous Belles, arranger avec variations et imitations*. These airs in themselves are highly attractive; but the great merit of the work lies in Mr. Dussek's florid and masterly supplements. His variations and imitations are every way worthy his well-known eminence as a

piano-forte,

piano-forte, and will be highly acceptable to advanced practitioners.

"The Waygbies;" an old English Melody, arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-forte, by H. W. Dean. 3s.

With the introductory movement to this Rondo we cannot profess ourselves to be pleased, because we cannot pretend to understand how the author would have us pleased, or feel convinced that he himself understands himself; or, to speak in common language, knows what he would be at: affected evolutions of harmony always have this effect on our ear. The Rondo itself is pleasing in its subject, and judicious in its digressions, and will not fail to please the generality of its hearers.

Evening Sociable Recreations, (No. I.) being a collection of New Country Dances, Quadrilles, Waltzes, and Polonoises, expressly composed for the Piano-forte. By Dussek, Jadin, and Charsentier, with new Figures by Coulon, Brancbu, and La Haye, Ballet Master in Paris. 2s. 6d.

This work, the Numbers of which are to appear monthly, makes a promising beginning. The present pages are occupied by matter at once pleasing and improving; and the publication, we doubt not, will form a useful collection of exercises for the juvenile practitioner.

La Delizire delle Dame Filarmouiche, (No. IV.) a Divertimento for the Harp, with a Violin Accompaniment, (ad libitum.) Composed by Madame Zoeda La Rue. 3s. 6d.

The present Number of this work (the IVth) keeps pace with the former three, in the points of taste, fancy, and harmonious construction, and has undeniable claims to our commendations. We are glad to find that the public encouragement of this pleasing and useful undertaking, is such as to induce its continuance.

"The Spectre Knight;" a Glee for Three Voices. Composed and dedicated to the Hon: Miss Eden, by W. Hawes.

The combinations and general construction of this Glee, bespeak much of the real master; while the flow and easy minglings of the parts, evince much natural taste and ingenuity. The effect, consequently, taken in the aggregate, is much above mediocrity.

The favourite Air of "Ah vous di rai Maman," with Twelve Variations for the Harp. Composed and dedicated to Miss Satis, by Count de Pierre de Newbourg. 2s. 6d.

The variations the Count St. Pierre has superadded to this popular air, though not of the first description of excellence, are far above mediocrity, and do much credit to his taste and fancy. They evince a thorough knowledge of the instrument for which they are written; and are progressive and improving.

"He Lover and rides away;" a favourite Ballad, sung by Mrs. Liston, at the Theatre-royal Covent-garden. Composed and arranged with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte, by C. E. Horn. 1s.

This ballad is obviously meant as a trifle; and a trifle it is, in every sense of the word. Neither the words, the melody, nor the accompaniment, can boast of any feature of excellence, and scarcely in their own confined limits, reach mediocrity.

"Aurora;" a Rondo for the Piano-forte. Composed and dedicated to Countess d'Olmene, by M. Holst. 2s. 6d.

This Rondo may be ranked with the best productions of its kind of the present day. The introductory movement is simple and concise, and the rondo is not only agreeable in its subject, but is treated throughout with fancy and judgment, and bespeaks high qualifications for this species of composition.

"Bonny Doon;" a Ballad. Composed and dedicated to Miss Dance, by T. Haigh. 1s. 6d.

"Bonny Doon," the words of which are from Burns, is set with considerable taste and feeling. The air is easy and natural, and the expression just and forcible.

"Will, hapless Tears;" a favourite Song, sung by Mr. Incledon. Composed by I. Mazzingbi, esq. 2s. 6d.

"Will, hapless Tears," is a ballad of considerable merit. The melody is as pleasing as simple and appropriate, and forms an affecting comment on the sentiment of the words.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

The Use of all New Prints, Communications of Articles of Intelligence, &c. are requested under COVER *to the Care of the Publisher.*

A Description of the Collection of Ancient Terra Cottas in the British Museum; with Engravings. London, printed by W. Bulmer and Co. Cleveland-Row. Published, June 1810, *by the Trustees of the British Museum.*

THE present publication may justly be considered as one of peculiar consequence, inasmuch as it is a kind of earnest of something which the government intends to do, towards advancing the important study of the fine arts, and classical archaiology. To the vast collection of subjects on natural history, mineralogy, and curiosities of nature and art, which were in the British Museum, the nation has added a department of antiquities, selected from the collections of Sir William Hamilton and Charles Towneley, Esq.; some presents from his Majesty; and a few from some noblemen and gentlemen.

The volume now under consideration is a graphic and literary illustration, description, or catalogue of the first room of the department of antiquities, which is entirely devoted to the terra cottas, and is to be considered as authority, in coming from, and being published by, the trustees of the Museum. The gentlemen selected for this purpose by the trustees, are Taylor Coombe, Esq. editor, William Alexander, Esq. draughtsman, and various engravers.

The first two plates give elevations of the north and south sides of the first room, and shew the exact situation of each subject, similar to the well-known beautiful work on the Dusseldorff gallery of paintings; and the succeeding ones, the separate subjects on a larger scale. The whole of these subjects are drawn by Mr. Alexander, in a style of fidelity and taste that will reflect additional honour to his already acquired fame as an artist. This is no vague praise, but is the result of a long and accurate comparison and acquaintance with the originals. The engravings have various degrees of merit: one particularly (No. 21, pl. 13) by L. Schiavonetti, is in a superior style of excellence both of drawing and execution. Few engravers drew with such precision and excellence as this lamented man. In his earliest studies he arrived at such perfection in drawing, as to obtain the silver medal, for distinguished merit, in drawing after the antique, from the Royal Academy. There are two or three other prints from his graver, which contribute to enhance the value of the book, as they are among his latest and best works.

Of a different class are 26, 27, 28, and 29, by Skelton, particularly the first two; they are hard, coarse, and unmeaningly black. The Victory sacrificing a Bull (No. 26) need only be compared with one from the same subject (No. 24) by Anker Smith, to prove the fact. The colour and style of the two drawings were doubtlessly alike. Some of the statues by Skelton deserve praise: the enlarged subject appear to suit the vigorous coarseness of his stroke, better than the smaller ones. The rest of the engravers are C. Heath, Fittler, Bromley, G. Cooke, Cardon, and Worthington, and display much care and ability.

In a national work of this kind, the Editor ought to have gone deeper, and more fully, into Archaiology than he has in this, although what he has done, is well done. It is not sufficient that the rich man has his Monfaucon and Caylus, his D'Harcanville and Gemme Antiche, to refer to, to assist this catalogue: they should have been quoted here. A few sheets more would not have added much to the expence; and had he been less sparing in his quotations, the volume would have been more valuable, and have saved the reader (even if he had them) the trouble of perpetual recurrence to Winckellman, D'Harcanville, Musée Napoleon, Monfaucon, Caylus, and other expensive and voluminous works. This would have made it not only a good descriptive catalogue, but a compendium of archaiology at once authoritative and useful.

A writer in this Magazine, under the title of the Dilletanti Tourist, which has been lately discontinued, has given a description of these terra cottas, and many of the statues, that will probably be the subject of future volumes like the present. He has given very satisfactory, though short remarks, on basso rilievos and terra cottas.

Mr. Combe uses the words *bas relief*, although he is classical enough to spell Aeschylus without the dipthong. If we have no word in the English language sufficiently expressive or naturalized, for low or flat relief, why not borrow the primitive words *basso rilievo* from the Italian: which is not only more euphonous but more honest, than to beg it through the medium of the French language;

guage; which is comparatively harsh, barbarous, and dissonant. It is, in fact, as generally pronounced *bas* with the French accent, and *relief* with the English, at the best a hybrid word offensive to the correct ear.

The work is a very useful and elegant illustration of our splendid museum of antiquities, and makes a continuation of the marbles, from the same source, desirable. And when peace shall unbar the gates that close the civilized world, this work will be received in the world of art, all over Europe, as an earnest of British talent and wealth in valuable antiquities.

To the learned editor, to the different artists, and to the trustees, the greatest praise is due, for the excellence, elegance, and liberal price at which the work is given to the world: it will serve to extend the knowledge and utility of the collection, wherever a love of the arts, and consequently civilization, has humanized the globe.

An engraved Portrait of William Shakespeare, at the Age of Thirty-three, from an Original lately discovered.

An authentic portrait of our great dramatic bard would certainly be a valuable discovery; as, of all the great men who have so lately left this mortal state, Shakspeare's similitude is one of the most doubtful. To give a value to this pretended original, some account should have been given of its discovery, and the reasons for asserting it to be that of Shakespeare. It is at present but doubtful authority.

The Antiquarian and Topographical Cabinet. Vol. VIII.

This little work still continues on the same scale of comparative excellence as formerly. The powers of the artists are better adapted to these trifles than larger or more consequential works.

INTELLIGENCE.

Proposals have been issued for publishing by subscription whole-length portraits of Sir Francis Burdett and John Horne Tooke, Esq. to be engraved in mezzotinto by J. Ward, A. R. A. from a picture by J. R. Smith, whose excellent manner of painting small whole-lengths in crayons, have long added to his former reputation as one of the first mezzotinto engravers in Europe. The dependance of this style of engraving on printing has induced the publisher (Mr. Smith) to pledge himself that no bad impression shall be delivered, as he will himself superintend the printing, and keep the plates in perfect repair. The portrait of Horne Tooke is represented, as reclining on the couch, and in the dress in which he has so long, from his infirmities, been obliged to see his friends. A review of their merits will come more properly when engraved, but their great excellence will ensure them commendation. The size of the prints will be 26 inches by 18; and the price for the first fifty proofs three guineas each, second fifty, two guineas, and the subsequent impressions one guinea.

Since our last, we have to announce the death of Sir Francis Bourgeois, R. A. a landscape and historial painter of considerable talent. He was a pupil of De Loutherbourg, and imitated many of the faults and beauties of his master. He was knighted by the late Noel Desanfans, Esq. consul-general to the late king of Poland. He has left a numerous and excellent collection of pictures to the society of Dulwich College.

Early this month will be published the third number of the "Fine Arts of the English School," which contains a portrait of the Marquis of Granby, engraved by W. Bond, from a portrait of Sir Joshua Reynolds, accompanied by a memoir. Titania, Puck, and the Changeling, engraved by Scriven from a fine picture by Romney, in the possession of Sir John Leicester; a groupe in sculpture by Flaxman; and a perspective external view of the church of St. Paul, London, engraved by J. Le Keux from a drawing by James Elmes, architect.

On the 1st was published, the 23d part of the Architectural Antiquities, by John Britton, F. A. S. containing views and details of that beautiful and singular specimen of architecture Rosslyn Chapel, from drawings by Mr. Elmes, after sketches by Joseph Grandy, A. R. A.

In the course of a few weeks will be published, by T. Clay, Ludgate Hill, "A Series of Progressive Lessons, intended to elucidate the Art of Painting in Water Colours; price One Guinea half-bound, containing thirty-two pages of letter-press, and professes to contain the plainest instructions in landscape drawing; treating progressively upon sketching, perspective, shading, tinting, &c. which, if well executed, will be a very useful work. Its merits will be investigated as soon as published. Mr. Clay has also announced four small subjects in landscape, by Laporte.

Illustrations of Mr. Campbell's poem of Gertrude of Wyoming, are in preparation, from the pencil of Mr. Cooke.

The British Institution has rescinded its law, of not receiving pictures that have been exhibited at the Royal Academy, and are preparing for their annual exhibition, which will open the latter end of February or beginning of April. Among the principal pictures sent for exhibition

hibition are Mr. West's Bard, Mr. Woodeforde's Calypso, Mr. Dawe's Andromache soliciting Ulysses to spare her Son; and a picture of an American Black (from the young man exhibited by Mr. Carlisle in his late lectures at the Royal Academy) conquering a buffalo.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN JANUARY.

Containing Official Papers and authentic Documents.

SWEDEN.

THIS kingdom is now placed entirely at the devotion of France. Its ports are shut against British vessels, and men and ships are to be lent to aid France in her preparations to invade Great Britain.

RUSSIA.

No British vessels are now admitted on any pretence into Russian ports, and all the merchandize and manufactures of Britain are seized and confiscated without mercy or consideration.

No ships of any nation, not even Americans, are admitted into the Russian ports; without any exception whatever they are warned off by the cruizers.

PRUSSIA.

All the ports of this once potent kingdom are now filled with French soldiers, who seize and burn every article which can possibly have passed through British hands. Prussia, indeed, is described as being in a deplorable state, almost disorganized, and no employment for industry.

GERMANY.

The French emperor, true to his plan of pushing his dominions to the Baltic, has taken possession of the once famous city of Hamburgh, disfranchized and incorporated it with France! Bremen, Lubeck, and our ancient emporiums of commerce, have shared the like fate.

Accounts from Berlin give a melancholy picture of the state of the Prussian dominions.

GREAT BRITAIN.

All the interests of this mighty empire have, during the last month, been placed in abeyance by the pertinacious exertions of the ministry to keep their places. Three months have now passed over without any efficient head to the executive government, and during that period unparallelled artifices have been practised to baffle the two houses in the arrangement of a regency. At length the following bill has been passed in the Commons by trifling majorities of twenty, but in the Lords some of its clauses have been rejected by majorities of ten or twelve, and the plan of the new government is yet scarcely even agreed upon.

Most of the corporations throughout the empire has very properly addressed the two Houses, to intreat that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales may be appointed regent without restrictions.

The following is the abstract of the Bill to provide for the administration of the royal authority, and for the care of his majesty's royal person, during the continuance of his majesty's illness; and for the resumption of the exercise of the royal authority by his majesty.

Clause 1. The prince of Wales, in the name of his Majesty, is to exercise the royal authority belonging to the crown.

Provided always, that as to all authorities given and appointments made, and all other acts, matters, and things, usually done under the authority of the royal sign manual, the signature of the regent in the form following; that is to say, G. R. by G. P. Rt. shall be as valid and effectual, and have the same force and effect as his Majesty's royal sign manual, and shall be deemed and taken to be, to all intents and purposes, his majesty's royal sign manual, and be obeyed as such.

2. Appointments to remain, unless and until the regent shall declare his pleasure to the contrary.

3. Upon declaration of his Majesty's pleasure to resume the personal exercise of his royal authority, the powers of this act to cease; and no Act done under it afterwards, to be valid.

4. Acts, orders, appointments, &c. made by the regent, are to remain, unless or until countermanded by his Majesty.

5. No act of the regent to be valid, unless done in the name of his majesty, and according to the provisions of this Act.

6. And be it further enacted, that the said regent, before he shall act or enter upon his said office of regent, shall take the following oath of office:

"I do solemnly promise and swear, that I will truly and faithfully execute the office of regent of the united kingdom of

of Great Britain and Ireland, according to an act of parliament passed in the fifty-first year of the reign of his majesty King George the Third, intituled an Act [Here insert the title of this Act]; and that I will administer, according to law, the power and authority vested in me by virtue of the said Act; and that I will in all things, to the utmost of my power and ability, consult and maintain the safety, honour, and dignity of his majesty, and the welfare of his people. So help me God."

Which oath shall be taken before his majesty's most honourable privy council; who are hereby required and empowered to administer the same, and to enter the same in the books of the said privy council.

7. The regent to be deemed a person holding an office in trust; and to take the oaths, and subscribe the declaration in, and conform to, the statutes relating to persons holding places of trust.

8. The oath and declaration to be made before the privy council, and certificate of taking the sacrament to be registered.

9. This clause restrains the regent from granting peerages, or summoning heirs apparent, or appointing to titles in abeyance.

10. Restrains the regent from granting offices in reversion, or for longer period than during pleasure; except those which by law are granted for life, or during good behaviour, and except pensions to chancellor, judges, &c.

11. The Act not to empower the regent to give the royal assent to any Bill to repeal certain Acts.

12. The authorities given by this Act to cease if the Prince of Wales shall not reside in Great Britain, or marry a papist.

13. And whereas it is expedient that the care of his majesty's royal person should be committed to the Queen's most excellent majesty, together with the sole direction of such portion of his majesty's household as shall be deemed requisite and suitable for the due attendance on his majesty's sacred person, and the maintenance of his royal dignity: be it therefore enacted, that the care of his majesty's royal person, and the disposing, ordering, and managing of all matters and things relating thereto, shall be, and the same are hereby vested in the Queen's most excellent majesty, during the continuance of his majesty's indisposition; and that the sole direction of the portion of his majesty's household, hereinafter mentioned, shall be and is vested in her majesty; and her said majesty shall have the full and sole power and authority, by any instrument or instruments in writing signed and sealed by her majesty, to nominate and appoint, in case of any vacancies arising by resignation or death, all the officers and persons belonging to his majesty's household, in the respective departments thereof, whose appointment, nomination, or removal, have heretofore been made by his majesty; except

and the nomination and appointment by her majesty, in manner and form aforesaid, shall be valid and effectual to all intents and purposes as if the same had been made or done by his majesty in the accustomed manner; and the several persons so appointed shall be entitled to the like precedence, privileges, salaries, wages, profits, and all other emoluments, as the several persons now holding and enjoying the same offices are respectively entitled to: provided always, that her said majesty shall not have any power or authority to remove any officer in any department of his majesty's household, by this Act made subject to the nomination or appointment of her majesty, who shall have been nominated and appointed by his majesty: provided also, that during the continuance of this Act, no appointment shall be made to the office of lord chamberlain to his majesty's household, now vacant, but that all the duties of the said office shall be performed by the vice-chamberlain; and that during the continuance of this Act, no person holding the office of groom or gentleman of his majesty's bed-chamber, shall be subject to be removed; and no vacancy which shall arise, by death or resignation of any of the grooms or gentlemen of his majesty's bed-chamber, shall be supplied or filled up, or any appointment or nomination made to supply any such vacancy.

14. And whereas the execution of the weighty and arduous trusts, by this Act committed to the Queen's most excellent majesty, may require the assistance of the council, with whom her majesty may consult and advise; be it therefore enacted, that in order to assist and advise her said most excellent majesty, in the several matters aforesaid, there shall be, during the continuance of his majesty's illness, a council, consisting of which council shall, from time to time, meet as her majesty shall be pleased to direct, and shall also have power to meet in manner by this Act directed; and if it should happen that any of them the said should depart this life, or by instrument in writing communicated to her majesty signify their intention to decline to act, then and in such case, it shall be lawful for the Queen's most excellent majesty, from time to time, by an instrument in writing, signed and sealed by her majesty, revokable at her will and pleasure, to nominate and appoint some one person, being or having been a member

ber of his majesty's most honourable privy council, to be a member of the said council, to advise and assist her majesty as aforesaid, in the room and place of each and every of the said counsellors so departing this life, or declining to act as aforesaid; which nomination and appointment shall be forthwith certified by an instrument in writing, signed and sealed by her majesty, to the lords of his majesty's most honourable privy council, and shall be entered in the books of the said privy council.

15. And be it further enacted, that each and every member of her majesty's council shall, within the space of after his appointment by virtue of this Act, or by virtue of her majesty's nomination and appointment, in manner aforesaid, take the following oath, before the lord high chancellor or keeper of the great seal, or commissioners for keeping the great seal of Great Britain, or the lord president of his majesty's privy council, or the chief justice of the court of King's Bench for the time being, respectly, or either of them, who are hereby severally and respectively required, and empowered to administer the same, when required so to do by any person so appointed a member of her majesty's council as aforesaid; and the person administering such oath, shall give to the member taking the same, a certificate of the same having been so taken, signed with his hand; which certificate shall be forthwith transmitted to his majesty's privy council, and entered in the books of the said privy council:—

"I, A. B. do solemnly promise and swear, that I will truly and faithfully counsel and advise the Queen's most excellent majesty, according to the best of my judgment, in all matters and things relating to the trusts committed to her majesty, touching the care of his majesty's royal person."

16. The council to meet, and to declare the state of his majesty's health; and transmit a copy to the president of the privy council, who shall publish a copy in the London Gazette.

17. Her majesty's council may examine the physicians, and others in attendance, upon oath.

18. Her majesty and council are to notify his majesty's restoration to health, by instrument sent to the privy council: privy council then to be assembled, and the instrument entered.

19. After such instrument, his majesty may, by sign manual, require the privy council to assemble.

20. If his majesty signify his pleasure to require proclamation to issue, notification is to be sent to the lord mayor; and powers of Act to cease.

21. In case of the death of the regent or her majesty, or of the resumption of the royal authority by his majesty, parliament, if then adjourned or prorogued, shall meet and sit, or if parliament is dissolved, the members of last parliament shall meet and sit.

22. The members of the two houses so meeting, to be deemed the two houses of parliament, but not to continue to sit longer than months.

23. Unless provision be made by parliament, in case of the death of the Queen, the care of his majesty's person shall be vested in her majesty's council; officers and persons of his majesty's household, appointed by his majesty, not to be removed by the regent, until provision relating thereto be made by parliament.

24. The election of members void by the appointment to office by the regent or her majesty.

25. Letters patent and of privy seal, and other lawful authorities for issues from the civil list, to her majesty and branches of the royal family, to continue in full force during the regency, and warrants to be issued accordingly.

26. And be it further enacted, that the lord high treasurer, or lords commissioners of his majesty's treasury, shall direct, and they are hereby required annually to direct, on or before the

the sum of sixty thousand pounds to be issued out of the monies of the civil list revenues, to the keeper of his majesty's privy purse for the time being; and that the said keeper of his majesty's privy purse shall, and he is hereby authorized and directed, during the continuance of the regency by this Act established, to issue and apply the sum of in the year, in such half-yearly or quarterly payments, to such persons, and in such manner, as he has issued and applied the same by the authority and direction of his majesty; and that he shall pay, and be is hereby authorized and directed to pay the sum of at the expiration of each and every quarter, to such person as her most excellent majesty the Queen shall, by any instrument signed and sealed by her majesty, authorize and direct to receive the same, to be by her majesty's direction applied in such gifts, charities, and allowances, as to her majesty may judge the same would have been applied to by his majesty; and that the remainder of the aforesaid sum should be invested by the said keeper of his majesty's privy purse, in some of the public funds or government securities, in the name of the keeper of his majesty's privy purse for the time being, in trust for his majesty; and that the nett surplus of the revenues of the duchy and county palatine of Lancaster, shall be from time to

to time paid, under the order of the chancellor and council of the said duchy, into the hands of the keeper of his majesty's privy purse, whose receipt shall be a sufficient discharge for the same, and shall by him be invested in some of the public funds or government securities, in manner aforesaid.

27. The keeper of the privy purse to take an oath before the barons of the exchequer.

28. Provides for the care of his majesty's real and personal estate and property, under act 39 and 40 Geo. III. c. 88.

The new clauses introduced in the committee were two, viz.

"And be it further enacted, that the said regent shall, at the time of his taking such oaths as aforesaid, and before the members of the privy council administering the same, make, subscribe, and audibly repeat the declaration mentioned in an Act made in the 30th year of king Charles the Second, intituled, "An Act for the more effectual preserving the king's person and government, by disabling papists from sitting in either house of parliament;" and shall produce a certificate of his having received the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper in any of the royal chapels, signed by the person administering the same.

The other clause gives power to the prince to dispose in the usual regular way of the droits of the crown and droits of the Admiralty.

The following is the manner in which the principal blanks have been filled up:

"Restrictions on the regent to continue until after the 1st day of February 1812, if parliament shall be then assembled, and shall have been sitting for six weeks immediately previous to the said 1st day of February 1812; or if parliament shall be then assembled, but shall not have been so sitting for six weeks, then until the expiration of six weeks after parliament shall have been so assembled and been sitting; or if parliament shall not then be assembled, then until the expiration of six weeks after parliament shall have been assembled and sitting, next after the said 1st day of February.

"Her majesty to nominate and appoint, in case of any vacancies arising by resignation or death, all the officers and persons belonging to his majesty's household, in the respective departments thereof, whose appointment, nomination, or removal, have heretofore been made by his majesty; except the lord chamberlain of his majesty's household, and the gentlemen and grooms of his majesty's bedchamber, his majesty's equerries, the captain of the yeomen of his majesty's guard, and the captain of the honourable band of gentlemen pensioners; and the nomination and appointment by her majesty, in manner and form aforesaid, shall be valid and effectual to all intents and purposes as if the same had been made or done by his majesty in the accustomed manner; and the several persons so appointed shall be entitled to the like precedence, privileges, salaries, wages, profits, and all other emoluments, as the several persons now holding and enjoying the same offices are respectively entitled to: provided always, that the power and authority given by this Act to her majesty, to nominate and appoint such persons of his majesty's household as are not hereinbefore excepted, shall continue in force until the 1st day of February, or the expiration of six weeks as aforesaid, and no longer: provided also, that her said majesty shall not have any power or authority to remove any officer in any department of his majesty's household, by this Act made subject to the nomination or appointment of her majesty, who shall have been nominated and appointed by his majesty: provided also, that until the expiration of such period as aforesaid, no appointment shall be made to the office of lord chamberlain of his majesty's household, now vacant, but that all the duties of the said office shall be performed by the vice-chamberlain; and that during such period as aforesaid, no person holding the office of gentleman of his majesty's bedchamber, or being one of his majesty's equerries, or groom, shall be subject to be removed: and no vacancy which shall arise by death or resignation of any of the grooms or gentlemen of his majesty's bedchamber, shall be supplied or filled up, or any appointment or nomination made to supply any such vacancy."

Her majesty's council to consist of Charles, lord archbishop of Canterbury; Edward, lord archbishop of York; James, duke of Montrose; George, earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham; Heneage, earl of Aylesford; John, lord Eldon; Edward, lord Ellenborough; and the right hon. Sir William Grant; and, in the event of the death of all or any of these, or of all or any of them declining to act, her majesty to have power to appoint a successor or successors from the list of privy counsellors.

In the House of Lords, on Tuesday, Jan. 15, the lord chancellor stated, that as for certain causes his majesty could not be present, for the purpose of opening the session of parliament, a commission under the great seal had been issued for that purpose. He therefore had, in the first instance, to move, that the house do adjourn during pleasure, to afford their lordships an opportunity to robe. Accordingly the proceeding took place.

On the resuming of the house, the archbishop of Canterbury, the lord chancellor,

lor, the lord president (earl Camden), the lord privy seal (earl of Westmoreland), and the master of the horse (duke of Montrose), took their seats on the woolsack, as commissioners for declaring the causes of the opening of the session of parliament, under the authority of the abovementioned commission. Their lordships, as well as most of the peers present, were in their robes of state.

Mr. Quarme, acting usher of the black rod, was then dispatched to desire the attendance of the Commons, in order to hear the commission read for the opening of parliament accordingly. Shortly after, a very considerable number of members appeared at the bar, with the speaker at their head; when the lord chancellor, as organ of the commissioners, addressed the assembly as follows:

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"Forasmuch as his majesty, for certain reasons and causes, cannot be present here this day in his royal person, in order to open and hold this parliament, a commission has been issued under the great seal for that purpose, authorizing certain lords therein named to act as commissioners, to declare and signify the causes of opening and holding this parliament in his majesty's name and behalf, which commission you will now hear read."

The commission, as adverted to by the lord chancellor, was then read.

The lord chancellor again addressed the assembly:

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"Acting by virtue, and under the authority given to us and the other lords in his majesty's commission now read, amongst other things, we are authorized to notify and declare the reasons and causes for the opening and holding the session of parliament; and we have only in the present instance to discharge our duty, by calling your earnest and immediate attention to the afflicting circumstance of his majesty's present indisposition, in order that you may provide, as far as may be possible, for the care and preservation of the sacred person of his majesty, for the due maintenance of his royal dignity, and for the personal exercise of his royal authority, in such manner, and to such extent, as the exigencies of the case may appear to require."

The Commons then withdrew from the bar, and returned to their own House.

An Account of the Income of, and Charge upon, the Consolidated Fund, ending 5th January, 1810, and 5th January, 1811.

	1810.				1811.		
Customs	£1,114,651	10	3¼		£ 912,433	3	3½
Excise	3,893,255	0	0		3,964,910	15	6
Stamps	1,311,714	12	0		1,273,473	12	3
Incidents	3,030,204	3	6¾		2,742,434	12	3¼
Surplus amount, Duties on Sugar, &c.	101,402	0	0		107,011	0	0
Ditto Land-Tax on Offices	31,741	16	2¼		37,082	0	10¾
Land Taxes	413,493	7	5¼		365,006	15	0¾
Revenue, Isle of Man	4,848	12	1				
Interest on account of Ireland	604,325	8	5		629,144	8	1
Surplus Exchequer Fees	12,000	0	0		14,000	0	0
Imprest Monies	24,415	6	10		58,998	11	9
Arrears of Income Duty, 1799, 1800, 1801					2,162	11	6
Do. Annual Malt Duties	154,883	3	7		170,606	0	0
Tontine Money, 1789	11,881	4	8¾		12,082	15	1½
Rent of Crown Lands	33,196	18	6		7,762	0	4½
Fines of Leases	5,969	0	0		1,921	0	0
Assessed Taxes					5	1	6
Brought from War Taxes Act, 47 Geo. III.	314,363	17	7¼		314,363	17	7¼
Do. 49 Geo. III.	250,695	5	0¾		250,695	5	0¾
Militia Fines					27,426	10	0
	11,313,042	6	3¾		16,891,519	19	9½
CHARGE.							
Exchequer, South Sea, and Bank Annuities	337,919	2	1¼				
Bank Dividends	7,874,862	11	5½				
Towards Reduction of National Debt	1,476,291	10	8½		10,435,009	0	0
Civil List	239,500	0	0				
Pensions and Annuities	81,539	14	3½				
Miscellaneous Charges, estimated at	127,663	3	1½				
	10,137,776	1	8½		10,435,000	0	0
Surplus and deficiency	1,175,266	4	7¼		456,519	19	9½
	11,313,042	6	3¾		10,891,519	10	9½

We

We have about 105 sail of the line in actual service, beside seven serving as guard-ships and store-ships, and five effective 50-gun ships.—We have likewise about 103 sail of the line in ordinary.

The Russian fleet in the Baltic consists of thirteen sail of the line with several heavy frigates.—The Danes have one ship of the line; and the Swedes have eleven sail.—The Dutch have agreed, by a recent treaty, to furnish nine sail of the line to France. These are all the ships they have, and they will find great difficulty in fitting and manning them for active service.—France has, in the Scheldt, ten sail of the line, whose crews, though not nearly complete, are composed of various nations. She has also two sail at Cherburgh, and in the ports on the Bay of Biscay about twelve sail of the line, most of which are at Rochefort. France has also, in the Mediterranean, thirteen effective ships.

Upon a recapitulation, it therefore appears that the Russian, Swedish, Danish, Dutch, and French force, amounts collectively to only seventy-one sail of the line, while there are one hundred and five sail of the British line now in actual service.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

The Spaniards continue to maintain an insurrectional contest with the French armies, attended by a melancholy waste of human life, and it may be feared, without eventual benefit.

Lord WELLINGTON maintains his ground and the honours of the British army in Portugal, as appears by the following letter:

Since I addressed you on the 22d inst. I have received reports that the enemy's troops, which had retired from Lower Beira, in the end of last and the beginning of this month, had crossed the Coa at Almeida on the 15th and 16th inst. and had moved into Upper Beira, by the roads of Pinhel and Trancoso, and of Alverca and Celerico.

I have not been able to ascertain exactly the strength of the body of troops which have entered by this frontier, but it is stated to be 16,000 or 17,000 men, and consists, I should imagine, not only of Gardanne's division, but of some, if not the whole of the troops of the 9th corps.

By the last accounts I have of these troops, the advanced guard had arrived at Merceira, in the valley of the Mondego, on the 22d, and their progress has not been rapid; but if they have continued their march, they ought by this time to be in communication with the enemy's post in the neighbourhood of Thomar.

General Silviera had retired with his division of troops to Moimento de Beira, but he and General Miller and Colonel Wilson were prepared to act across the Mondego upon the flanks and rear of the enemy's troops, the whole of which it appears were marching on the left of that river.

No alteration has been made in the position of the enemy's troops in front of this army, excepting that a detachment of between two and three thousand cavalry and infantry had moved into Lower Beira, across the Zezere towards Castello Branco, probably with a view to gain intelligence.

By accounts from Estremadura, it appears that Generals Mendizabal and Ballasteros have had some success in their operations against a French division belonging to Mortier's corps, which had been stationed in Llevena. They have obliged this division to retire from Guadalcanal, with some loss.

AMERICA.

New York Papers to the 16th ult. have arrived, and the most important article they contain is a letter from Mr. Smith to Mr. Pinkney, provisionally suspending the latter as minister plenipotentiary at the British court, in case a successor of equal rank should not be appointed to the United States in the place of Mr. Jackson.

WEST INDIES.

A Jamaica Mail has brought accounts from that island to the 25th of November. The differences between the Governor and the House of Assembly are satisfactorily terminated.

ALPHABETICAL

Alphabetical List of Bankruptcies and Dividends, *announced between the 20th of December and the 20th of January, extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 200.]

(The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.)

Abbey P. late of Wortley, York, but now a prisoner in Rothwell goal, clothier. (Wilson, Greville street, Hatton Garden, and Coupland, Leeds

Abbott D. Powis place, Great Ormond street, insurance broker. (Baxters and Martin, Furnival's inn

Acton R. Manchester, cornfactor. (Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings, and Jepson, Manchester

Archer G. ii. Queen street, Cheapside, warehouseman. (Griffith Featherstone buildings

Ashford M. Birmingham, plater. (Egerton, Gray's inn square, and Spurrier and Ingleby, Birmingham

Ashmead T. and W. Furlong, Bristol, haberdashers. (Sheppard and Adlington, Bedford row, and Sheppard, Bath

Aspinall B. Cheapside, manufacturer. (Duckworth, Chippendall, and Denison Manchester

Badger J. Old Jewry, merchant. (Adams, Old Jewry

Baillie R. Liverpool, merchant. (Crump and Lodge, Liverpool and Battye, Chancery lane

Barker J. Liverpool, sugar refiner. (Hassall, Liverpool, and Atkinson, Wildes, and Mackarall, Chancery lane

Barrowclough S. North Bierley, York, shopkeeper. (Morton, Gray's inn square, and Smith, Halifax

Bartlett W. Plymouth Dock, mason. (Williams and Darke, Prince's street, Bedford row, and Bolton, Plymouth Dock

Benjamin J. Rochford, Essex, shopkeeper. (Reardon and Davis, Corbet court, Gracechurch street

Bentley T. and E. A. Whyte, Fenchurch street, dryfalters. (Wiltshire, Bolton, and West, Old Broad street

Berchas J. Brindle, Lancaster, cotton manufacturer. (Slinkelock and Makinson, Temple, and Pilkington's, Preston

Bidwell H. Whitechapel, linen draper. (Langley, Charlotte street, Bedford square

Biggers J. Gracechurch street, jeweller. (Robinson, Charterhouse square

Billinge T. Hull, Liverpool, bookseller. (Blackstock, Temple, and Pritt, Liverpool

Billington R. Cobridge, Stafford, potter. (Barber, Fetter lane, and Fenton, Newcastle under Lyme

Bils J. Bristol, woollen draper. (James, Gray's inn square, and Bigg, Bristol

Blow J. Ware, Herts. malt factor. (Ney and Pope, Mincing lane

Bodle G. Alfriston, Sussex, grocer. (Cooper, Lewes, and Palmer, Doughty street

Bolton G. and J. Witney, Oxford, victuallers. (Shortland, Inner Temple lane

Boote C. and J. Walker, Chester, hat manufacturers. (Blackstock, Temple, and Humphries, Chester

Bowcher J. and W. Wood, Exeter, wine merchants, Bruton, New Millman street, Brunswick square, and Brutton, Exeter

Brincelow T. Ashton-within, Mackerfield, Lancaster, Baron and Ditchfield, Wigan

Brown C. Union street, Bishopsgate street, baker. (Clark, Holborn court, Gray's inn

Brown W. Sackville street, Piccadilly, laceman. (Richardson, Fisher, and Lake, Bury street, St. James's

Burford E. Patriot row, Bethnal green, merchant. (Lang, America square

Cade J. and S. Stevens, Garlick hill, wine merchants. (Whitton, Great James street, Bedford row

Campbell E. Southwark, milliner. (Brace, Symond's inn

Carr W. Hythe, Kent, draper. (Hindman, Dyer's court, Aldermanbury

Carter J. York street, Southwark, wine and brandy merchant. Turner, Kirby street, Hatton Garden

Carter O. Camomile street, Bishopsgate, merchant. (Palmer, Tomlinsons, and Thomson, Copthall court

Chatheld G. and C. Earle, Westbourne, Sussex, fellmongers. (Messume, Portsea

Chatterton C. Newark-upon-Trent, linen draper. (Ruffell, Southwark

Chidley T. Blackmore street, Clare-market, cheesemonger. (Parnther and Son, London street, Fenchurch street

Child J. Neath, Glamorgan, flour factor. (Bleasdale, Alexander and Holme, New inn, and Berrington and Jenkins, Swansea

Clark J. Shoe lane, builder. [Thomas, Fen court, Fenchurch street

Clemson J. Manchester, dealer. (Willis, Fairthorne and Clarke, Warnford court, and Heslop, Manchester

Collier E. Ingerley, Cheshire, cotton spinner. (Edge, Manchester, and Edge, Inner Temple

Collings R. Prince's square, Middlesex, cabinet maker, (Williams, jun. Lord Mayor's court office, Royal Exchange

Collyer N. Zoar street, Southwark, iron founder. (Corbett, Gray's inn

Cory J. Hoxdiworth, Devon, shopkeeper. (Pitches and Sampson, St. Swithin's lane

Couch W. Axminster, Devon, builder. (Warry, New inn, and Gould, Honiton

Cox W. Birmingham, grocer. (Druce, Billiter square

Cranmer W. Carlisle, hat manufacturer. (Mounsey, Staple inn, and Norman, Carlisle

Crocker R. Calne, Wilts. shopkeeper. (Blandford, Temple, and Rufs, Castle Cary, Somerset

Crompton H. Cyman, Flint, paper manufacturer. (Atkinson, Wildes, and Mackarall, Chancery lane, and Hassall, Liverpool

Cuff W. Minories, cheesemonger. (Dodd, Billiter lane

Cummerow C. Billiter square, merchant. (Dennett's and Greaves, King's Arms yard, Coleman street

Davies J. Chester, grocer. (Tarrant, Chancery lane, and Jones, Chester

Davis T. Prince's row, Kennington Cross, tea dealer. (Steventon, Checquer court, Charing Cross

Dawson J. Chester corn dealer. (Dicas, Chester, and Huxley, Temple

Deakin R. and W. Barker, Manchester, cotton spinners. (Willis, Fairthone, and Clarke, Warnford court, and Heslop, Manchester

Dirks H. St. Catherine's square, Middlesex, shopkeeper. (Pitches and Sampson St. Swithin's lane

Dowbiggin G. Eccles, Lancaster, callenderer. (Teale, Ridgefield, Manchester

Dowson N. St. Anne's lane, Foster lane, warehouseman. (Huxley, Temple

Drummond W. Newcastle upon Tyne, grocer. (Reed, Newcastle, and Wilson, Gray's inn square

Duckham J. and R. Lankester, Bread street, Cheapside, warehousemen. (Wilde, Warwick square

Dunn J. Turnmill street, Clerkenwell. (Tatham, Craven street

Elkington J. Birmingham, tortoise shell and ivory box and case maker. (Devon and Tooke, Gray's inn squares, and Burrith, Birmingham

Evans E. Merthyr Tidvil, Glamorgan. (Lewis, Cardiff, and Gregory, Clement's inn

Eve H. Bath, pastry cook. (Highmore, Bush lane, Cannon street, and Wingate, Bath

Fletcher J. Little Lever, Lancaster, cotton manufacturer. (Boardman, Bolton, and Meddowcroft, Gray's inn

Freeman W. Lamb's Conduit street, upholsterer. (Luckett, Carlile, and Wilson, Gray's inn square

Gosfen A. otherwise Gemn Mingay, Kingdon, Surry, ironmonger. (Pearson, Temple

Gooch W. Bow-common lane, Mile End Old Town, bricklayer. (Rutton, Wellclose square

Grant J. Basinghall street, Broad street, merchant. (Gregson and Dixon, Angel court

Grieg N. Plymouth Dock, tea dealer. (Elworthy, Plymouth Dock

Groombridge J. Lawrence-Pountney Hill, merchants. (Oakley, Martin's lane, Cannon street

Harrison C. Liverpool, merchant. (Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings, and Orrid and Barnes, Liverpool

Harrison M. Carlisle, stationer. (Birkett, Bond court, Walbrook; and Blow, Ludgate hill

Hawkes T. Newport, Isle of Wight. (Marett, Southampton and Willis, Fairthorne and Clarke, Warnford court

Hemingway J. Halifax, grocer. (Wigleswortth, Gray's Marks, and Wigleswortth and Thompson, Halifax

Hill J. Liverpool, merchant. (Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings, and Orred and Barnes, Liverpool

Hill F. Wood street, Spital fields, weaver. (Hurle, Cloak lane

Hindle J. Liverpool, merchant. (Greaves and Brome, Liverpool

Hitchings G. Rodborough, Gloucester, mealman. (Constable, Symond's inn, and Cooke, Stroud

Hordern T. Uttoxeter, Stafford, grocer. (Anstice and Cope, Temple, and Pipe and Blair, Uttoxeter

House T. Walcot, Bath, cabinet maker. (Foulkes, Longdill, and Beckett, Gray's inn, and Randolph, Bath

Howell T. Cheptow, Monmouth, ironmonger. (Platt, Temple, and Hardings, Bristol

Hucker J. and J. Price, Wapping, sail makers. (West, Red Lion street

Hudson J. Birmingham, wood turner. (Birkett, Bond court, Walbrook, and Smith, Birmingham

Hyde J. Nailsworth, Gloucester, clothier. (Bloxam, Dursley, and Price and Williams, Lincoln's inn

Ingilsh J. Manchester, linen draper. (Cunliffe, Manchester, and Tarrant, Clarke and Richards, Chancery lane

Ismael A. Portsmouth, silversmith. Isaacs, Bevis,

Ismael A. Portsmouth, silversmith. Isaacs, Bevis, Marks, St. Mary Axe

Jacob E. Llantrissent, Glamorgan. (Prothero, Newport, Monmouth and Platt, Temple

James H. Cannon street, bookseller. (Mason and Rogers, Foster lane, Cheapside

James J. Colehouse, Somerset, edge tool maker. (Davies, Lothbury, and Davies and Davis, Warminder, Wilts.

Jarratt J. Assembly row, Mile End, dealer. (Wilde and Knight, Castle street, Falcon square

Jenkins J. King street, Montague square, baker. (Jones, Great Mary-le-bone street

Johnson F. Old street, cabinet maker. (Ruffen, Crown court, Alderigate street

Keeling W. Congleton, Cheshire, baker. (Moorhouse and Willson, Congleton, and Milne and Parry, Temple

Kendrick L. and M. Barlow, Warrington, Lancaster, millliners. (Hurd, Temple, and Cropper, Warrington
Kent J. Southampton, builder. (Roe, Inner Temple, and Burney, Southampton
King E. Bateman's row, Shoreditch, pavior. (Beaton, Union street, Southwark
Knowles J. Kidderminster, Worcester, butcher. (Bray and Gale, Brotwich
Kruger J. Plymouth, merchant. (Williams and Darke, Prince's street, Bedford row, and Bozon, Plymouth Dock
Lane J. Petworth, Suffex, linen draper. (Tyler, Petworth
Lane J. Pontipool, Monmouth, carpenter. (Jones, jun. Ufk and Price and Williams, Lincoln's inn
Laughton T. Old Ford, coal merchant. (Palmer, Tomlinfons and Thomfon, Copthall court
Lawrence H. Liverpool, merchant. (Staniftreet and Eden, Liverpool, and Windle, John ftreet, Bedford row
Lax T. Halifax, York, merchant. (Nettlefold, Norfolk ftreet, Strand, and Alexander, Halifax
Leaver I. Plymouth, merchant. (Rivers, Garlick Hill
Legg S. Portfea, fhoe maker. (Woulden, Portfea and Skelton, Seffions houfe, Old Bailey
Lever W. Little Lever, Lancafter, cotton manufacturer. (Redhead and Brother, Manchefter, and Milne and Parry, Temple
Levi E. Little Alie ftreet, Goodman's fields, merchant. (Evitt and Rixon, Haydon fquare
Levy Elkan, Clifton ftreet, Finsbury fquare, merchant. (Harris, Cafile ftreet, Houndfditch
Lewis G. Swanfea, fhopkeeper. (Bleafdale, Alexander and Holme, New Inn, and Berrington and Jenkins, Swanfea
Lewis J. Briftol, woollen draper. (James, Gray's inn fquare, and Morgan and Livett, Briftol
Lindo D. Alexander, Great Winchefter ftreet, merchant. (Wadefon, Barlow, and Grofvenor, Auftin Friars
Lomas J. jun. Michley, York, paper manufacturer. (Cartman, Ripon, and Godmond, Bride court, Fleet ftreet
Long J. Kingfton, Surry, maltfter. (Parnther and Son, London ftreet, Fenchurch ftreet
Lovell J. Alderfgate ftreet, jeweller. (Robinfon, Charterhoufe fquare
Lowe H. Macclesfield, Cheshire, hat manufacturer. (Brocklehurft, Macclesfield
Lowndes T. jun. and R. Bateson, Liverpool, brokers. (Staniftreet and Eden, Liverpool, and Windle, John ftreet, Bedford row
Luckraft J. Plymouth, carpenter. (Alexander, New fquare, Lincoln's inn, and Corydon, Plymouth
Lumley Thomas, Ramfgate, jeweller. (Smith, Tokenhoufe yard
Lungley W. Barton Mills, merchant. (Ellis, Chancery lane, and Archer, Mildenhall
Maddy R. and T. Gough, Hereford, woollfaplers. (Broome and Pinniger, Gray's inn fquare, and Bird and Wollafton, Hereford
Major W. Friday ftreet, Norwich, fhawl manufacturer. (Abbott, Chancery lane, and Bygrave and Co. Norwich
M'Aleefter P. Stratford on-Avon, Warwick, hawker. (Hurd, Temple, and Dimfley, Pernfore, Worcester
Mallars T. Gravel lane, Surry, baker. (Hogarth, Staple inn
Manley J. Manfell ftreet, Goodman's fields, merchant. (Barrow, Threadneedle ftreet
Manton T. fen. and jun. Tokenhoufe yard, merchants. (Weflon and Teafdale, Fenchurch ftreet
Marfden G. Barton, Manchefter, upholfterer, and Robert Frith, Salford, dyers and calico printers. (Hewitt and Kirk, Manchefter, and Ellis, Chancery lane
Mafon J. Bifhop Auckland, Durham, draper. (Johnfon, Darlington and Lowndes, Red Lion fquare
Meek J. and G. Gill, Liverpool, merchants. (Staniftreet and Eden, Liverpool, and Windle, John ftreet, Bedford row
Mills J. Holywell ftreet, Strand, merchant. (Mayhew, Symone's inn
Moody J. New Sarum, Wilts, tailor. (Warden, Salisbury, and Luxmore, Red Lion fquare
Morgan T. Crown ftreet, Weftminfter, fcrivener. (Hughes, Dean ftreet, Fetter lane
Mofs C. Thanet place, Strand, glafs and china enameller. (Manning, Clement's inn
Mofran J. William, Buckingham ftreet, Strand, plafterer. (Hannam, Covent Garden
Muckleftar R. Cannon ftreet, warehouſeman. (Wadefon, Barlow, and Grofvenor, Auftin Friars
Murray L. Pope's Head alley, inſurance broker. (Lane, Lawrence-Pountney hill
Newham D. and J. Oliphant, Mitre court, Cheapfide, factors. (Lewis, King's Bench Walks, Temple
Noble F. Leadenhall ftreet, maſter mariner. (Palmore, Warnford court
Norris L. Sherfield Mills, Berks, paper maker. (Saunders, Reading, and Holmes, Great James ftreet, Bedford row
Pagett W. Glocester, fadler. (Chilton, Lincoln's inn, and Ward, Glocester
Pape H. Pocklington, York, grocer. (Blakiſton, Symond's inn, and Boulton, jun. Pocklington
Parker W. Waltham Abbey, timber merchant. (Taylor, Waltham Abbey
Parker T. Dewsbury, York, merchant. (Sherwood, Canterbury fquare, Southwark
Parker J. Chilton ſtreet, Somer's Town, coal merchant. (Perrop and Barker, Gray's inn
Pearſe W. Somer's town, builder. (Patten, Gower ſtreet
Perryman J. jun. Ottery St. Mary, Devon, builder. (Luxmoor, Red Lion ſquare, and Gould, Honiton
Phillips P. Drury lane, tailor. (Howard and Abrahams, Jewry ſtreet
Phipps W. Shoreditch, ſtraw hat manufacturer. (Wilks, Hoxton ſquare
Platt W. Bolton-le-Moors, Lancaſhire, muſlin and cotton manufacturer. (Windle, John ſtreet, Bedford row, and Croſs and Ruſhton, Bolton
Pollitt J. Manchester, grocer. (Hilton, Manchester, and Ellis, Chancery lane
Porter S. Chesham, Bucks. mealman. (Stevens, Sion College Gardens, Aldermanbury
Potter J. Manchester, corn and flour dealer. (Halſtead and Ainſworth, Manchester, and Milne and Parry, Temple
Prout J. Briſtol, baker. (James, Gray's inn ſquare, and Morgan and Livett, Briſtol
Purſell S. Milk ſtreet, warehouſeman. (Hurſt, Lawrence lane
Rayner A. Union place City road, dealer. (Sherwood, Canterbury ſquare, Southwark
Reed J. Southwould, Eſſex, ſhip owner. (Baker and Sons, Nicholas lane, Lombard ſtreet
Rees J. Clifton, Glocester, ſmith and farrier. (Thomas, Briſtol, and Edmonds, Lincoln's inn
Rexworthy W. St. James's Market, wine and brandy merchant. (Lee, Caſtle ſtreet Holborn
Roberſon T. Oxford, attorney. (Roie and Munnings, Gray's inn ſquare
Rooper J. Great Carter lane, Doctor's Commons, coach maſter. (Shelton, Seſſions Houſe, Old Bailey
Ryan P. Bath, butcher. (Highmore, Bath lane, Cannon ſtreet, and Wingate, Bath
Sane R. Bath, clothes merchant. (Salmon, Bath, and Hurſt and Martin, Carnival's inn
Saxon R. Manchester, grocer. (Halſtead and Ainſworth, Manchester, and Milne and Parry, Temple
Shaw J. Oldham, Lancaſter, cotton ſpinner. (Ellis, Chancery lane, and Higſon and Atkinſon, Manchester
Simmons J. Lamberhurſt, Kent, ſhopkeeper. (Reardon and Davis, Corbet court, Gracechurch ſtreet
Smith J. Liverpool, merchant. (Blackſtock, Temple and Pritt, Liverpool
Smith J. Lancaſter, fadler. (Webſter, Lancaſter and Biſdale, Alexander and Holme, New Inn
Solomon L. St. Martin's court, Leiceſter ſquare, umbrella maker. (Iſaacs, Bevis Marks, St. Mary Axe
Spalding D. Thorpe, Norfolk, liquor merchant. (Hales, Norwich
Speer W. bowling ſtreet, Weſtminſter, oil manufacturer. (Weſton and Teaſdale, Fenchurch ſtreet
Stackhouſe W. Blackburn, Lancaſter, linen and woollen draper. (Ainſworth, Blackburn and Clarke, and Richards, Chancery lane
Stevens W. Leeds, York, and Pedlar's Acre, Lambeth, ſtone dealer. (Pickering, Fithmongers' hall, Thames ſtreet
Stockley J. Banbury, Oxford, ſhopkeeper. (Wykham, Banbury, and Farlow, Bouverie ſtreet
Stothert J. Bennett, Warrington, cotton ſpinner. (Hewitt and Kirk, Manchester, and Ellis, Chancery lane
Surie R. Liverpool, merchant. (Woods, Liverpool, and Blackſtock, Temple
Swendall R. Briſtol, horſe dealer. (James, Gray's inn ſquare, and Conſtable, Briſtol
Syms J. Neath, Glamorgan, victualler. (Meakings, Temple and Gardner, Glocester
Taylor T. Charlotte ſtreet, Chriſt Church, Surry, baker. (Croſs, King ſtreet, Southwark
Taylor T. Denis, Crawley, Surry, apothecary. (Haynes, Fenchurch ſtreet
Teaſdale W. Manchester, warehouſeman. (Dalbur, Took's court, Chancery lane
Thomas E. Merthyr Tidvil, Glamorgan, grocer. (Lewis, Cardiff, and Gregory, Clement's inn
Thornley J. Bolton, Lancaſter, muſlin manufacturer. (Meddowcroft, Gray's inn, and boardman, Bolton
Tipper S. Leadenhall ſtreet bookſeller. (Maſon and Rogers, Fetter lane, Cheapſide
Trumpion T. Bury ſtreet, St. Mary Axe, maſters maker. (Jones and Reynal, Mayor's court office, Royal Exchange
Ulrich G. Croydon, baker. (Phillips, Batterſea, and Sarth, Lyon's inn
Wade B. Rotherhithe, maſt and oar maker. (Price, St. George's place, St. George's in the Eaſt
Walker S. Bull wharf lane, Queenhithe, hoop binder. (Mangnall, Warwick ſquare
Wall J. Oxford ſtreet, hatter. (Morton, Gray's inn
Walter A. New Romney, kent, grazier. (Webb, Folkſtone and Egan, Eſſex ſtreet
Ward J. Sutton, Norfolk, merchant. (Sewell and Blake, Norwich, and Tilbury and Redford, Bedford row
Webb J. Dudley, Liverpool, merchant. (Crump and Lodge, Liverpool, and Battye, Chancery lane
Webb H. Manchester, victualler. (Hewitt and Kirk, Manchester, and Hurd Temple
Wells J. Minehead, Somerſet, tanner. (Shephard and Adlington, Bedford row, Hancock, jun. Ford, Winchcombe, and Leigh, Dulwarton
Werpinck J. Gottlob, Plymouth, merchant. (Fletcher, Took's court, Currier ſtreet
Weſt J. jun. Pall Mall, tailor. (Richardſon, Filher and Lake, Bury ſtreet St. James's
Wharton J. jun. Cheſter, coal merchant. (Humphryes, Cheſter, and Blackſtock, Temple

Whatton

Whatton H. Watkinson, Loughborough Parks, Leicester, dealer. [Wilson, Temple, and Lockett, Congleton, Cheshire

Whidborne R. Crediton, Devon. maltster. [Shepherd and Adlington, Bedford row, and Smith, Crediton

While E. Bradshaw, Chamber street, Goodman's fields, carpenter. [Rufton, Wellclose square

Whitaker W. Bath, victualler. [Highmore, Bush lane, Cannon street, and Wingate, Bath

Williams S. Ofwestry, Salop, dealer. [Jones Ofwestry

Willmot R. Eldridge, Bradford, Wilts. money scrivener. [Frowd and Co. Serle street, Lincoln's inn, and Moule, Melkham

Wood J. Brighton, plumber. [Hill, Brighton, and Palmer, Doughty street

Wood W. New road, Paddington, brewer. [Noy and Pope, Mincing lane

Wood W. Ardwick, Birch, and A. Wood, Manchester, cotton merchants. [Willis, Fairthorne and Clarke, Warnford court, and Heslop, Manchester

Wood J. Whitehouse, and W. Lukin, London, warehousemen. [Willis, Fairthorne and Clarke, Warnford court

Woodgeon W. Pall Mall, printfeller. [Chapman and Stevens, St. Mildred's court, Poultry

Wright S. Charles street, Soho, jeweller. [Mayhew Symond's inn

Wright T. Birmingham, grocer. [Bourdillon and Hewitt, Little Friday street, and Simcox, Birmingham

Wyatt G. Exeter, victualler. [Williams and Brooks, Lincoln's inn, and Fidsley, Exeter

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Agnew J. Grosvenor square, banker, Jan. 15

Ambler J. Jun. Islington, horse dealer, Jan. 19

Andrade J. and C. Stoequeler, Abchurch lane, insurance brokers, Jan. 29

Arbuthnot A. and R. Bracken, Philpot lane, and Birmingham, merchants, Jan. 29

Afhton T. Portfea, linen draper, Jan. 29

Ayres J. Stretford, Derby, coal merchant, Feb. 26

Bailey T. Liverpool, timber merchant, Jan. 23

Baker J. Sea Coal lane, London, carpenter, Feb. 16

Ball J. New Sarum, Wilts, victualler, Feb. 14

Ballard T. Sheerness, fhop feller, Jan. 26

Bartlett J. Colyton, Devon, bag maker, Feb. 15.

Bell J. Old City Chambers, wine merchant, Feb. 14

Bendy S. Bow common, foap maker, Jan. 28

Bent R. Lincoln's inn fields, merchant, Jan. 26

Berry C. jun. and R. Rocheller, Norwich, bookfellers, Jan. 30

Berry J. Manchester, calico printer, Jan. 22

Bigg T. Bishopfgate without, ftraw hat manufacturer, Feb. 5

Bingley J. Upper John ftreet, St. Pancras, ftatuary, Feb. 12

Booth J. Norton, Cheshire, corn factor, and J. Smith, Liverpool, corn merchant, Jan. 30

Bovil E. and C. Hanbury, Catherine court, Tower hill, corn factors, Feb. 16

Bowler W. jun. Caftle ftreet, Southwark, hat manufacturer, Jan. 19

Bowles W. T. Ogden and G. Wyndham, New Sarum, Wilts, bankers, Jan. 31

Boyd T. Maida hill, Edgware road, fhopkeeper, Feb. 14

Brettt J. Alfreton, Derby, mercer, Feb. 4

Brown J. Little Eaftcheap, cheefemonger, Jan. 22

Brown T. Leeds, York, flax fpinner, Feb. 14

Bucknell W. Kirby ftreet, Hatton Garden, watch maker, Feb. 14

Bull J. King's Langley, Herts, carpenter, Jan. 19

Burgefs G. W. J. T. Locker, and R. Gill, Briftol, linen draper, Feb. 5

Challicom J. Briftol, cordwainer, Jan. 15

Chriftie D. Bradfield, Berks. fhopkeeper, Jan. 21

Clancy W. St. Mary Axe, merchant, March 2

Collett T. Uxbridge, grocer, Jan. 22

Cooper W. Henderfon, Field houfe, Walworth Common, furveyor, Jan. 15

Cox W. C. Nether Knutsford, Cheshire, innkeeper, Jan. 30

Davey E. W. Paradife ftreet, Rotherhithe, fhip joiner, Jan. 26

Davis S. Lyme Regis, Dorfet, vintner, Feb. 18

Davis H. Walworth, cap maker, Jan. 28

Delpini C. A. St. Martin ftreet, Weftminfter, merchant, Feb. 9

Dennet R. Greek ftreet, Soho, cheefemonger, Jan. 22

Dulin W. T. St. Margaret's hill, Southwark, jeweller, Feb. 16

Dunker T. Somerton, Somerfet, plumber, Jan. 31

Edwyn S. S. and H. Garton, Nottingham, hofiers, Jan. 18

Emdin A. Gompert, Portsmouth, fhopkeeper, Jan. 29

Eyre I. Charing Crofs, trunk maker, Jan. 19

Fallon A. Hart ftreet, Bloomsbury, wine merchant, Feb. 26

Fell T. M. W. and J. Crowe, court, Threadneedle ftreet, merchants, Feb. 1

Fifcher M. Leeds, York, merchant, Feb. 7

Fogg R. and T. Cantrell, Manchester, cotton manufacturers, Jan. 29

Forfter R. High ftreet, Bloomsbury, cheefemonger, Jan. 1

Forfter W. Cairburton ftreet, coach maker, Jan. 19

Gale J. New London ftreet, Crutched Friars, merchant, Feb. 9

Gale R. Briftol, dealer, Jan. 14

Gaft C. St. George's fields, back maker, Feb. 9

Gilgreft B. Cheapfide, warehouſeman, Feb. 19

Godden W. Cranbourn Alley, linen draper, Feb. 26

Grove P. Cardiff, ftraw hat manufacturer, Jan. 28

Hackney S. Dowgate hill, rag merchant, Jan. 19

Hamber J. New Road, Ratcliffe Highway, victualler, Feb. 2

Harvey W. Chifwell ftreet, currier, Jan. 26

Hatfull E. George ftreet, Adelphi, merchant, Feb. 26

Hawke T. Lombury, faddler, Jan. 29

Herron G. St. Bermondsey ftreet, Southwark, fellmonger, Feb. 12

Hill J. Fountain place, City Road, flour-factor, Feb. 29

Hinde J. Whitechapel, fin plate worker, Jan. 26

Hinde C. Lime Caftle ftreet, Leicester fquare, tailor, Feb. 26

Hufon J. Dunftable, Beds, victualler, Jan. 30

Jackfon R. Mill ftreet, Hanover fquare, chies feller, Jan. 26

Jennings T. Bunhill row, wharfinger, Feb. 14

Jones W. Albion, Aldermanbury, haberdafher, Feb. 9

Kaufman C. H. New London ftreet, merchant, Feb. 9

Keens J. Baſingſtoke, Hants, dealer, Jan. 19

Kenrick P. Briftol, merchant, Dec. 28

Lambert T. and S. Leeds, York, woollftaplers, Feb. 14

Lane L. Kingsclere, Hants, fhopkeeper, Jan. 28

Lapith J. Kighley, York, grocer, Feb. 1

Lawrence R. Profpect row, Bermondfey, corn dealer, Feb. 2

Lewis W. Bond ftreet, woollen draper, Feb. 9

Lear R. Long acre, ironmonger, Feb. 25

Lovell T. Shoreditch, baker, Jan. 29

Lucas N. and C. Betke, Panera lane, merchants, Jan. 1

Macleod W. Upper Crown ftreet, Weftminfter, army agent, Jan. 8-19

Magge J. Briftol, linen draper, Jan. 26

Makeham J. Upper Thames ftreet, cheefemonger, Jan. 29

Mark T. jun. Thurſby, Cumberland, merchant, Jan. 28

May Stribblehill Norwood, Great St. Helen's, merchant, Feb. 16

Metcalf J. New London ftreet, Crutched Friars, merchant, Feb. 3

Middleton T. Liverpool, cotton manufacturer, Feb. 10

Moore J. St. John's fquare, brandy merchant, Jan. 29

Mofs D. Ratcliff Highway, linen draper, Feb. 12

Newman R. Oxford ftreet, linen draper, Jan. 21

Nicholls T. jun. Bradford, Wilts, linen draper, Feb. 15

Nuckold J. Colchester, hat manufacturer, Jan. 28

Northam H. Tooley ftreet, hatter, Jan. 22

Oates E. Leeds, York, dryfalter, Feb. 4

Palmer J. Aldermanbury, merchant, Jan. 12

Patterſon G. Hertford, merchant, Jan. 29

Penn I. Leather lane, oil and colorman, Jan. 29

Percival J. New London ftreet, merchant, Jan. 21

Perkins J. Neath, Glamorgan, apothecary, Feb. 1, March 16

Perkins J. Queen ftreet, Cheapfide, wholefale ftationer, Jan. 22

Perfent M. W. and A. W. Bodecker, Little St. Helen's, merchants, Jan. 26

Pimm J. R. and W. Francis, Mark lane, corn factors, Jan. 29

Portal J. Bishopfgate ftreet, linen draper, Jan. 21

Raby G. Great St. Helen's Chambers, merchant, Jan. 19

Reeve R. and W. D. Jones, Vere ftreet, ftationers, Dec. 29

Reid J. Frith ftreet, Soho, grocer, Feb. 14

Room W. Shaw hill, Wilts, farge maker, and Briftol preffer, Jan. 31

Rouſe W. Cheltenham, watch maker, Feb. 9

Rowton W. and T. Morhall, Chester, bankers, Jan. 29

Ryley E. Wisbech St. Peter, Cambridgeſhire, linen draper, Jan. 2

Satterthwaite I. Tamworth, Warwick, wine and ſpirit merchant, Jan. 26

Scott A. and J. Purves, St. Mary Axe, merchants, Jan. 30

Sevill J. Green Lane, Saddleworth, Yorkſhire, cotton manufacturer, Jan. 30

Shorto E. Honiton, Exeter, cutler, Jan. 19

Simpſon J. Rofs, Hereford, innholder Feb. 7

Simpſon J. and W. Graydon Fairman, Old Change, factors, Jan. 19

Slater W. Weſtgate Moor, Wakefield, York, corn factor, Feb. 14

Smith J. Withington, Manchester, victualler, Feb. 14

Staniforth T. Sheffield, cutler, Feb. 1

Stenker R. Epſom, innkeeper, Jan. 12

Stubbs C. Newbury, Berks, cabinet maker, Feb. 9

Tabor J. C. Colchester, merchant, Feb. 6

Taylor T. City road, victualler, Feb. 5

Thornton G. Duke ftreet, Weſtminſter, merchant, Jan. 1

Tolfon P. and R. Leed, York, merchants, Jan. 31

Tomkins S. Worcester, flax dreſſer, Feb. 14

Tugwell T. Horfham, Suſſex, tanner, Feb. 19

Wardle G. Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne, grocer, Jan. 19

Weale P. Kington, Hereford, tailor, Jan. 18

Welchman J. Crewkerne, Somerſet, linen draper, Feb. 12

Weſtlake J. Goſport, Hants, baker, Jan. 22

Wheeler W. Bath, carpenter, Feb. 12

White T. Southwark, haberdafher, Jan. 29

Whittenbury R. Liverpool, merchant, Feb. 6

Wightman J. George ſtreet, Foſter lane, haberdafher, Jan. 22

Williams R. Oxford ſtreet, ſtraw hat manufacturer, Feb. 14

Williams W. Weſt ſmithfield cutler, Jan. 19

Wood R. Margate, grocer, March 5

Wyatt J. Mitre court, Aldgate, wholeſale ſtationer, Feb. 19

Young G. and G. Glenie, Budge row, merchants, Jan. 29

INCIDENTS,

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON: *With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.*

THE following is the Annual Report of the Christenings and Burials in the Metropolis, from December 12, 1809, to December 11, 1810:

Christened in the 97 parishes within the Walls, 1,004.—Buried, 1,388.

Christened in the 17 parishes without the Walls, 4,258.—Buried, 4,129.

Christened in the 23 out-parishes in Middlesex and Surrey, 10,503.—Buried, 9,535.

Christened in the 10 parishes in the City and Liberties of Westminster, 4,165.—Buried, 4,841.

Christened, males, 10,181; females, 9,742; in all, 19,923.

Buried, males, 10,411; females, 9,482; in all, 19,893.

Whereof have died, under two years of age, 5858; between two and five, 2430; five and ten, 850; ten and twenty, 695; twenty and thirty, 1218; thirty and forty, 1788; forty and fifty, 2018; fifty and sixty, 1648; sixty and seventy, 1587; seventy and eighty, 1262; eighty and ninety, 473; ninety and a hundred, 70; an hundred and five, 1.—Increased in the burials this year, 3213. There have been executed in the city of London, and county of Surry, 10; of which number, 6 only have been reported to be buried (as such) within the Bills of Mortality.

In the night of Saturday, December 22, St. Paul's cathedral was robbed of the church services of plate, consisting of a large waiter, of singular workmanship, weighing 128 oz.; the back of a large bible and prayer-book, (silver,) 200 oz.; two silver salvers, nearly 200 oz.; other waiters, and two large silver candlesticks, 330 oz.; two other candlesticks, 200 oz.; four flaggons, 400 oz.; two chalices, &c. 112 oz.; two smaller, 30 oz.; in the whole 1760 ounces. These articles, or most of them, were used the preceding day, at a private ordination, at which the Bishop of Lincoln presided; and afterwards locked up in the plate-room immediately over the vestry, in iron chests for the purpose, which had on them padlocks as well as others. There were two doors to the room, an inner and an outer one: the former was entirely iron, and the other plated, and made as strong as possible. To these principal doors there are several passages, all of which have doors, always locked, through which persons must pass before they can reach the plate-rooms, and it is only known to few to what apartments they lead. All these doors remained locked, and it was not until Sunday morning that the plate was wanted for the church service, that the robbery was discovered. The person who had the plate under his care, opened the passage-doors with the keys belonging to them, as usual; but the lock of the main door he could not open until he had procured the master-key. He then found the chest, containing the plate, had been broken open with an iron crow, or some such instrument, after having opened the padlocks in the usual way. An attempt to steal the plate from this cathedral was made twenty-seven years since. The robbers then got as far as a closet where the keys were kept; but whether they were prevented from proceeding by being alarmed, or by their light going out, was never ascertained.

On Thursday, December 27, Mr. Milton, a horse-dealer, performed the extraordinary equestrian trial, (upon which he had backed himself in a wager of 300l. against 500l.) of riding 86 miles in five hours. He started from the end of Dover-street, Piccadilly, at two minutes past eight in the morning, and rode the required distance in three quarters of an hour less than the given time, arriving at Stamford at 17 minutes past twelve at noon. The person who has performed this amazing journey, weighs not less than 14 stone. He used ten horses; but, in consequence of an error in the arrangement of the relays, was obliged to ride one of them 15 miles; and another knocked up before he had gone four miles. These circumstances considered, this feat may be set down as one of the most wonderful in the annals of horsemanship. Mr. Milton appeared very little fatigued when he arrived at the George and Angel inn at Stamford; and, on alighting, went to bed for a few hours. He set off again for London in the evening, in a post-chaise. Stamford, by the usual route, is 90 miles from London; but Mr. Milton took the lower road, by Ware, Arrington, and Huntingdon; which reduces the distance to about 86 miles. Before he set out to accomplish this arduous task, he offered a friend, who expressed some doubts of his success, to bet 1000 guineas to 500, that he would in the five hours go ten miles farther than the stipulated distance, which it is proved he could easily have done.

The late King of Sweden has arrived in London under the title of Comte de Gottorp, and lives in great retirement at present.

A minister plenipotentiary has arrived from the Dey of Algiers; he is a well-looking sage, seventy years of age, with a long white beard, and reputed to possess abilities. He brought with him a numerous retinue, rich presents, and a menagerie of lions, tigers, ostriches, &c. &c. with some capital Arabian horses.

MARRIED.

At St. James's, William Gordon, esq. of Oxford, to Mrs. Leukfield, of Tottenham-street, and Mill-hill.

At

At St. Mary Woolnoth, Henry Ibbetson, esq. of Doctors' Commons, to Ellen, only daughter of Thomas Parke, esq. of Lombard-street.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Henry Maynard, esq. to Miss Rabett, only daughter of Reginald R. esq. of Bramfield-hall, Suffolk.

At Mary-le-bone, Henry Blake, esq. to Miss Attersoll, of Portland-place.

At St. Saviour's, Southwark, the Rev. Arthur Evans, of Overtown, and vicar of Badbourn Cheney, Wilts, to Miss Anne Pike.

At St. Andrew's, Holborn, Thomas Turner, esq. of Limbern-Park, Essex, to Grace, fourth daughter of the late John Newman, esq. of Hampstead.

At St. Clement Danes, J. Clayton Jennings, esq. to Margaret, only surviving daughter of the late Michael Bray, esq. of Wimbledon.

At Lewisham, the Rev. Charles Parr Burney, son of the Rev. Dr. B. to Frances Bentley, daughter of George Young, esq. of Blackheath.

At Camberwell, William Reade, esq. to Hester Carter, daughter of Henry Smith, esq.

Nathaniel Bogle French, jun. esq. of Dulwich, to Elizabeth, only child of the Hon. William Jackson, chief justice of Jamaica.

David Robertson, esq. of Sackville-street, to Frances, daughter of the late James Mather, esq. of Birchin-lane.

Capt. Page, of the Bombay Military Establishment, to Miss Barker, of East Sheen, only daughter of the late P. Barker, esq. of Charlton, Kent.

Capt. Aichison, of the Bombay Military Establishment, to Charlotte, fifth daughter of William Terrington, esq. of Gould-square.

DIED.

In Dover-street, at the house of Lord Dynevor, the *Hon. Mrs. Markham*, wife of Vice-admiral John M. and sister to Lord Dynevor.

In John-street, Oxford-street, *Mrs. Prince*, wife of Mr. John P.

At Upper Holloway, *Frances*, wife of Jacob Phillips, esq. and sister of Sir Edward Berry, bart.

In Gower-street, *Mrs. Brown*, 49.

In Bernard-street, Russell-square, *George Sibley, esq.*

At Homerton, in his 33d year, *Christopher Alderson, esq.*

At Dulwich-hill, Camberwell, *Miss Anne Pewditch*, youngest daughter of the late Thomas P. esq. of Peckham, 17.

In Hunter-street, *Mrs. Sanders*, widow of John William S. esq. of the island of Nevis.

At Colebridge, Twickenham, *Stephen Cole, esq.* eldest son of the late Stephen C. esq. of Heatham-lodge, Middlesex.

In Portman-street, *Mr. M. A. Lavoine*, 67.

At Turnham-green, *Mrs. Pratt*, 87.

In Norton-street, *Rear-admiral John Boyle*, 72.

At Hackney, *Miss Anne Buller*, of Oxford-court, Cannon-street, 20.

In Sloane-square, *Mrs. Plimpton*, 77.

In Parliament-street, *George Kier, esq.* 60.

At Brompton, the *Rev. Henry Hodges*, vicar of Embleton, Northumberland.

In New-street, Spring Gardens, *Mrs. Anderden*, wife of John Proctor A. esq.

In Long Acre, *Mrs. Julia Weippert*, wife of Mr. W. professor of the harp.

In Half-moon-street, *George Frederic*, son of Mr. Lockley, surgeon.

At Hammersmith, *Mrs. Phœbe Burnell*, 63.

At Knightsbridge, *Mrs. Delegal*, relict of Henry Sacheverel D. esq. late of Barbadoes, 63.

In Castle-street, Leicester-square, *Thomas Thomson, esq.* 64.

At Blackheath, *Alexander Masson, esq.*

At Gunnersbury-cottage, *Oliver Delancey*, son of Capt. John Stapleton, inspector-general of barracks, 11.

At Tottenham, *William Robinson, esq.* 74.

In Bernard-street, *Mrs. Esdaile*, relict of James E. esq. 76.

In Upper Guildford-street, *Mrs. Hinckley*, relict of Henry H. M.D. many years senior physician of Guy's hospital.

In Queen's-square, Bloomsbury, *Robert Macfarlane Hammond*, third son of Wm. H. esq. 25.

At Lisson Green, *William Baillie, esq.* many years one of the commissioners of the stamp duties, 87.

At Greenwich, *Mr. Collingwood*, father of Mr. C. printer to Oxford University.

At Cooper's-hill, near Staines, *Gideon Bickerdicke, esq.* whose immense property devolves on his nephew, B. Flounders, esq. of Yarm.

At Mortlake, *Mrs. Coke*, mother of T. W. Coke, esq. of Holkham, Norfolk, M.P. for that county, and of Edward Coke, esq. M.P. for Derby.

In Portland-road, *Sir Francis Bourgeois, R.A.* a landscape and historical painter of great eminence. De Loutherbourgh was evidently the master whom it was his ambition to imitate. Some of the productions of his pencil will do credit to his memory; but the majority of them will remain as a land-mark to junior artists to avoid a glare of colour, and attempts to produce effect at the expense of truth and nature.

In Somerset-place, *Mr. Richards*, many years a member of the Royal Academy, and secretary to that institution, 80. He chiefly distinguished himself as a painter of theatrical scenery, and in that province of art displayed considerable merit. He held the leading place in that department at Covent-Garden Theatre for many years. Mr. Richards had been for some time incapable of attending to business, and Mr. Howard, an artist of well-known merit,

merit, who is to succeed him as secretary to the academy, had been joined with him in the office, for the purpose of discharging its duties.

In Westbourne-place, Sloane-square, *Mr. William Thomas Lewis*, a theatrical performer of considerable eminence, 65. He enjoyed the smiles of a London audience for 36 years, during the whole of which long period, he never for a moment departed from his duty; the proudest aim of his life was to merit approbation. He would frequently remain by himself for a whole day together endeavouring to throw some new light beauties into his different characters. His favourite parts were Belcour, Ranger, Benedict, Mercutio, and the Copper Captain, in which last he took a final leave of his generous friends and admirers about eighteen months ago. He then assured the audience that it would be gratifying in his seclusion, to reflect, that during the long period he had been in their service, he had never once incurred their displeasure. To his family he was most affectionate; often denying himself the enjoyment of the fruits of his labours, in order that he might make them independent of the world. He has left two daughters and three sons, one of whom is a lieutenant-colonel in the East-India service, and the youngest, who was residing in the house, caught the dying breath of his respected father. Mrs. Lewis has the consolation to reflect that these, her only remaining joy, are amply provided for.

At Cheltenham, aged 37, *James Maxwell, esq.* of Orange Grove, in the island of Tobago, who had a few months ago returned to this country on account of ill health. His honourable and upright principles as a man of business, his pleasing and social qualities as a companion and friend, had long secured him the respect and esteem of a most numerous and respectable circle of acquaintance, who have to lament his early loss. Mr. Maxwell was of the family of Monreith, in Scotland, and first cousin to her Grace the Duchess of Gordon; and, what is rather an uncommon circumstance, was one of nine brothers, the whole of whom, except himself, have been bred up in the service of their country; in which service, a few years ago, he had the misfortune to lose two of his beloved brothers, both captains in the army, of considerable reputation. Mr. Maxwell leaves behind him six brothers, three of whom are post-captains in the navy, who have eminently distinguished themselves in the service of their king and country on several occasions; two are captains of artillery, and one is in the service of the honourable East-India company.

Mrs. Anna Harral, wife of Mr. Harral, of Park-street, Islington, fourth daughter of the late William Empson, of Isleworth, Middlesex, esq. and sister of the late John Masters Empson, esq. surgeon of his Majesty's ship Castor, aged 30. Her illness, sudden in its commencement, rapid in its progress, and fatal in its close, proved to be a combination of *anasarca* and *ascites*. It may be regarded as furnishing one of the melancholy proofs which we daily witness, of the yet infantile state of medical science; as, of three professional gentlemen of acknowledged skill and experience, who were consulted upon the case, two entertained opinions directly at variance with each other, while the third felt himself incapable of deciding, till the disease should have acquired a more distinct character. Thus, the unfortunate sufferer was deprived of the aid which she might possibly have derived from medicine; and, in one little month from the period of her first attack, she was snatched from the agonized embrace of connubial affection, and consigned to her native dust, leaving for "another and a better world" a circle of loving and beloved friends to lament her early and premature departure. Deep, indeed, is their cause for lamentation, though not as those "without hope;" for, to a natural sweetness and affability of disposition, the deceased united all that can endear a wife and a mother—every grace that can lend a charm to society—all the virtues that adorn and dignify her sex. A purer heart than hers, more void of offence to God or man, never animated the human bosom.

At Silvester-row, Hackney, after an illness of a few days, aged 21, *Miss Anne Butler*, third daughter of Mr. William Butler, of Oxford court, Cannon-street. To commemorate departed worth is an office ever agreeable to duty and feeling; and often are the sympathies of our frame strongly interested, when merited praises and a few flowers are scattered over the grave in which female excellence is entombed. Miss Butler's superior understanding was invigorated by the pursuits of useful knowledge. With ancient history, as well sacred as profane, and with the annals of her native country and of modern Europe, she was conversant. An extensive acquaintance with geography, and with biography and chronology (employed as its auxiliaries) rendered her familiar with a multitude of circumstances, and of anecdotes that related to celebrated places, with the memorable characters who have appeared on the stage of life, and with the important eras which have marked its varied drama. Though she did not undervalue or neglect the charms of French literature, nor omit to avail herself of the opportunities which education and conversation presented, it was principally by the perusal of historic works in our own language, and of the productions of some of the most eminent of our classics and poets, that her taste was refined, her imagination enriched, and her judgment strengthened; at the same time that some brilliant passages in their writings served to exercise her memory, and were the favourites of her leisure hours.

Miss

Miss Butler's form was elegant, her countenance intelligent and expressive, and her movements graceful. In her hand-writing there was much beauty; her taste had been improved by her proficiency in drawing; when she occasionally joined in the dance, she could not but be admired; and when she played on the piano-forte, the effects, produced by her correctness of judgment, her delicacy of ear, and the skilfulness of her hand, were not unfrequently heightened by the clearness and melody of her voice. Her manners were polished and pleasing; she had a very obliging and delightful disposition; and, as vivacity and sensibility were perhaps its chief characteristics, and, as she had much activity of mind, her company was courted, and she diffused animation and happiness throughout the circle in which she moved. But, alas! she had a heart too susceptible of the finer feelings of our nature! The too eager contemplation of the supposed scenes of future happiness which had recently opened upon her mind, the powerful effect produced by the consequent congratulations of friends, and the conflicting feelings created by the prospect of her union with one to whom she was attached, and by her regret at leaving a parental roof where she had been happy and kindly treated, gave rise to a nervous affection of the mind, which, as her constitution was delicate, speedily terminated in her death. How important, therefore, and how highly necessary is it (especially for females of a similar age and of an equal sensibility) not only that the repulsive principles of our nature, fear, anger, and aversion, should be strictly regulated, but also those lovely passions, hope and joy, which sometimes successively delight and dazzle and overwhelm us. That we should maintain the perpetual ascendancy of reason, and keep under controul even our mildest and most pleasurable emotions, is a maxim on which we should never cease to act. We are frail, and constantly touch the threshold of eternity. Even the sunshine of the mind may be converted into a destructive blaze.

Turn, hopeless thought! turn from her:—
thought repell'd
Relenting rallies, and wakes ev'ry woe.
Snatch'd ere thy prime, and in thy bridal hour!
And when kind fortune, with thy lover, smil'd!
And when high-flavour'd thy fresh-op'ning joys!
And when blind man pronounc'd thy bliss complete!

[*Further particulars of Nathaniel Kent, esq. whose death is mentioned at page 466, of our last volume.*] It is universally allowed that no professional man ever rendered more substantial services to the agriculture of his country than the late Mr. Kent. The gentlemen of Norfolk in acknowledgment for the benefits derived by that county from the exertion of his talents, presented him in 1808 with an embossed silver goblet, ornamented with the emblems of agriculture, the cover surmounted with the figure of Justice, holding the ancient steel-yard. The meeting held for this purpose, on the 11th of March, at the Angel Inn, Norwich, was attended by Thomas William Coke, esq. president of the Norfolk Agricultural Society, and many gentlemen of fortune in the county, and a most respectable body of yeomen. After dining together, Thomas Dasgate, esq. rose, and addressing himself to Mr. Kent, in a short but appropriate speech, stated, that he was deputed by the farmers and friends to agriculture in the county of Norfolk, to present him with this cup, as a token of their respect and esteem, "for his integrity and impartiality between landlord and tenant, in his profession as a surveyor of land, and for his liberal and upright attachment to the interests of agriculture." He then presented the cup, with the above inscription, to Mr. Kent, who, in his reply, gave the following account of his professional life: "My happy destiny threw me very early in life into what I may call the very lap of agriculture. In the capacity of secretary to Sir James Porter, at Brussels, I had an opportunity to make myself well acquainted with the husbandry of the Austrian Netherlands, then supposed to be in the highest perfection in any part of Europe. No spot was there to be found that was not highly cultivated. The industry of the Flemings was astonishing, and their care in collecting every sort of manure that could be usefully applied was highly commendable. Coming to England in the year 1766, Sir John Cust, the then speaker of the House of Commons, requested of me some written account of the Flemish husbandry, with which he expressed himself much pleased: and he and my first great friend, the elder brother of the late Lord Anson, who was the true friend of merit, and the encourager of science wherever he found it, advised me to quit the diplomatic path, and apply myself closely to agriculture, in which I had a handsome promise of assistance from the latter; I did not hesitate a moment in adopting their advice. About this time I made a most valuable acquaintance with the late Benjamin Stillingfleet, one of the greatest naturalists we had, who was considered as the English Linnæus. It was he who impressed me with the importance of taking Nature for my guide, and of learning to deduce my ideas of the value of land, not from local enquiry which might mislead my judgment, but from the wild plants and grasses; as these would invariably express the voice of nature. Accordingly, where I found the oak and elm as trees, and the rough cock's-foot and meadow fox-tail as grasses, I was assured that such land was good. And where I found the birch-tree, the juniper-shrub, and the maiden-hair,

and creeping bent-grasses, I was equally certain that such land was poor and steril. In the year 1775, I published my "Hints to Gentlemen of Landed Property," in which I characterized and described a great number of different sorts of land, by what grew upon them, and suggested the most obvious means of improving them. I flatter myself this book has been the cause of considerable improvement, and will of more when I am mouldered into dust. I now found myself employed as a land valuer upon a large scale; but it is my satisfaction to reflect, that I did not undertake this office till I had satisfied my own conscience that I was capable of it. When a gentleman put his estate into my hands, I considered it was the highest trust he could repose in me; it was leaving it to me to mite out his fortune by allotting him what I thought proper upon the object submitted to me. It was therefore incumbent on me to take care of his interest, at the same time there was another person who had an equal claim to justice from me, which was the occupier, who had a right to be recompensed for his labour, judgment, and capital. In weighing these interests where there was doubt, I confess I gave the turn of the scale to the latter. Acting thus, the landlord and tenant in general expressed reciprocal satisfaction. I am much flattered by your approving of me as a land valuer, and presume to hope, that you will also consider me as a land improver. Allow me to say, that the embankment between the Lincolnshire washes, which secured land from the sea, to the amount of 200,000l. in value, was principally brought about and effected by my advice, and there are many thousand acres of waste land in different parts of the kingdom, that likewise owe their improvement to me. It is now forty years, gentlemen, since I have been closely connected with this county. I have had the satisfaction to make a vast number of valuable friends, and if I have any enemies I trust they are but few. I have always acted from a conscientious consideration of the business laid before me; and Shakspeare, the great judge of the human heart, says, "Above all be to thine own self be true, and it must follow, as the night the day, thou canst not be false to any man."

[*Further particulars of the Rev. Ralph Harrison, whose death was announced in our last volume.*] He was the son of the Rev. W. Harrison, minister of a small society of Protestant dissenters at Chinley, in Derbyshire. Being originally designed for the Christian ministry, he entered upon a course of appropriate studies at the academy in Warrington, which was then conducted by the Rev. Dr. Aikin, under whose superintendance the institution acquired considerable celebrity. As a student he acquitted himself with great credit, and upon leaving that seminary, he received from his tutors, high commendation for the exemplary propriety of his moral behaviour. Soon after the commencement of his professional career, he was invited to Shrewsbury, to undertake in conjunction with the Rev. Joseph Fownes, the pastoral charge of a respectable society of Protestant dissenters. Upon the death of the Rev. Joseph Mottershead, in 1771, he was chosen to be one of the ministers of a highly respectable society of Protestant dissenters in Manchester, in which situation he continued till within a few weeks of his death, when the declining state of his health compelled him to resign. In the year 1774, he began a school for the education of youth. In this arduous but honourable occupation he displayed superior skill, and his celebrity as a teacher spread far beyond the neighbourhood in which he resided. In 1786 he undertook, in conjunction with his colleague in the ministry, the late Rev. Dr. Barnes, the important charge of an academical institution in Manchester, the duties of which he fulfilled in a most satisfactory manner. He has occasionally appeared before the public as an author. His English grammar is, perhaps, one of the best elementary works in the language. His two volumes of Sacred Harmony," are too well known to require any encomium. He also published an Introduction to the Study of Geography, with a set of blank maps, a Sermon upon Education, and a Biographical Tribute to the Memory of the Rev. John Seddon, one of his predecessors in the pastoral office at Manchester. As a preacher he was judicious and instructive. His compositions which were correct and perspicuous, exhibited a pleasing union of the argumentative and the pathetic. His voice was clear and harmonious, his delivery natural and unaffected, and he secured the attention of his hearers by a manner the most serious and impressive. In private life he was uncommonly amiable. As a husband, a father, a relative, a friend, he was truly valuable. To an undeviating integrity of character, he united the habitual exercise of an enlightened and fervent piety. In his general disposition he had great natural vivacity. His manners were gentle and affectionate, his address prepossessing, his conversation entertaining and instructive. After languishing for some time under a disorder, which baffled the efforts of medical skill, he departed this life in the 63d year of his age, and the 43d of his stated ministry. His remains were attended to the grave by a numerous and respectable assemblage of friends, who voluntarily came together to pay their last tribute of respect to his memory. His virtues will be long remembered by all who knew him. They will be a theme of grateful recollection to his mourning family.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

*** *Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

THE Agricultural Society for the county of Durham, at the late meeting held at Durham, adjudged the following rewards: To Mr. Walton, of Stanhope, 20 guineas for the best fat ox; to Mr. Wood, of Kimblesworth, 10 guineas for the best penn of wedder sheep; and to J. D. Nesham, of Houghton-le-Spring, esq. 5 guineas for the best pig.

At Newcastle, in 1810, there were 1166 baptisms, 711 burials, and 395 marriages.

A monument has been erected to the memory of the late Rev. Mr. Moises, in the chapel on the south side of St. Nicholas' Church, in Newcastle, where he used daily to attend prayers, morning and afternoon, unless his official services were required at some other church. The monument is of beautiful white marble, by Flaxman, and represents Religion, in the form of a female figure leaning on a cippus, with her eyes fixed on heaven. On the top of the cippus is an urn, on the side of which is a well-executed medallion of the venerable divine; a tablet beneath bearing the following inscription, from the pen of the Right Honourable Sir William Scott, one of his most distinguished pupils:

Juxta requiescit
Reverendus HUGO MOISES, A.M.
Collegii Divi Petri apud Cantabrigienses
Olim socius,
Postea per longam Annorum Seriem
Ludi literarii in hoc oppido fundati
Præfectus,
Atque ibidem in Ecclesia omnium Sanctorum
Verbi divini Prælector.
Vir erat ingenio eleganti et exculto,
Literis humanioribus apprimè ornatus,
Et in iis impertiendis
Indefessus ac felix.
In regendis puerorum animis
Leni usus imperio sed constanti
Moribus facillimis nec inficetis.
Sed ad vitæ et officii sui Sanctimoniam
Ritè compositis.
Omnium, quorum studiis dirigendis
invigilaverat,
Commodis in omni genere promovendis
Amicissimè semper, sæpe utiliter, intentus.
Religionis patriæ institutis stabilitæ
Cultor observantissimus;
Et in concionibus sacris
Explicator diligens, doctus, disertus
Hoc Monumento Memoriam Nominis
Consecrati Voluit
Permultorum Discipulorum
Amor et Veneratio
Favente et pecunia collectâ juvante
Novocastrensium Municipio,
Viri de suis omnibus optimè meriti
Gratè memori.
Obiit anno salutis M,DCCCVI, Ætatis suæ LXXXV.
Filiis Hugone & Gulielmo superstitibus.

As the deceased was not more esteemed by the rich than beloved by the poor, a number of the latter have been much disappointed in finding his virtues recorded in Latin.

At a meeting of the mayor, corporation, and principal inhabitants, of the town and neighbourhood of Hartlepool, held at that place on the 17th of October last, it was resolved that a subscription should be entered into for the purpose of rebuilding the pier forming the ancient harbour of Hartlepool.

Married.] At Morpeth, Prideaux John Selby, esq. of Twizell House, to Lewis Tabitha, sister of Bertram Mitford, esq. of Mitford Castle, Northumberland.

At Hexham, Mr. Robinson, of Roughside, to Miss Hammerton.

At Lowick, Mr. Mark Jameson, of Berwick, solicitor, to Isabella, daughter of Mr. William Embleton.

At Newcastle, Mr. George Hodge, to Catherine White, daughter of Gershom Young, esq. master of the Trinity House in that town.—Mr. W. Elliot, surgeon, to Miss Jane Green.

At Warden, the Rev. Mr. Rea, of Christendom, near Waterford, to Miss Rumney.

At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. John Scott, of Monkwearmouth, to Miss Ann Horn.

Died.] At Brisco, Mr. Charles Slack, 82.

At Norton, near Stockton, Francis Smith, esq. 61.

At Blyth, Mrs. Blakely, 104.

At Newcastle, in his 83d year, Mr. William Tate, of the Trinity House of that town, where he was much respected for his faithful services. After being one of the crew of Admiral Byng's ship, in the unfortunate expedition for the relief of Minorca, he had the satisfaction of being more successfully employed under Admiral Pococke, at the taking of the Havannah in 1762.—Mr. Edward Hall, 64.—Mr. John Slack.—Mr. Andrew Rutherford, 71.

On board the John West Indiaman, in consequence

sequence of a shot received in an engagement with a French privateer, Mr. George Cunningham, only surviving son of the late Mr. David C. of Alnwick, 30. His integrity to his employers, intrepidity and courage in the hour of danger, his suavity of temper, endeared him to all his connections.

At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. James Embleton, 38.

At Hexham, Mr. Jasper Gibson, 78.

At Ebchister. Mr. John Surtees, 72.

At Coldstream, Captain William Reid, of the 8th royal veteran battalion.—Mr. Robert Scott, of Sunderland. He was found drowned in a pond near Hendon. He was very lately married to a widow who had been twice married before; and it is remarkable that both her former husbands were drowned.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

The following is the number of the christenings, marriages, and burials, in Carlisle, from January 1, 1810, to January 1, 1811. Parish of St. Mary, christenings 212, marriages 100, burials 173; parish of St. Cuthbert, christenings 172, marriages 46, burials 127; besides those christened at the several dissenting meeting houses.

Married.] At Cross Canonby, Captain William Christian, of the brig Industry, to Miss Fell, both of Maryport.

At Kendal, Mr. John Taylor, of Hutton, to Miss Bayliff, daughter of Mr. John B. of New House, in Strickland.—Mr. William Wood, to Miss Eliz. Atkinson.

At Scotby, Mr. Randleson, of Whitehaven, to Miss Margaret Hodgson, daughter of the late William H. esq.

At Barton, Mr. Richard Robinson, of Low Windor, to Miss Jane Ward, of Canonby.

At Cockermouth, Mr. Joseph Grave, to Miss Scott.

At Aikton, Mr. R. Wilson, of Whitriglees, to Miss Jane Ivison.

At Whitehaven, Mr. Thomas Gordon, to Miss Graham.

Died.] At Whitehaven, Mr. John Pearson, who had been near 46 years in the employ of the late and present Earl of Lonsdale, 77.—Mr. William Richardson, 70.—Mrs. Eliz. Brockbank, 64.—Serjeant Young, of the royal artillery, 52.—Mrs. Mary Fannin, 46.—Mrs. Margaret Golpin, 70.—Mrs. Caldbeck.—Captain William Blake, of the Alexander, of Whitehaven.—Mrs. Grace Coulthard, 55.—Miss Catharine Turner, 24.—Mrs. Fearon, wife of Captain Joseph F. of the Boyton, 27.—Mr. Archibald Creighton.

At Cockermouth, Mr. Henry Wood, 72.—Mr. John Simpson, 66.—Mrs. Trinkeld.

At Penrith, Mrs. Margaret Sergeson, wife of Mr. Ewbank S.—Mrs. Patrick, widow of Mr. James P. of Kendal.—Mr. James Turnbull, 21.—Mr. John Alorland, 64.—Miss Jane Abbott.—Mr. Isaac Burtheck.

At Carlisle, the Rev. Mr. Halliwell, many years priest of the Roman Catholic congregation at Greystock.—Mr. Henry Thompson, 81.—Mr. John Huddart, 97.—Miss Grace Hall.—Mr. Thomas Broadfoot, 28.—Miss Mary Wilson, 25.—Mrs. Susannah Thomlinson, 75.—Mr. John Sowerby.—Mr. Thomas Hutton, 71.—Mrs. Mary Batey.—Mrs. Mary Armstrong.

At Dykesfield, near Longburgh, William Matthews, esq. 53.

At Peterill Bank, near Carlisle, Mrs. Thomlinson, 99.

At Youlick Hill, Mrs. Sarah Gill, 85.

At Milltown Mill, Emma, wife of Mr. William Sanderson.

At Kirkoswald, Mr. Joseph Stevenson, 76.

At Shap, Westmoreland, Mr. Richard Walker, carrier between Kendal and Penrith.

At Burton, in Kendal, Thomas Still, esq. one of the magistrates for Westmoreland, 82.

At Kendal, Mr. John Macgowan, 45.—Mr. Jonathan Wearing, of the Nag's Head Inn.

At Stainton, Mr. Richard Nelson, 82.

At Workington, Mr. John Sewell, 53.—Miss Jane Walker, a maiden lady, 93.—Mrs. Martha Nelson, 66.

At Harrowthwaite, Mrs. Ruth Hodgson.

At Tarns, in Abbey Holm, Mr. Joseph Holliday, jun. 32.

At Douglas, Isle of Man, Mr. Leonard Baxter, 93.

At Ramsay, Isle of Man, Mr. Charles Frissell, second son of the late John F. esq. 36.

At Kirkby Lonsdale, Mr. Greenwood, many years clerk of that parish.

YORKSHIRE.

About eight o'clock in the evening of Christmas day, the neighbourhood of Leeds was visited by a severe storm of hail, loud peals of thunder, and vivid flashes of lightning. The house of Mrs. Waddington, of Wither, near Kirkstall, suffered much from the fury of the storm; and two of her daughters were so affected by the lightning that they have been under medical care—one of them, who was in the kitchen, being struck by the electric fluid, appeared for some time lifeless; the other, who was up stairs, was stricken less severely, but, either from alarm or its effects, fell down stairs, and was much hurt. Mrs. Waddington, her son, and a young lady, had a most miraculous escape. They were sitting in the parlour, where the electric fluid passed with such force that it struck out the candle, and the fire from the grate; without, however, injuring any of them.

Married.] At Whitby, Richard Moorson, esq. one of the magistrates for the North Riding, to Miss Craig.

The Rev. Mr. Jennings, of Boroughbridge, to Miss Wright, of Thorpe Arch.

At Hull, Mr. Adam Heidlaw, surgeon of his Majesty's brig Prince William, to Miss Ann Marwin, daughter of the late Captain M. of Grimsby.—Mr. John Johnson, of Welton, to Mrs. Hodgson, widow of Edward H. esq.

esq.—Captain John Reed, of the ship Minstrel, to Miss Jane Hodgson.—Mr. Snowden, master of the Mercantile Academy, to Anne, only daughter of the late Captain William Syme, R.N.—Mr. F. W. Featherstone, surgeon, to Miss Eliz. Corlass, daughter of William C. esq.

At Nafferton, Henry Boynton, esq. to Miss Grey.

Robert Layton, esq. late of the 34th regiment, to Miss Rennards, of Fulford, near York.

At Conisbro', Mr. Thomas Roberts, of Swinethorpe, Lincolnshire, to Ann, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Gillott, of Edlington, esq.

At Wickersley, near Rotherham, John Didsbury, esq. of Dalton, to Miss Fisher.

At Kirbymoorside, the Rev. M. A. Mackereth, to Miss Roberts, daughter of the Rev. Mr. R.

At Halifax, Mr. Cadney, attorney, to Alice, only daughter of the late Tille Ormerod, esq.

At Leeds, Lieutenant-colonel Marriot, of the Madras army, to Ann, youngest daughter of John Becket, esq. of Meanwood.

Died.] At Whitby, Mr. Richard Watkins, 85; and in the same house, nearly at the same instant, his son, Mr. William W. author of the Fall of Carthage, the Whitby Spy, and other ingenious performances.—Mr. Anthony Watson. On the breaking out of the American war, he was taken in his own vessel, the Thomas and Elizabeth, off the Naze of Norway, on his return from the Baltic, being the first vessel captured after the commencement of hostilities. While many were of opinion the disputes between the colonies and the parent state would not proceed to extremities, the privateer in question, sailing round the north of Ireland, suddenly made her appearance in the North Sea, and did considerable injury to our trade in that quarter, before effectual measures could be adopted for its protection. Mr. Watson having had no apprehension of hostilities at the time of his sailing, had not made any insurance from the enemy, by which he lost the whole of his property.

At Ruswarp, near Whitby, Mr. Benjamin Gowland, formerly commander of the Coverdale, East Indiaman.

At Bessingby, near Bridlington, Mr. Ezard, 85.

At Woodhouse, near Huddersfield, John Whitacre, esq.

At Thorne, Mrs. Fretwell, wife of Mr. F. attorney.

At Westbourn House, near Sheffield, Mr. J. R. Thurgar, attorney.

At Beverley, Mr. Peter Denton, 55.

At Cottingham, Mrs. Jane Stather, 74.

At Kayingham, Mr. Jeremiah Matchin, 67.

At Bridlington, Mr. Robert Vickerman, pilot-master, 67.

At Helperby, William Clough, esq. 77.

At Marston, near York, Mrs. Jane Acombe.

At Newsholme, near Howden, Mr. Craven, 80.

At Easington, in Holderness, Mr. Stark.

At Melfonby, Mrs. Hobson, relict of Mr. George H. of Middleham, surgeon, 69.

At Upper House, near Bradford, Mr. John Robinson.

At Everingham, the Rev. Thomas Gurnall, 67.

At York, Mrs. Pearson, of the Red Lion Inn, 64.—Mr. William Clark, 47.—Mr. Ely Woolstenholme, 86.—Mrs. Wand.—Mr. George Cobb, 49.—Mr. John Fuller, a debtor in York Castle, late of Stokesley, 64.—Mr. John Spencer, 76.

At Doncaster, Mr. George Crookes, 42.—In the 86th year of his age, Mr. Alderman Halifax, a justice of the peace for that borough, and the oldest member of the corporation. He served the office of mayor twice, viz. in 1775 and 1791.

At Leeds, Mr. George Rayson, druggist.

At Sheffield, Mr. William Wood.—Mr. William Brailsford, 36.—Mrs. Hotham, wife of Mr. H. jun.—Mrs. Brooke.—Mr. Matthew Lonsdale.—Mrs. Martha Taylor.—Mrs. Wright.—Mr. Luke Cadman, jun. 23.

At Hull, Mrs. Antonie, wife of Captain A.—Mr. Richard Stainton, 38.—Mr. John Terry, 73.—Mr. Smithson, 62.—Mr. John Clarkson, 39.

LANCASHIRE.

At the collegiate church, Manchester, in the course of the last year, there were 2735 children christened, 1220 marriages, and 762 burials.

Married.] At Lancaster, Mr. Rich. Mawson, to Mrs. Hodgson, of the New Inn.

At Liverpool, John Wright, esq. to Frances, daughter of Wm. Roe, esq.—Mr. T. Woodhouse, to Mary, daughter of R. Salisbury, esq.—First Lieutenant John Trevannion Cardew, of the royal marines, to Miss F. P. Tregent, youngest daughter of Captain T. of the same corps.

At Blackburn, Henry Chritchley, esq. of Macclesfield, to Miss Turner, only daughter of Robert T. esq. of Mill-hill, near Blackburn.

At Bolton-le-Moors, Mr. William Walker, of Ambleside, Westmoreland, to Miss Margaret Makinson, of Blackrod.

At Bevington, Captain Thomas Guyle, of the schooner White, to Miss Alice Calf.

Died.] At Ulverston, Mrs. Frances Towers, mother of Richard T. esq. of Duddon Grove, Cumberland, 77.

At Lancaster, Mr. Thomas Noon, postmaster, 46.—Mrs. Ball, 90.

At Wigan, the Rev. John Crowdson, minister of Hindley chapel, and master of the free grammar school, Wigan.

At Blackburn, Mr. Robert Cross, postmaster, 42.

At Kirkdale Mr. John Woods, many yea

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master of a vessel in the West India trade, from Liverpool.

At West Derby, Mrs. Atherton, 78.

At Heaton Norris, Mrs. Goolden, relict of Mr. James G. 66.

At Pile Poudrey, where his vessel has been obliged to put in by contrary winds, Captain William Blake, of the Alexander, of Liverpool.

At Everton, Mr. Thomas Wiatt, attorney.

At Sephton, John Whitehouse, esq. of Barbadoes, 22.

At Edgehill, Mrs. Norris, 72.

At Hawarden, Mr. Wright, 86.

At Preston, Mrs. Meadows.

At Turton, near Bolton, Mr. Haworth, solicitor, 61.

At Liverpool, Mr. James Greetham, 85.—Miss Elizabeth Brown, 40.—Mr. William Blackburn, 48.—Mr. Edward Grayson, 20.—Dr. John Lyon.—Mrs. Mary Evans, 61.—Mr. Joseph Henderson, 31.—Miss Lucy Mac Munn, 38.—Mr. William Inch, 39.—Mr. Alexander Maxwell, 43.—Mrs. Clarke, wife of James C. esq. of London.—Mrs. Eliz. Muncaster, 80.—Mr. W. M. Bedderd, of the custom-house, 42.—Mr. William Musgrove, 59.—Mr. John Taylor, 37.—Mr. Edward Blount.—Mr. John Kaye, 75.—Mrs. Manifold.—Miss Buntze, of Whitehaven.

CHESHIRE.

On Saturday, December 29, the Hoylake life-boat, in attempting to succour and relieve the people on board the ship Traveller, driven on shore in the Mersey, was overwhelmed in a dreadful sea, and eight out of ten of her crew were unfortunately drowned. The bodies were all found the same day, and carried to their respective homes, where the scene of piercing misery defies expression. The deceased were all near neighbours, and lived in a small village called the Hoose, near Hoylake, in the most brotherly kindness; these brave fellows were the flower of the Hoylake fishermen, and had always displayed the greatest promptitude and alacrity in assisting vessels in distress. They have left large families totally unprovided for.

Married.] Meyrick Bankes, esq. of Winstanley-hall, Lancashire, to Maria Elizabeth Brooke, eldest daughter of Thomas Langford B. esq. of Mere-hall.

At Gresford, Mr. John Reece, of Moorside, to Miss Done, eldest daughter of Mr. D. of Burton-hall.

At Chester, George Holland, esq. of Liverpool, to Miss Sarah Nicholls, daughter of Mr. John N.—Mr. John Hicks, surgeon, of Liverpool, to Miss Bennett, daughter of Mr. Tho. Mosley B. of the same town.

At Eastham, Mr. William Knowles, of Capenhurst, to Miss Ann Woodside.

At Davenham, Mr. Peter Bancroft, to Mrs. Carter, of Shipbrooke-hill.

At Runcorn, Samuel Ignett, esq. of Honson, to Miss Bankes, only daughter of Mr. William B. of Weston.

Died.] At Bramhall, Martha, wife of William Davenport, esq. 63.

At Holt, Mr. John Palm, master of the free grammar school in that town upwards of 49 years, 75.—Mrs. Holt, relict of Mr. H. of Chorton.

At Chester, on her birth-day, Mrs. Braithwaite, wife of Mr. John B. methodist minister, 39.

At Thornton in the Moors, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Paul Parry, 32.

At Frodsham, Mr. Hugh Brundreth, schoolmaster, 86.

At Northwich, Mrs. Hyde, 68.

At the Rake, near Chester, Mr. Charles Grace, 65.

At Flookersbrooke, Mrs. Mason.

At Winnington-hill, Northwich, Mr. Geo. Jackson.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Derby, Thomas Kirkpatrick Hall, esq. of Hollybush, Staffordshire, to Eliza, daughter of John Crompton, esq.—John Bell, esq. of Whitgift, to Miss Wall, of Little Eaton.

At Staveley, Mr. John Birks, of Brampton en le Morthen, Yorkshire, to Miss Buckley, of Staveley Forge.

Died.] At Sudbury-hall, Mr. Hall, park-keeper to Lord Vernon.

At Derby, Mrs. Simpson.

At Wingerworth, Mrs. Green, relict of Mr. Matthew G.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Lenton, the Rev. Thomas Cursham, of Mansfield, to Sabina, youngest daughter of Mr. Stretton, of Lenton Priory.

At Nottingham, Mr. S. Heyrick, to Miss Tutin.—Mr. Blagrove, to Miss Eleanor Moss.

At Mansfield, Mr. William Smith, of Chesterfield, to Miss Mary Leverton.

At Newark, Mr. Thomas Dalton, to Miss Mary West.—Mr. Dakin, of Manchester, to Miss Fisher, daughter of Mr. John F. of Coston, near Newark.

Died.] At Spratting-place, Mrs. Twining, wife of Thomas T. esq. of the Bengal establishment, 21.

At Retford, Thomas Turnell, esq. 73.

At East Retford, Mr. Matthew Hobson, of the Black Bull, 75.

At Newark, Mr. Henry Clark, son of Mrs. C. of the Castle and Falcon inn.—Mrs. Newzam, wife of Mr. John N.—Mr. Rob. Long.

At Nottingham, Mr. Cook.—Mr. Charles Lawrence.—Mrs. Gilchrist, wife of Mr. Rob. G.—Mr. Edward Stevenson, 79.—Mr. Wm. Marriott.

At Upton, Mrs. Gelsthorpe, 50.

At South Gillingham, Mrs. Watkinson.—Mr. Henry Huskisson, more than thirty years a faithful servant to the Rev. Edw. Gregory, rector of Langor, near Bingham, 47.

At Screveton, near Bingham, Mr. John Flinders, more than forty years parish clerk of that village, 78.

At Bingham, Mrs. Jebb, 50.

At Trowell, Lieut. Parkyns, R.N. nephew to Admiral Sir J. B. Warren, bart.

At Snenton, Mr. Richard Hopcroft, 54.

At Sandiacre, Mr. Stevens, 71.

At Standard-hill, near Nottingham, Mr. J. W. Heath, son of Mr. Joseph H. He was trying the strength of the ice on a fish-pond, which broke with his weight, and he was drowned.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

The number of marriages registered in Boston church, in the year 1810, is 98; of baptisms 339; and of burials, 302. There have been also 16 persons buried in the ground attached to the dissenters' chapel.

At a meeting of the commissioners of the Forty-foot Drain, held at Donington, for the purpose of taking into consideration the proposal made by the promoters of an intended canal between Stamford and Boston; the proposition of rendering the Forty-foot serviceable to the junction projected was acceded to; but the commissioners refused the application to allow the new cut from Stamford to fall into their canal at the point proposed by Mr. Telford; declaring that they would not suffer a junction to be formed between the new cut and the Forty-foot at a greater distance from the outfall than Hale Fen.

At a late common hall of the corporation of Stamford, a petition respecting the appointment of a new place for holding the corn market, was taken into consideration. The petition recommended the area under the portico of the new shambles, as a space preferable to the present market-hill, as it was under shelter, was large enough for the purposes of the market, and had several recesses or boxes, which would be convenient to many persons, and be rented on terms of profit to the corporation. After some discussion, the question of the petition was put to the vote, and negatived. The corporation, however, desirous of doing all in their power for the reasonable accommodation of those frequenting the market, immediately entered into a subscription among themselves (individually) for erecting a colonnade, or covering of some sort, over the market-hill, to obviate the inconvenience at present complained of.

The Angel Inn, at Grantham, in this county, is subject to a rent charge of forty shillings, for a sermon against drunkenness, on the bequest of a Mr. Solomon, who "looked upon that sin to be the inlet to almost all others."

A party of 13 persons lately assembled at the dwelling-house of a person named Vellum, (an overlooker on the farm of Mr. Balthorp, of Gosberton,) to spend a Christmas evening, and to partake of the cheer incident to the killing of a large pig. The mother of Vellum had prepared some yule cakes, of which the party partook freely at tea. In a short time they all complained of being ill; and it was discovered that, in making the cakes, Mrs. Vellum had mixed up with her paste a plateful of what she took to be simple flour, which she found on a shelf, but which her son declared to have been principally white mercury, mixed for sowing with wheat on his master's land. Their horror may be faintly conceived. Despair seized them all; and mental anguish adding to their bodily suffering, they lay down about the house, as they believed, to die. Medical assistance being procured, however, their lives were preserved, with the exception of one person whom the surgeon found dead; but it is expected to be some years before the others perfectly recover from the effects of the poison.

Married.] At Upton, near Gainsborough, Mr. Walker, master of the free grammar school at Sowerby, near Halifax, to Mrs. Leonard.

At Lincoln, Mr. Cropper, of Laceby, to Miss Hare, daughter of Capt. H.

At Elsthorpe, near Bourn, Mr. D. Edgson, of Stamford, to Miss Lucas, daughter of Lieut. L. of the South Lincoln militia.

At Epworth, in the Isle of Axholme, Mr. West Brotherton, of Belton, to Miss Margaret Heaton, daughter of Robert H. gent.

Died.] At Lincoln, Mr. J. Hescott.—Ann, daughter of Mr. Alderman Straw.—Mr. Cooling, son of the late Mr. Thomas C.—Mrs. Smith, mother of Mr. Joseph Smith, of the Royal Oak inn, 82.

At Gainsborough, Henry, third son of John Garfit, esq.

At Harlaxton, Mr. Garner, 79.

At Friskney, Mrs. Addison.—Mrs. Parker.

At Stickney, Mrs. Wells.

At Toynton St. Peter's, the eldest son of Mr. Cildon Wilson, 16.—Mr. Wm. Cardon.—Mrs. Pearson.

At Revesby, Mr. Charles Sharpe, 85.

At Alford, Mr. Emerson, 65.

At Louth, Mr. William Duty, 66.

At Corby, Mr. Ant. Collingwood, sen. 80.

At Growland Abbey, Robert Lincoln, esq. of Lamb's-conduit-street, London, 55.

At Ivy House, near Coningsby, Mrs. Richardson, 71.

At Tetford, Mr. William Spiking, 28.

At South Collingham, Mrs. Watkinson.

At Horncastle, Mr. George Walker.

At Mavis Enderby, Mr. Thomas Cooke, parish-clerk more than forty years.

At Stamford, Mrs. Carby, 64.

At Holme-hall, near Brigg, John Morley, esq. 65.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

At the general assembly of the company of proprietors of the navigation from Loughborough to Leicester, held at the Three Crowns inn, in Leicester, it was resolved, that the company should give their active support to the Harborough and Stamford canal bill in parliament, and that the chairman of the meeting should apply to the lord-lieutenant of the county of Leicester, and to the noblemen and members of the House of Commons connected with Leicestershire, and also to the

the mayor and corporation of Leicester, for their support of the above measure.

Married.] At Leicester, Mr. Greenwood, to Miss Gregory.

At Norton, near Gautby, Lawrence Winsor, a noted fiddler, and itinerant brazier, and chief of a gang of gypsies, aged 86, to Johanna Skelton, of Coaton in the Elms, aged 22.

At Theddingworth, Mr. W. Dean, of Birmingham, to Jane, daughter of Mr. Robert Hayes.

Jesse Gregson, esq. of Hawkhurst, Kent, to Catherine, eldest daughter of Henry Shuttleworth, esq. of Great Bowden.

Died.] At Gilmorton, William Chandler, gent.

At Kirby Mallory, John Robinson, labourer, in his 107th year.

At Leicester, Mr. Clarke, of Castle Donington, 85.—Mrs. Robinson.—Mr. Stephen Hewins, of the White Bear, 55.—John George, son of Mr. Woodward, druggist.

At Hinckley, Mr. Luke Wright, 63. He formerly took a very active part in instructing the church choir, and though by no means eminent as a performer, was well acquainted with the theory of music. As a composer, he was not below mediocrity, but never published any of his productions, though they seldom failed to give satisfaction to an audience. His anthems, &c. are strictly according to the rules of composition, and prove their author to have possessed both ingenuity and fertility of imagination.

At Thornton, Mr. Robert Buckby, 62.

At Thurmaston, Mr. Tho. Johnson, 42.

At Lubbesthorpe, Miss Burgess, daughter of Mr. George B. 16.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Clifton, Mr. John Goodwin, of Clifton Mill, to Miss Bates.

At Walsall, Mr. Thomas Orton, of Doveridge school, near Walsall, to Miss Baildon, of Coventry.

At Handsworth, Mr. Simon Wood, of Bloxwich, to Miss Bradbury, of Walsall.

At Bilston, Mr. King, of Lichfield, to Miss Elizabeth Cope, of Longdon.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. P. Kendrick, aged 77, veterinary surgeon, of Wednesbury, to Miss Ann Salopian, aged 80.

At Newcastle, Mr. G. Peak, to Miss Wood.

At Stafford, Mr. William Coleman, of Newport, Salop, to Jane, second daughter of Mr. John Bromley.

Died.] At Tamworth, Mr. Waltire, a celebrated lecturer on natural philosophy, chemistry, &c.

At Clayton, near Newcastle, Mrs. Shrigley.

At Burslem, Mrs. Cartledge, 96.

At Great Bloxwich, Mr. Whitmore.

At the Wergs, John Fleming, gent. 71.

At Lane End, Mr. Jessy Cyples.—Charles Royley.

At Cooksland, Mr. Cheadle, 84.

At Lichfield, Mr. Alderman Sandles.—John Deakin, gent. high bailiff of the city.—Miss Gill, sister of Mr. Alderman G.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. J. Highfield, 84; and a few days afterwards, at Bilston, his brother, Mr. W. Highfield, 80.—Mrs. Reynolds, 80.—Mrs. E. Sillitoe.

At Handsworth, Captain W. Green, R. N. 46.

At Walsall, Mr. Timothy Cooper, 55.—Mr. Samuel Sharratt, jun. 20.

At Great Barr, the Rev. Charles Blackham.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Birmingham, the Rev. Frederic Gardiner, to Frances Ann, eldest daughter of the late Joseph Snow, esq. of Banbury.—Mr. S. Wiggin, to Miss Jane Bowring, both of Stafford.—Mr. Thomas Capner, to Miss Turtle, of Hinckley, Leicestershire.—Mr. Davies, surgeon, of Coleshill, to Miss J. Warneford, youngest daughter of the Rev. Mr W.

At Dudley, Mr. Thomas Sheldon, to Mrs. Elizabeth Barke.

At Edgbaston, Mr. James James, to Miss Hill, both of Birmingham.

At Harborne, Mr. W. Hackett, to Miss Elizabeth Onions, of Birmingham.

At Coventry, Mr. Thomas Wilson, to Mrs. Arnold.—Mr. Thomas Oldenshaw, of Lemington Priors, to Miss Elizabeth Watson.

Died.] Suddenly, as he was returning home from duty at Rayton, the Rev. Charles Baldwyn, of Wolston, 77.

At King's Heath, near Birmingham, Thomas Gem, esq. formerly an eminent attorney of that town, 65.

At Coventry, Thomas Ewbank, esq. 48.—Henry, eldest son of Bradford Wilmer, esq.

At Birmingham, Mr. John Forster.—Miss Abney.—Mrs. Diana Barker, relict of Mr. Joseph B. an eminent surgeon of this town, 77.—Georgiana, second daughter of Mr. R. W. Gem, attorney.—Mrs. Martha Brown, 57.—William, son of Mr. Benson.—Francis Millard, gent.—Elizabeth, wife of Mr. David Prowett, 44; and a few days afterwards, her father, Mr. John Lowe, 84.—Mr. Thomas Hicks.

SHROPSHIRE.

The following premiums are proposed to be given at the next July meeting of the Shropshire Agricultural Society, which will be held at the Lion Inn, Shrewsbury, on Friday, the 19th of that month. A piece of plate, value ten guineas, for the best one-year old short-woolled ram, being in the owner's possession six months before it is shewn;—a piece of plate, value ten guineas, for the best two-year old short-woolled ram under the like conditions;—a piece of plate, value ten guineas, for the best one-year old long-woolled ram, under the like conditions;—a piece of plate, value ten guineas, for the best two year old long-woolled ram, under the

the like conditions;—a piece of plate, value seven guineas, for the best penn of three short-woolled theaves, under the like conditions;—a piece of plate, value seven guineas, for the best penn of three long-woolled theaves, under the like conditions;—a piece of plate, value seven guineas, for the best penn of three one-year old short-woolled wethers, under the like conditions;—a piece of plate, value seven guineas, for the best penn of three two-year old short-woolled wethers, under the like conditions;—a piece of plate value seven guineas, for the best penn of three one-year old long-woolled wethers, under the like conditions;—a piece of plate, value seven guineas, for the best penn of three two year old long-woolled wethers, under the like conditions;—a piece of plate, value ten guineas, for the best pair of one-year old heifers, under the like conditions;—a piece of plate, value ten guineas, for the best pair of two-year old heifers, under the like conditions;—a piece of plate, value ten guineas, for the best three-year old heifer, being in milk at the time of shewing, under the like conditions;—a premium of ten guineas, to the person who shall invent or improve any implement of husbandry, that shall, on trial, be found most useful in saving labour or expence; simplicity and cheapness of construction being deemed essential parts of its merit. The same society also offers the following premiums, besides others for servants, and laborers in husbandry, to be adjudged at the October meeting, 1811. A piece of plate, value ten guineas, for the best stallion for the general purposes of husbandry, to be used in the county of Salop, in the seasons of 1811 and 1812;—a piece of plate, value five guineas, for the best mare for the general purposes of husbandry;—a piece of plate, value five guineas, for the best one-year old colt, under the like conditions;—a piece of plate, value ten guineas, for the best bull, not exceeding three years and a half old, to be used in the county of Salop the next season;—a piece of plate, value ten guineas for the best team of four working oxen, not more than five years old, to be shewn in their gearing, and certificates to be produced of the time such oxen have been on work;—a piece of plate, value five guineas, for the best boar, to be used in the county of Salop the following year;—a piece of plate, value three guineas, for the best sow;—a piece of plate, value twenty guineas, to the person who shall have the best and cleanest crop of turnips, of any sort (not less than ten acres) in proportion to the quantity and quality of the land he occupies;—a piece of plate, value ten guineas, for the second best, under the like conditions.

Married.] At Newport, Mr. J. Belton, master of the Free School, Church Stretton, to Miss Waring, only daughter of William W. esq.

At Wrockwardine, Mr. W. B. Cope, of Wrockwardine Wood, to Sarah, second daughter of Mr. T. Willetts, of Stourbridge, Worcestershire.

At Church Stretton, Mr. Bromley, of Lower Wood, to Miss Homes, of Leebotwood.

At Pontesbury, Mr. Samuel Malthy, of Nottingham, to Catherine, second daughter of the late John Nicolls, esq. of Newnham.

At Ellesmere, Mr. Show, of Knowlton, near Overton, to Miss Elizabeth Earsh, of Green Hill.

At Hales Owen, Mr. W. Martha, of Oldbury, to Miss Yardley, of Wednesbury.

At Whitchurch, Mr. J. Llewellyn, of Alkington, to Miss Mary Allinson.

Died.] At the Links, Mr. Meakin, 70.

At Shrewsbury, Mr. John Hill, attorney.—Mr. Bowen.—Mr. Edward Thomas.

At Ellesmere, Mr. Richard Legh, many years the faithful steward of John Kynaston Powell, esq.

At Bridgnorth, Mr. Alderman Baker.

At Oswestry, Mr. Thomas Owen.

At Clive, near Grinshill, Mr. J. Bolas.

At the Moss, near Donnington, Mr. James Clayton, 72.

At Wilcot, Miss E. Rogers.

At Wellington, Mrs. Ellis.

At Newport, Mrs. Marsh.—Mrs. Barlow, of the Plume and Feathers.

At Ludlow, Mr. Francis Massey, 67.

At Cound, Mrs. Hampton, 82.

At Wern Weston, Mr. Duckett.

At Pontesbury, Mr. Gittins.

Miss Langford, eldest daughter of the late R. Langford, esq. of Ellesmere Grange.

At Mardol, Mr. Thomas Hall, of the Sun Inn.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Claines, Mr. J. Clewer, of Worcester, to Miss Gardner.

Thomas Phillips, esq. of Campden, Glocestershire, to Miss Martha House, of Blockley.

Mr. E. Davies, of the East India Company's service, to Charlotte Ann, only daughter of the late Thomas Hurd, esq. of Hawford.

At Worcester, Mr. Causer, to Miss Gittins.—John Jukes, esq. of Birmingham, to Miss Crooke.

At Hartlebury, T. Creek, esq. of Aston, Oxon, to Miss Prattenton.

As Blockley, Thomas Phillips, esq. of Camoden, Glocestershire, to Miss Martha Rouse.

Died.] At Worcester, Mrs. Mary Powell, of Liverpool.—Mrs. Hunt, wife of Mr. R. H. bookseller.—Richard O'Farrell Caddell, esq. formerly of Harbourstown, county of Meath, Ireland, 82.—Mrs. Susanna Stafford.—Ann, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Wheeler, apothecary.—Mr. Mullings.

At Shipston upon Stour, Mr. T. Hodgkins, 67.

At Field House, near Stourbridge, Mrs. Waldron, wife of Thomas W. esq.

At

At the Noke, Martley, Slade Nash, esq. 79.

At Lower Sapey, Mr. Shirley, father of the Rev. Mr. S. of Worcester, 64.

At Hawford Hill, Mrs. Williams, wife of John W. esq.

At Cleobury Mortimer, Mr. John Herbert.

At Stourbridge, Mr. William Richards.

At Lye, near Stourbridge, Mrs. Wood.

At Droitwich, Robert Penrice, esq.

At Dudley, Mr. Daniel Hughes, 34.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Ross, Mr. Lucas, to Miss Ibbs.

The Rev. John Glasse, rector of Pencombe in this county, to Mrs. Charleton, relict of Nicholas Lechmere C. esq. of Ludford Park, near Ludlow.

At Hereford, Mr. Mason, to Miss Thackway.

Died.] At Leominster, Margaretta, youngest daughter of T. Coleman, esq. 20.—Mrs. Medlicott, 78.—Mrs. Tolderey.—Mrs. Jones, 54.—Mrs. Fell, 67.—Mr. Aird, many years steward to Sir G. Cornewall, bart.—Mr. Rudge, muster of the band belonging to the 1st regiment of the local militia of this county.

At Peterchurch, T. Delahay, esq.

At Ross, Mrs. Morgan.—Mr. John Jarvis.

At Cockshort Lydiatt, Thomas Hunt, esq. 76.

At Hereford, Mrs. Olivia Mainwaring, third daughter of the late Cavendish Tyrrel M. esq.—Mrs. Coyle, 92.—Mr. Davies, 64.—Mr. Job Garstone, 78.

At Wigmore, Mr. Oakley, 85.

At the Bage, Fortune, third daughter of the late Jenkin Williams, 20.

At Weobley, Mrs. Jones.

At the Green, near Bromyard, Mrs. Mary Yarnold Hillier.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Cheltenham, Robert Reynard, esq. of Leeds, to Mrs. Metcalfe, relict of the late Rev. William M. rector of Cranham and Brinfield, and daughter of the late Nathaniel Wade, esq. of Burley.—James Scott, esq. to Susan, eldest daughter of the late Gilbert Cowper, esq. of Wantage, Berks.

Died.] Mr. Thomas Kidman.—Mrs. Seward.—Mrs. Basten.

At Birdlip, Mr. Charles Freeman, of the George Inn.

At Rodborough, Mrs. M. Tanner.

At Minsterworth, Mrs. Daniels.

At Hempstead, Mrs. Sarah Lysons.

The Rev. Charles Walker, rector of Slimbridge, and a justice of the peace for this county.

At Berkeley, Miss Marklove.

At Dudbridge, Mrs. Gardener, relict of Christopher G. esq. of Minchinhampton, 84.

At Newnham, Mr. John Baynham, 84.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Clifton, J. T. Gunning, esq. barrister, to Miss Eliza Knight, niece of William Sellers, esq. banker of Blandford.

At Oxford, Mr. J. V. Harrison, of Woodstock, to Miss Townsend, only daughter of the late Stephen T. esq. of Iffley.—Mr. Wyatt, of Berkhamstead, Herts, to Miss Mary Chillingworth.

At Woodstock, Mr. George Dewsnap, to Miss Mary Ann Pates.

At Chadlington, Mr. Capel, to Miss Evans.

At Banbury, Mr. Joseph Graves to Miss Frances Clarke.

At Iffley, Mr. James Heath, of Garson Farm, near Wallingford, to Sarah, daughter of Mrs. Allin, of Littlemore.

Died.] At Sandford Park, Lieut. Colonel Samuel Cox, of the Bengal Establishment.

Mrs. Haggit, wife of the Rev. Dr. H. rector of Nuneham.

At Banbury, George Frederic Leonard Baron de Poley, a French emigrant nobleman, who by the revolution was reduced to the greatest poverty.

At Stadham, Mrs. Webb, 72.

At Botley Pound, near Oxford, Mrs. Parker, 97.

At Henley-upon-Thames, H. W. Johnson, esq. of Hampstead, Middlesex.

At Crowmarsh, Mr. Thomas Willsdon, one of the common council of Oxford, 78.

At Ewelm, Mrs. Heath, wife of Mr. James H.

At Neithrop, Mr. Burborough.

At Oxford, Mr. Frederic Rogers, formerly mace-bearer of this city, 73.—Mr. John Beckett, 69.—Eliza, third daughter of Mr. Smith, cook of Christ Church.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Rickmansworth, the Rev. Edward Aubery, rector of Clipsham, Rutland, to Miss Williams, daughter of Robert W. esq. of Moor Park, and M. P. for Dorchester.

The Rev. J. R. Thackeray, rector of Downham Market, and vicar of Wiggenhall St. Mary-Magdalen, eldest [illegible]er of the late William Franks, esq. of [illegible]-hill.

Died.] At Salisbury-hall, Miss Snell, daughter of Wm. S. esq.

At Harpendon, the Rev. Dr. G. Knox.

At Gosmore, near Hitchin, Mrs. Dove, relict of the Rev. Thomas D. late rector of Holwell, Beds.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Leighton Buzzard, John Owen Stubbe, M. D. 59.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Peterborough, Mr. Daniel Webster, of Oundle, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Mewburn of Boroughbury.

At Walgrave, Mr. Richards, of Higham Ferrars, to Miss Mabbutt, only daughter of Mr. William M.

Died.] At Oundle, Mrs. Sherard, relict of the Rev. Castel S. of Huntingdon.

At Yarwell, Mrs. Bullock, sen. 70.

At

At Arthingworth, Mrs. Rokeby, wife of the Rev. Mr. L. rector of that place.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Died.] At Huntingdon, while on a visit to her friends, Mrs. Bell, of Chingford, Essex, daughter of Matthew Consett, esq. of Guildford-street, London.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The subject of the Hulsean prize this year is, "A Dissertation on the Books of Origen against Celsus, with a view to illustrate the argument and to point out the evidence they afford of the truth of Christianity."

Died.] At Newton, near Wisbech, Miss Peache.

At Whittlesea, Edward Aveling, gent 67.

At French Drove, near Thorney, Mr. Hodson.

At Westall Lodge, Mrs. Ruck, relict of George R. esq. of Swincomb.

At Isleham, James Moore, gent. 72.

NORFOLK.

Married.] At Norwich, Lieut. Charles Pitt, R.N. to Matilda, only daughter of the late Sir G. Walcott, bart.

J. Dearlove, esq. of Cuxeaton, Hants, to Margaret, second daughter of Mr. Francis Holland, of South Lopham Hall.

At Norwich, Captain D. Jones Skelton, of the royal artillery, to Miss Mary Ann Theld, of Stoneham Aspal, Suffolk.—Mr. George Stacey, druggist, to Miss C. Harwood.—Samuel Smith, gent. of Heigham, to Mrs. Elizabeth Hancock.

Died.] At Diss, the Rev. W. Manning, many years rector of that place, one of the commissioners of taxes for the hundred, and likewise rector of Gelderstone, in this county.

Aged 58, Mr. Edward Castleton, the last lineal descendant of Sir Edward Castleton, of Higham: the family and title are now extinct. He never assumed the title; and for many years followed the employment of a breeches maker, in Lynn, but latterly lived on a small patrimonial inheritance.

At Lakenham, Mr. John Eden, 96.

At Thurning, Mr. Philip Davis.

At Saham, Mr. John Dutchman, 41.

At Lynn, after a long and afflicting illness occasioned by sleeping in a damp bed, Mr. Samuel Kent, 33.

At Lynn, Mr. John Emmett, 98, formerly an officer of excise at Wisbech, where he was interred by the side of his five wives.—Mrs. Newton, of the Star Inn.—Mr. William Danham, 69.

At Yarmouth, Mr. L. B. Clarke, bookseller, 66.—Mrs. Errington, wife of Mr. George E.

At Milcham, Mr. Thomas Beals, sen.

At Harleston, Miss Harriet Leatherdale, third daughter of the late Mr. L.—Robert Darby, gent. 77.

At Norwich, Miss Susan Taylor, a maiden lady, 73.—Mr. Henry Mountain, 80.—Mr. B. Brown, 50.—Mrs. Elizabeth Hacon, 55.—Mr. Mark Osborn, 77.—Mr. R. Sutton, 70.—Mr. James Gapp.—Mrs. Bacon.

At Foulsham, Mr. John Thompson, who practised upwards of thirty years in that town and neighbourhood as a surgeon with great success.

At Earsham, Joseph Windham, esq. F.R. and A.S.S. He was born August 21, 1739, at Twickenham, in the house since the residence of Richard Owen Cambridge, esq. He was educated at Eton School, from which he went to Christ's College, Cambridge, but took no degree. He returned from an extensive tour through France, Italy, Istria, and Switzerland, in 1769; and soon after married the Hon. Charlotte De Grey, sister to the Lord Walsingham; by whom he has left no issue. In all which is usually comprehended under the denomination of belles lettres, Mr. Windham may claim a place among the most learned men of his time. To an indefatigable diligence in the pursuit of knowledge, he joined a judgment clear, penetrating, and unbiassed, and a memory uncommonly retentive and accurate. An ardent love for truth, a perfect freedom from prejudice, jealousy, and affectation, an entire readiness to impart his varied and copious information, united with a singular modesty and simplicity, marked his conversation and manners. Few men had a more critical knowledge of the Greek and Latin languages, or a deeper feeling for the beauties of style and sentiment in the classic writers; but in his minute and comprehensive acquaintance with every thing in them illustrative of human life and manners, especially all that relates to the Fine Arts, he scarcely had an equal. He knew not only whatever had been delivered by the writers who treat professedly on the subject, but had suffered nothing to escape him in those who have only incidentally mentioned facts connected with the history of art; and, as it may be asserted without exaggeration, that his studies had embraced every work now extant in the Greek and Latin tongues from the æra of Homer to the fall of Constantinople, his copiousness of information can scarcely be imagined but by those of his friends, who, by a similarity of pursuits, were led to confer with him on these subjects. The history of art in the middle ages, and every circumstance relative to the revival of literature and the arts, from the fourteenth century to the present time, were equally familiar to him; and his acquaintance with the language of modern Italy was surpassed by few. He had very particularly studied the antiquities of his own country, and was eminently skilled in the history of English architecture. To all that books could supply, he added the fruits of extensive and accurate observation of every thing worthy notice, as well during the course of his travels through France, Italy, Switzerland, and Istria, as in his own country. His pen-

cil, as a draftsman from nature, was exquisite. His portraits of mere natural scenery were peculiarly spirited and free; and his drawings of architecture and antiquities most faithful and elegant. As his industry was indefatigable, his collection is very great, and equally precious for accuracy and beauty. During his residence at Rome, he studied and measured the remains of ancient architecture there, particularly the baths, with a precision which would have done honour to the most able professional architect. His numerous plans and sections of them he gave to Mr. Cameron, and they are engraved in his great work on the Roman baths. To this work he also furnished a very considerable and valuable part of the letter-press. He drew up the greater portion of the letter-press of the second volume of the Ionian Antiquities, published by the Society of Dilettanti. And Mr. Stuart received material assistance from him in the second volume of his Athens. In his own name he published very little. His accuracy of mind rendered it difficult to him to please himself; and, careless of the fame of an author, he was better content that his friends should profit by his labours, than that the public should know the superiority of his own acquirements. Mr. Windham had been long a Fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies; and, in the latter, was for many years of the council, and one of the committee for the publication of the Cathedrals of England. He more than once declined the honourable office of vice president. Of the Society of Dilettanti he was one of the oldest members; and to his zeal it was principally owing that the publications of that society were continued, after a suspension of many years. It may easily be supposed that the library of such a man was excellent. It is, in fact, for real use, one of the first collections in this country. Not a volume was bought by him on the mere account of its rarity; but no price prevented his purchasing what was really useful; and the selection of editions, and the beauty of the copies, is what might be expected from his correct and elegant taste. Though the severer sciences had not engaged so much of his attention, he was not unacquainted with any of them. Natural history had been successfully studied by him. In private life, Mr. Windham was the most amiable of men. Benevolent, generous, cheerful, without caprice, above envy, his temper was the unclouded sunshine of virtue and sense. If his extreme modesty and simplicity of character prevented his striking at the first acquaintance, every hour endeared him to those who had the happiness of his intimacy. In every relation of life he was exemplary. A kind husband, a firm friend, a generous landlord, an indulgent master. The constant and anxious enquiries of his poorer neighbours at his gate, during his illness, bore the most affecting testimony to his worth; and his memory is honoured by the long and deep regrets of his equals—by the prayers and tears of the poor.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Botesdale, Mr. Robert Plumton, of Attleburgh, to Miss Burroughs.

At Halesworth, Mr. T. Tippell, to Miss Johnson.

At Melton, Mr. Richard Oldham, to Mrs. Johnstone.

At Sudbury, Mr. Underwood, of London, to Miss Wyatt.

At Ipswich, Mr. H. Aldrich, to Miss King.—Mr. Corder, to Miss Smith.

At Ipswich, Mr. Alexander Christie, of the Port packet, to Maria, daughter of Mr. Robert Cole.—Captain Marshall, R.N. to Miss Close, only daughter of the late Rev. Mr. C.—Frederic English, esq. of the royal engineers, to Miss Bleaden, daughter of John B. esq. of Stoke hall.

Died. At Bury, Mr. John Mills. For near twenty-nine years from my first coming to reside here, I have been acquainted with him. He was no common man. He was originally a barber and wig-maker; but for some years had left off business. With his twin brother, who died many years before him, he had carried on that business at the end of the Haymarket toward Piccadilly. His integrity was unquestioned; and I know an extraordinary instance of generosity of sentiment and conduct in him and his brother. From very early life he became attached to experimental philosophy. He made exceedingly good barometers and thermometers. He also made electric machines, and taught the use of the globes. When the balloons were first introduced, he turned his thoughts to that interesting discovery, and was very expert in making and filling them. He was an accurate observer; and one of the principal of the transits of mercury, and two eclipses of the sun, the most considerable since I have lived here, we observed together at Troston. One of the two letters apprising me of the beautiful comet of 1807 (and which arrived here both together,) was from him. He was 76. He had read not very many books, but some of the best in the different branches of natural philosophy. He had a most clear, strong, and acutely discriminating judgment, with an excellent memory. His mother died at more than the age of 90, I believe nearer 100. He was an excellent son, a good master, and a very steady friend. In make and countenance he was so like Mr. Thomas Warton, that the last engraving of that elegant scholar and highly interesting poet, by Schiavonetti, for Dr. Drake's Essays, might be taken for a portrait of Mr. John Mills. But their genius had taken a very different direction. Elegant literature, poetic taste and fancy, were the characteristics of the one; philosophic solidity and acuteness, a mechanical head, with great practical correctness, and powers of judgment and patient attention, which might have made an eminent mathematician, and

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did constitute a very respectable and extraordinary man, characterized the other. Soon after the military depôt was erected in the Westgate-street, Bury, in which considerable quantities of gunpowder are of course lodged, he was the principal of three according to whose plans and suggestions general Robinson, who had the command of the district, ordered a conductor to be erected, for the security both of the magazine and of the town. It ought not to be omitted, that when the return of the comet of 1661 was expected in the winter of 1789, he constructed an astronomical machine for representing its heleocentric and geocentric places, according to the time of the year when it should become visible; with a scale of parts to measure its distance from the sun and earth, during the expected visible part of its orbit. Few persons who had paid any attention to experimental philosophy, ever visited Bury within these last twenty years or more, without calling on Mr. Mills. No man could be more naturally unaffected and unassuming in his conversation: though not correct in his language, he had been too attentive to facts and experiments, for inferences to be drawn from them, to find time for attaining to an equal exactness in words. He was exceedingly clear in his ideas. In politics he was a friend to peace, freedom, and humanity, to a reform in the representation, and to the abolition of the slave trade. This imperfect and hasty sketch may seem to give some idea of a man whose memory well merits to be preserved, and who is among the examples what natural aptitude and persevering application is capable of performing.—*Capel Lofft.*

At Ealing, Mrs. Trimmer, so universally and so justly celebrated and esteemed for her numerous and excellent publications, and incessant exertions in the cause of religion and humanity, and more especially by her endeavours to secure to the poor the blessing of a christian education. She was the only daughter of the late Joshua Kirby, esq. designer in perspective to their Majesties, and was born in Ipswich.

At Bury, in his 89th year, George Pretyman, esq. one of the capital burgesses of the corporation of Bury, and who twice served the office of alderman or chief magistrate, viz. in the year 1773 and 1788. This venerable gentleman (who retained his faculties till within a few weeks of his decease) was father to the present Lord Bishop of Lincoln, and was greatly esteemed for his cheerfulness of temper, by a numerous circle of friends, during a residence of nearly 70 years in the town of Bury.—Mr. Samuel Lambert, 90.—Miss Mary Hockley, a maiden lady, 86.—Mrs. Plaice, wife of Mr. P. formerly of the King's Head Inn.

At Woodbridge, Mrs. Backett, wife of Wm. B. esq. and daughter of Wm. Norris, esq. of Ipswich.

At Drinkstone, Mrs. Owen.

At Crandley Hall, Eye, Sarah, youngest daughter of Mr. T. French, 18.

At Thurlow, Mrs. Gardner.

At Benhall, Mrs. Orford, 52.

At Lowestoft, Miss Lockwood, daughter of the Rev. Mr. L. vicar of that place, 11.

At Denston, Mr. Richard Everard, 76.

At Ipswich, Mrs. Ann Pilkington, relict of the Rev. James P.

At Bawdsey, Mr. Thurston Whimper, of Alderton Hall. In consequence of the hurricane that prevailed on the 10th of November, and the high tide that followed, a vessel had come on shore and was wrecked. About seven o'clock in the evening, Mr. W. and another gentleman, went down to the beach, for the purpose of rendering any assistance in their power upon the occasion. Too much engaged by the humane object which they had in view, they remained on the shore till the tide, which was unusually high, came in, and, beating over the beach in a tremendous manner, and in some places making breaches in it, impeded their retreat. The other gentleman, by the strength and spirit of his horse, escaped, though very narrowly, with his life; but Mr. Whimper's horse stumbled, and afterwards came down in one of the breaches, and dismounted him. Being unable to swim, he could not reach the wall, though at a few yards distance only, but was lost between that and the beach; and thus fell a sacrifice, in the prime of life, and full enjoyment of health, to the benevolent design of affording aid to his fellow-creatures, suffering under the afflicting circumstances of shipwreck. His body was found next morning.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Ballingdon, Mr. David Edwards, to Maria, second daughter of Mr. John Sparrow.

Died.] At Stubbers, Wm. Russell, esq. 56.

At Great Baddow, Matthew, eldest son of the Rev. A. Longmore, vicar of that parish, 17.

KENT.

December 14th, about six in the morning, in consequence of the late heavy falls of rain, a great part of the cliff at Dover, near Guildford Battery, gave way, and buried Mrs. Poole, wife of the foreman of the ordnance carpenters, her five young children, and niece: these unfortunate persons were asleep in their beds when the accident happened, and had no opportunity to escape, as the crash was momentary. Mr. Poole was just leaving his house at the melancholy juncture, and escaped with life, though considerably bruised from the rolling of the stones. The bodies of Mrs. Poole and her children have been found, but that of her niece has not yet been discovered. In the night between the 15th and 16th, another tremendous fall took place in Snargate-street, where several houses sustained considerable injury, but no lives

lives were lost. The quantity of chalk detached in this second fall is computed at 1000 tons. These accidents have so alarmed the inhabitants of the town, that many of them quit their houses at night, lest they should by the repetitions of them suffer, which are apprehended.

Married.] At Leybourne, the Rev. B. J. Bridges, rector of Saltwood, to Charlotte, third daughter of Sir H. Hawley, bart. of Leybourne Grange.

At Dover, Capt. R. Gibbon, to Mrs. Hall.

Died.] At Hayes, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John Bowdler, esq

At Rochester, John Nicholson, esq. townclerk of that city, 54.—— Ely, esq.

At Lewisham, Thomas Russell, esq. 37.

At Sandwich, Robert Curling, esq. one of the jurats of that corporation, 42.—Mr. G. Temple, 72. He dropped down suddenly in a fit, and immediately expired.

At Bexley, Mrs. Leigh, wife of Richard L. esq.

At May Place, Lady Fermanagh, 78.

At Tenderden, Mr. Richard Finch, 68.

At Stroud, T. Barrow, esq.

At Canterbury, Miss Mary Shrubsole, 27.—Charles Orlando Gore, esq. eldest son of the late Charles G. esq. of Tring Park, Hertfordshire, many years one of the representatives in parliament for that county.

At Brompton, Miss Elizabeth Whittle.

At Sheerness, Mrs. Miller, 60.

At Ramsgate, Mr. Francis Hills, master of the Resolution passage-vessel.—Rear-admiral Wm. Fox, 78.

At Folkestone, Mrs. Elizabeth Sanford, wife of Mr. Mark S. 48.

SURRY.

Married.] At Epsom, Charles Pearson, jun. esq. of Greenwich, to Eliza, only daughter of the late Colonel Hill, of the Royal Artillery.

At Dorking, Mr. Smith, of Brightling, Sussex, to Miss Sarah Warmford.

Died.] At Richmond, Mrs. Jane Joyce, 84.

At Walworth, Mr. John Flint, 80.

At Camberwell, Mr. Richard Ladyman, 81.

At Mitcham, Mrs. Goodwin, 81.

At Denmark Hill, Sarah, wife of Francis Paynter, esq.

At Buxton, Mary Ann Noad, 102.

SUSSEX.

A vein of fine coal, of the kind called Kendal-coal, has been found on the banks of the stream dividing Heathfield and Waldron parishes, in this county. The vein extends without interruption about a quarter of a mile in length, is in strata from two to ten inches thick, lies near the surface, at the bottom of Geer's Wood, and on the skirts of Tidmoor, and is declared, by persons conversant in the trade, to have every favourable indication of quantity and quality. Similar appearance of coal are found in other parts of the above parishes.

The very considerable encroachments of the sea on the road between Brighton and Rottingdean, have become a subject of discussion with the town commissioners of the former. A committee has been appointed to survey the same, and report on the propriety of opening a new road, from the top of St. James's-street, to pass behind the Crescent, and on the practicability of repairing and maintaining the present one.

Married.] At Etchingham, the Rev. John Lukin, rector of Nursling, Hants, and youngest son of the Dean of Wells, to Miss Genner.

At Peasmarsh, the Rev. Mr. Newling, Canon Residentiary of Lichfield, to Miss Lettice, daughter of the Rev. Dr. L.

Died.] At Brighton, L. Tessier, esq.—Mr. T. Hicks.—Mr. Nye.

At Lewes, Mrs. Cripps, mother of John Martin C. esq. of Stantons.—Mr. Phelan, 26.

At Ewhurst, Leonora, eldest daughter of John Gladwin, esq.

At Chichester, John Legg, esq. a member of the corporation, 67.

At Slaugham, Mr. Wm. Longhurst, 83.

At Mexbeggar, near Rye, Mr. Joseph Haddock, 40.

At Horsham, Mrs. Rickward, wife of Mr. Wm. R. jun. 23.—Mrs. Lee, wife of Mr. L. of the King's Head Inn.—Mrs. Page.

At Salehurst, John Pooke, esq. 92.

At Mountfield, Mr. James Bourne, 75.

At Cuckfield, on his way from Brighton to London, Anthony Henderson, esq. M.P. for Brackley.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Lymington, Henry Coombe, esq. of Caroline-street, Bedford-square, to Anne, second daughter of Charles St. Barbe, esq.

At Newport, Isle of Wight, Ensign Charles White, of the 4th West India regiment, to Miss Hale, eldest daughter of Mr. H. of Glocester.

At Pilewell House, C. Bodenham, esq. of Rotherwas, Herefordshire, to Eliza, fourth daughter of the late Thomas Weld, esq. of Lulworth Castle, Dorset.

At Kingston, Lieut. J. W. Purchase, R.N. to Elizabeth Ann, daughter of Mr. Spencer Smyth, master in the Royal Navy.

At Barton Stracey, William Allen, esq. of Newbury, Berks, to Miss Caroline Cheyney.

Died.] At Southampton, James Taylor, esq. 67.

At Alton, Matthew Blacket Wise, esq. of the Priory, Warwick.

At Winchester, Mr. Wm. Taylor, one of the vergers of the cathedral.—Mr. T. Newlyn, attorney.

At Baughurst, Elizabeth Pouys, youngest daughter of John Ridout, esq.

At Longmoor Farm, near Otterbourn, Mr. Andrew Smith.

At Portsmouth, Mrs. Henry Phillips.—Mrs. Lannam.—Mr. Powell, of the firm of Hurry and Powell.—Lieut. Charles Cutts Ormsbury,

Ormsbury, of H. M. S. Royal William.—Mrs. Atkins, cousin to Viscountess Hood.—On board the Chapman Transport in the harbour, Dr. J. M'Leod, one of the physicians on the staff of the British army in Portugal.

At Andover, Mr. Charles Heath, many years a brewer and banker in that town: a man, in whom, to perseverance and successful industry, was combined unshaken integrity and universal philanthropy.

At Millbrook, Mr. Thomas Clark, and a few days afterwards his relict, Mrs. C.

At Portsea, aged 73, William Bayly, esq. late first master of the Royal Academy, Portsmouth. He was a man of acknowledged abilities, possessing strong natural talents, and a large portion of scientific and acquired knowledge: as a mathematician and astronomer by profession, he was of considerable eminence, and highly esteemed by some of the first astronomers of the age. Other circumstances of his life rendered him equally worthy of respect, having twice accompanied Captain Cook round the world, and shared his dangers, though he escaped the fate of that enterprising and celebrated navigator. He was born at Bishop Cairnons in Wiltshire, and in the early part of his life followed the pursuit of his father, who lived upon a small farm in that parish; and, during this period, whilst in the capacity of his father's ploughboy, he acquired from the exciseman of the neighbouring village, the rudiments of his subsequent attainments. Having in this manner obtained a competent knowledge of arithmetic, and by his rapid progress evinced the abilities he possessed, through the recommendation of Mr. Kingston, of Bath, by whom they were first noticed, he became at an early age usher of a school at Stoke near Clifton. After filling the situation of a mathematical teacher at another seminary for some time, he was made known to Dr. Maskelayne, the astronomer royal at Greenwich, by whom he was engaged as an astronomical assistant. In 1769, under the patronage of Dr. Maskelayne, Mr. Bayly was sent out by the Royal Society to the north Cape, to observe the transit of Venus; his account of which was subsequently published in the Philosophical Transactions. In 1772, he was associated with Dr. Wallis as one of the astronomers to attend Captain Cook on his second voyage of discovery, to resolve the question concerning a southern continent. And in 1776 again set out in the voyage which unfortunately terminated the laborious and useful life of that brave and excellent commander. After returning to England, having by the several voyages he had undertaken, rendered the most essential services to his country and the world, in accurately determining the latitude and longitude of the several places discovered by his various surveys and astronomical observations, Mr. Bayly was, in the year 1785, on the decease of Mr. Whitkell, appointed by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, head master of the Royal Academy at Portsmouth, which situation he held with great credit to himself and equal advantage to the institution until the new establishment of the Royal Naval College in 1807, when his Majesty in council, in consideration of Mr. Bayly's long, meritorious, and eminent services, granted him a handsome pension, on which he retired from public service.

Off the Isle of Wight, Mr. Thomas Dwyer, of the commissariat department. He was on the eve of sailing to join the army in Portugal, when, returning from the Isle of Wight in a boat to join his ship off Cowes, the sail jibbed, and the boat most unfortunately upset, by which accident this gentleman perished in the 25th year of his age. His various information, and excellent disposition, justly endeared him to an extensive circle of relations and friends by whom his loss will be long sincerely and deeply lamented. He was a son of the late Mr. Dennis Dwyer, of Stanmore, Middlesex.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Maddington, James Wickens, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Anne, eldest daughter of John Hayter, esq. of Maddington House.

At Staunton, St. Bernard, Thomas Whitbard, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Mrs. Lee, relict of George L. esq.

Died.] At Salterton, Augustine Hayter, esq. 82.

At Heddington, Thomas Maundrell, esq 87.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Abingdon, the Rev. Wm. Price, rector of Coln St. Denys, to Miss Davies.

At Reading, Thomas Roworth, esq. of Stratton-street, Piccadilly, to Mary Ann Catherine, second daughter of the Rev. Dr. Valpy.

Died.] At Windsor, J. B. Parkhurst, esq. —The Rev. Thomas Pulton, rector of Hitcham, Bucks, and vicar of Chattisham, Suffolk, 73.

At Reading, J. Goldwyer, esq of Bath, 74.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Melbury, Sampford, C. Lemon, esq. M.P. for Penryn, to Lady Charlotte Strangeways, youngest daughter of the late Earl of Ilchester.

At Bath, the Rev. Gilbert Holmes, dean of Ardfort, Ireland, to Lydia, eldest daughter of Francis Saunderson, esq. of Castle Saunderson, county of Cavan.—Stephen Williams, esq. of Trowbridge, Wilts, to Anne, only daughter of the late John Rotton, esq. of Templebogue, Dublin.—David Campbell, esq. captain in the East India Company's service, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Wm. Ramsay, esq. lately of Jamaica.

At Newton St. Loe, Wm. Augustus Dobbyn, esq. to Maria, daughter of the late Capt. Corneck.

At Bristol, John Pearsall, esq. of Willsbridge, to Frances, third daughter of Richard Highatt, esq.

W. Westcote, esq. barrister of Lincoln's Inn,

Inn, to Miss Langdon, only daughter of the Rev. Mr. L. rector of Montacute.

At Clifton, William Payne, esq. to Fanny, only daughter of Robert Adair, esq.

At East Pennard, Mr. Gawthorp, surgeon and apothecary, of Bristol, to Catherine, youngest daughter of Wm. Phelps, esq.

Died.] At Park Hill House, Clifton, Mrs. Panter, of Newent, Glocestershire.

At Honey Hall House, Congresbury, Miss M. Knight, second daughter of John K. esq.

At Bridgewater, Phœbe, relict of Mr. Josiah Bryant, and only daughter of Capel Tripp, esq. of Shipton Mallett.

At Butleigh Wootton, aged 103, Ann Gill, who retained her faculties nearly to the last.

At Bath, Wm. Mure, esq. second son of the late Hutchinson M. esq. of Saxham, Suffolk.—Mrs. Aspinall, wife of John B. A. esq. of Liverpool.—Mrs. Colhoun, wife of ——— C. esq.—Mrs. Davies, relict of Wm. D. esq. of Combe Grove, 74.—Mrs. Hannah Gill, relict of Mr. David G. of Bristol, 85.—Mrs. Hole, relict of Wm. H. esq. banker, of Bristol, 74.—Mrs. Uhthoff, wife of Joshua U. esq.—Mrs. Beresford, 84.—Mrs. Baldwell, 83.—Mrs. Sayer, sister of the late Lady Deune, 79.—Ralph Brown Wylde Brown, esq. of Caughley, Shropshire.—Colonel Arthur Blennerhassett, of Arabella, county Kerry, where he possessed extensive influence. He formerly commanded one of the Irish Fencible regiments, and has been twice a representative for Kerry in the Irish parliament. By his death Arthur Blennerhassett, esq. of Elmgrove, near Tralee, receives an increase of fortune of 3000l. per annum.

At Bristol, Mr. John Stephens, 76.—Miss Jacobs, grand-daughter of Mr. J. solicitor.

At Clifton, Miss Maria Wilkinson.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Dorchester, Mr. Churcher, of the Victualling Office, Portsmouth, to Miss Legg.

At Weymouth, Isaac Toogood Coward, esq. to Charlotte, daughter of the late Henry Wise, esq. of Caldicot, Monmouthshire.

Died.] At Haydon, near Sherborne, Mrs. Preston, relict of Mr. James P.

At Charldon Herring, Mr. George White.

At Dorchester, Mrs Barnard.

DEVONSHIRE.

The Duke of Bedford is building a most splendid cottage, for his occasional residence, in the romantic neighbourhood of Milton Abbot, very near the Tamar, and not far distant from Tavistock, to the no small gratification of his tenantry and the inhabitants around.

Married.] At Sidmouth, Mr. Hayman, of Axminster, surgeon, to Miss Perham, eldest daughter of the late John P. esq.

At Exeter, Mr. Gain, veterinary surgeon of the 9th Light Dragoons, to Miss Brake.—Lieut. Samuel Greenway, R.N. to Miss Tucker, daughter of the late Mr. T. of Honiton.

At Northam, Francis Stanfel, esq. captain in the royal navy, to Elizabeth, second daughter of Robert Barton, esq. of Burrough House, and captain of H.M.S. York.

Died.] At Torquay, Miss Pepper, only daughter of Michael P. esq. of Bigod, Essex, 26.

At Totnes, Elizabeth, wife of Edward Howard, esq. youngest son of Henry H. esq. of Glossop, Derbyshire.

At Exmouth, Charlotte, eldest daughter of the Rev. Thomas Holmes, of Bungay, Suffolk, 17.

At Budleigh, Mrs. Walkey, wife of Samuel W. esq.

At Plymouth, Mr. Collins, superintending master at that port.—Mrs. Grigg, 95.—R. Birdwood, esq. an alderman of this corporation.

At Lympstone, the lady of Sir William Forbes, of Pitsligo, bart.

Near Totnes, Mrs. Flemick, wife of the Rev. Mr. F.

At Hill's Court, near Exeter, Thomas Johnson, esq. 73.

At Ottery, St. Mary, Mrs. Smerdon, relict of the Rev. Fulwood S. vicar of that place.

At Exeter, Mr. John Stone, the oldest tradesman in that city, 93.—Miss Patch.—In his 60th year, at his house in Bedford Circus, Bartholomew Parr, M D. Fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, and senior physician to the Devon and Exeter hospital. Dr. Parr was an eminent leader of the medical profession. His extended career was brilliant and successful: acute in medical perception, decisive and correct in practice; his active mind penetrated the hidden recesses of science: his literary ardour surpassed the accustomed bounds of human industry. Not only in anatomy and medicine, but in the studies of natural history, chemistry, general literature, and criticism, his numerous publications decidedly confirm the fertility of his genius. In private life, his temper was conciliating, his deportment unostentatious: his professional humanity to the poor, gratuitous and unbounded. Towards his medical competitors his conduct was undeviatingly candid and liberal. His loss will be long and severely felt by those whom his judicious treatment has frequently raised from the bed of sickness, and who now live to deplore the loss of a valued friend and a skilful medical practitioner.

CORNWALL.

Married.] At St. Columb, Mr. Rosewarne, surgeon, of Wadebridge, to Miss Patty Hicks, sister of Capt. H. of the Cornish militia.

At Falmouth, Mr. Green, methodist preacher, to Miss Leggo.

The Rev. Canon Howell, of Gluvias, to Miss Richards, sister of Wm. R. esq. of Penryn.

At Redruth, Mr. John Haye, of Haye, near Callington, to Miss Davey, eldest daughter of Capt. D.

Died.] At Falmouth, aged 33, Wm. Camden

den Nield, esq. of Antigua, one of the King's Counsel for the Leeward Islands, and son of James N. esq. of Chelsea.—Mrs. Cameron, wife of Lieut. Col. C. of the 79th foot.—Mr. John Tresidder, attorney, 57.—Mrs. Peniton, wife of Mr. P. of the Duke's Head Inn.—Mr. Samuel Watson, 51.—Mrs. Elizabeth Hancock, 60.

At Penzance, Mrs. Elizabeth Honeychurch, 100.

At Padstow, Mrs. Peter, wife of Capt. Joseph P.

At Bodmin, Mrs. Bligh.

At St. Columb, Mr. James Dennis, 88.

At Stratton, Mr. Tuke, surgeon and apothecary.

At Flushing, Mrs. Stevens, widow of Capt. S. late of the Princess Amelia packet.

At St. Ives, the Rev. L. Morgan, lecturer of that place.

At Scilly, James Allen Gorse, esq. surgeon of the quarantine establishment there.

At St. Erme, Miss Clavinia Trounce, niece to S. Jago, esq.

At Bosvige, near Truro, aged 76, Mr. Gilbert Hele Chilcott. He had been the landsteward of Francis Gregor, esq. the late county member, for upwards of twenty years, and had filled the same situation to the present Sir Christopher Hawkins, bart. his father, and grandfather, for more than half a century; the latter of whom appointed him one of the guardians of his infant children. In his character as agent he united a zeal the most fervent for the benefit of his principals, to an unwearied diligence and unsullied integrity. His merits will be inferred, on considering the length of his services, and the confidence reposed in him by his employers.

At the Lodge, near Penzance, in her 70th year, Mrs. Catharine Tremenheer, relict of Mr. William T. of that town, who was a lineal descendant of the person that endowed that chapel, and one of the most ancient families of this county, the name being deducible from the Cornish language. She was the daughter of the late Rev. Walter Borlase, L.L.D. of Castlehorneck, (elder brother of the historian) and was nearly fifty years vicar of Penzance. She bore a painful illness with the same serenity, composure, and resignation to the will of the Almighty, that had conspicuously marked her character through a long life. Her piety was not a cold or a passive principle: not obtrusive, but zealous; not ostensive, but earnest: nor were other less important christian duties neglected in the practice: a cheerful benignity shed a mild lustre over her character, giving a double value to her acts of kindness to the poor, and the regret of a numerous circle of relations, friends, and acquaintance, testify the warm regard in which she was held, by those who were most capable of appreciating her worth, and her virtues. She died surrounded by her numerous family, having retained her senses to the last; exerting them, while yet the lamp of life was glimmering, in blessing her children and in prayer, till it ceased, when it may be truly said she fell asleep in the Lord.

WALES.

A groat of Edward IV. a small crucifix, and the Virgin and Child, of a composition unknown, resembling plaster of Paris, but harder, were found a few days since, among the ruins of Oystermouth Castle, near Swansea. On the back of the crucifix were some characters in the form of the old Norman French.

A signal station has lately been established at Holyhead, by several merchants of Liverpool, through which will be communicated the earliest intelligence of their vessels having passed the Head, either outward or homeward bound.

The Rev. Edward Hughes, Caerwys, in Flintshire, and the Rev. Walter Davies, of Manafon, in Montgomeryshire, have each been presented with an elegant silver cup, as a compliment for their poems on the Jubilee, recited at St. Asaph, on the fourth of last June.

Married.] At Llandilo-vawr, Wm. Thomas, esq. of Pentre-Parr, eldest son of D. Thomas, esq. of Glanrwth, to Miss Davies, only daughter of Mrs. D. of Love Lodge, near Llandilo.

At St. Dogmels, Capt. Thomas Francis, of the brig Catherine, of Fishguard, to Miss Mary Edwards, of Pentood, Pembrokeshire.

At Carmarthen, Mr. Jones, quarter-master in the 3d regiment Carmarthenshire Local Militia, to Miss Margaret Reynolds.

At Carmarthen, Captain Howell, of Brynneul, to Miss Ann Thomas.

At Langattock, Crickhowell, Joseph Bailey, of Cyfarthfa, esq. to Maria, fourth daughter of Joseph Latham, esq. of Beaufort.

At Swansea, William Edward Powell, esq. of Nanteos, Cardiganshire, to Laura Edwyna, eldest daughter of James Phelp, esq. of Cottrell House, Glamorganshire, and Coston House, Leicestershire.

Died.] At Landaff-Court, near Cardiff, Catherine Diana, wife of John Richards, esq. and second daughter of the late Robert Jones, of Fonmon Castle, esq

Aged 77 years, the Rev. Robert Rickards, vicar of Llantrissent, Glamorganshire.

At Carmarthen, Mr. John Jones, clerk to Thomas Lewis, esq. solicitor Llanspilo; which office he filled with scrupulous integrity.—Mrs. Downes.

At Dolgelly, the Rev. E. Vaughan Evans, curate of Meliden, near St. Asaph.

At Coalbrook, near Abergavenny, (the seat of his brother) William Ferdinand Hanbury Williams, esq. a gentleman universally beloved and respected.

Near Dale, Pembrokeshire, Miss Roch, of Butte-hill.

At Haverfordwest, Mr. Wm. Howell, linen and woollen draper.—Mr. James Evans, many years clerk of St. Mary's.

Near Cardigan, Mrs. Elizabeth Evans, wife of Mr. David E. late of Llwyngrawis.

At Llangefni, Anglesey, Mr. Richard Griffith; he suddenly complained of a pain in his head, and in a very short period became a corpse—an awful lesson on the uncertainty of human life.

At Nant-yr-Hebog, near Carmarthen, Mr. David Thomas.

Of Helygen-laes, Carmarthenshire, Mr. D. Davies.

At Bangor, Mr. John Williams, upwards of 40 years one of the cathedral choristers.

At Wrexham, Mr. T. Dod, of Iscoed Chapel.

At Cardigan, Mrs. Elizabeth Lloyd, of the Post Office, sincerely regretted.

At Swansea, William Jeffreys, esq. one of his majesty's justices of peace for the counties of Glamorgan and Brecon; a deputy lieutenant of the former county, and the oldest alderman in the corporation of Swansea. He had thrice served the office of portreeve of that town.—Mrs. Hanson, 77.—Mr. Samuel Guy, landlord of that town.

At Hafodynos, near Abergele, Nathaniel Jones, esq.

At Dinas, in the parish of Llanwnda, Carnarvonshire, Mr. Morris Williams, 92.

At Fron, in the county of Flint, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. R. Williams, 57.

At Beaumaris, Mr. John Lloyd, hair-dresser.—Mrs. Mary Roberts, shop-keeper.

At Meillionydd, Catherine, wife of Mr. Thomas Rice, farmer, 76.

At Llanvaughan, Cardigan, John Thomas, esq. admiral of the white.

At Perkins, near Penrice Castle, Glamorgan, Joan Austin, 100. She enjoyed the perfect use of her faculties, and could card and spin till within a month of her death.

At Haverfordwest, Thomas Williams, esq. one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Pembroke, and a common-councilman of the corporation of Haverfordwest, 76.

At Coedmore, near Cardigan, Thos. Lloyd, esq. 51.

NORTH BRITAIN.

An accident of the most distressing kind occurred on the 10th of November, at Paisley. Being the fair-day at that place, a great number of the inhabitants, chiefly young people, were eager to indulge themselves with an excursion in the passage-boat, which had a few days before begun to ply on the Ardrossan canal, between Paisley and Johnstone. On its arrival about noon at the quay, in the basin of Paisley, before the passengers from Johnstone could be landed, those who were waiting to replace them crowded on board. The boat stands high out of the water, and being thus over-loaded above, she heeled to one side, and precipitated all on deck, to the number of about 100, into the basin, which is 7 or 8 fathoms deep. Though every possible assistance was immediately afforded, 84 persons perished; of these, 12 were under 10 years of age; 56 from 10 to 20; and 17 above 20. Such of the passengers who remained below in the cabin sustained no injury, the boat righting as soon as the crowd fell off. The affliction in which the whole town was involved by this calamity, may be more easily conceived than described. A subscription was set on foot for the relief of the families and relations of the sufferers.

From a recent calculation it appears that there are 940 clergymen on the establishment of the church of Scotland, the patronage of whose livings belong in manner following:—To the crown, 269—to peers, and their eldest sons, 315½—to commoners, 355½. Total 940. Of the last description, private proprietors have 282—Royal boroughs, including Paisley, (a borough of Regality) 53½—Colleges 9—parishes 11. Total 355½. The patronage of the Crown was much increased by forfeitures during the last century, particularly in 1715; that of peers and commoners is more fluctuating, Commoners sometimes succeeding to patronages connected with extinct peerages, and also being at other times created peers.

Married.] At Edinburgh, the Duke of Argyle, to Lady Paget, third daughter of the late Earl of Jersey; her marriage with Lord P. having been previously dissolved in the Scotch Courts. Her ladyship has ten children living by her divorced lord.

Died.] At Edinburgh, Lord Cullen, one of the judges in the second division of the Court of Session, and one of the Lords of Justiciary. His lordship was eldest son of the celebrated Dr. William Cullen. He entered advocate in 1764, and was raised to the bench in November 1796, upon the death of Lord Alva. Lord Cullen was a man of acknowledged talents, a sound lawyer, and was always conspicuous in professional argument; he had a great taste for polite literature, and his papers in the Mirror and Lounger evince the elegance of his pen.

At Glasgow, on the 4th instant, in the 63d year of his age, Mr. John Reekie, teacher of the Greek and Latin languages. Though his whole life had been laboriously devoted to the instruction of youth in the principles of Greek and Roman literature, he yet found means to acquire a critical acquaintance with the ancient classics, and a profound knowledge of the structure of their languages, which has not been surpassed in any period; and is perhaps without parallel in the present. A happy sagacity, aided by a memory uncommonly retentive, enabling his unwearied zeal to surmount many obstacles

ticles which had baffled the most celebrated scholars; and his numerous manuscripts display in every page, proofs of original and luminous investigation. It is to be lamented as an irreparable loss to the learned world, that these writings, rich in new views and illustrations of many of the most intricate and obscure pages of antiquity, sacred and profane, should have been left by his death, in the state rather of desultory notes, than of commentaries fit for publication. His extensive library is composed chiefly of the scarcest and most valuable editions of the classics, and is supposed to contain a collection of Greek Grammarians, perhaps unequalled by any other in the kingdom. His vast erudition was not encumbered, as we often see it, with pedantic state and solemn ostentation; on the contrary, he was characterized by a playful simplicity of manner, and a liberal disposition to communicate, in the plainest and most expressive style, his stories of learning. His last illness was lingering and painful.—He bore it with the firmness of a philosopher, and contemplated its issue with the pious resignation of a Christian.

IRELAND.

About ten o'clock on Saturday night the 3d of November, an explosion was heard in the quarter of St. Barry's, Cork, so loud and unexpected as to produce the greatest alarm. It was soon discovered that three houses in Brandy-lane had been blown up, apparently by gunpowder; that the adjacent houses were in flames; and, from the sad testimony of facts, it was clear that many unfortunate creatures had been the victims of instantaneous destruction. The two houses immediately adjoining the conflagration were almost instantly pulled down, and the rest were saved from destruction. The causes of this dreadful circumstance are not perfectly known; but so far as could be collected from the melancholy survivors, it appeared that a man who lived in one of the ruined houses, had been employed in the powder-works at Ballincollig. It is suspected this man contrived to evade detection in bringing out, from time to time, quantities of gunpowder, for which he in general found customers among the quarry-men employed in the neighbouring quarries about Cork. It is supposed that his wife and others of his family were employed in drying this powder, and had while so engaged brought a candle too close to it, which caused the terrible explosion that took place, and, as a great many poor families lodged in that and the neighbouring houses, occasioned the loss of so many lives. Eighteen persons were literally almost torn to pieces, and among them several women in a state of pregnancy. Three others were carried to the infirmary without the slightest hope of recovery. Three houses were blown to ruins, and several extremely injured by the explosion.

Married.] At Castle-Forbes, county of Longford, Sir Richard Levinge, bart. of High Park, Westmeath, to the Hon. Elizabeth Anne Parkyns, eldest daughter of the late Lord Rancliffe.

At Annandale, the Right Hon. Thomas Henry Foster, only son of the Right Hon. John Foster, Chancellor of the Exchequer of Ireland, to Miss Skeffington, the only child of the Hon. Chichester S.

At Turvey House, near Dublin, the Hon. Robert Leeson, of Clermont, in the county of Wicklow, youngest son of the late Earl of Miltown, to Phillippa Julia, daughter of the late Dr. Neve, prebendary of Worcester, and Margaret professor of Divinity in the University of Oxford.

Died.] At Dublin, aged 64, Mr. J. Rickman, a native of Lewes, and formerly one of the people called Quakers; but had for the last two or three years travelled as a street-preacher in most of the principal towns in this kingdom, and particularly in the metropolis. He was by profession a surgeon and apothecary, and practised many years with considerable credit and reputation at Maidenhead, Berks.

At Waterford, the Rev. Mr. Dickons. Preaching from the text "We must all appear before the judgment-seat of Christ;" he fell down in his pulpit, and instantly expired.

At Belfast, Mr. Hugh Kirk. The following is a part of his written directions to his executors: "It is my particular request that as little money as possible be expended on the funeral; my fixed opinion being, that whatsoever is so spent more than common decency requires, is worse than lost, it is a robbery on the surviving part of the family. Let my coffin be of plain deal, painted either black or oak colour, which you please, with no escutcheons, except the two with handles at the ends—neither age nor name on it—no hearse—no headstone—no scarfs—no gloves—no spirits, tobacco, or pipes. All these are utterly vain and useless—not meaning hereby to restrict you from exercising your discretions with regard to such necessary refreshment as my house will afford to my particular friends, and the bearers of the bier. The poor-house grave yard being the nearest, no more expensive than the others, (I suppose) and the money applied to charitable purposes, I wish you to give it the preference, especially for the reason last named."

In Dublin, Sir Thomas Judkin Fitzgerald, bart. of Lisheen, in the county of Tipperary, and high-sheriff of that county at the awful period of the rebellion. On the character of Sir Thomas it is needless to expatiate; such as it was, he was the architect of it himself; and he imprinted its characters long since on the bleeding backs of his countrymen; with what justice and discrimination may be appreciated, by stating, that it required a special act of indemnity of the Irish parliament, to save him from ample pecuniary retribution; but it is only necessary to watch the fall of such men, and the regard in which

it is held, to impress that moderation of conduct, tenderness of feeling, and liberality of sentiment, are the best guides, when men are entrusted with a "little brief authority," or when the times assume that awful character, that the laws cease to exercise their wholesome control.

At Kinsale, in the 23d year of his age, William Tribe, esq. surgeon of the 6th foot, and third son of Mr. T. of Chatham. His death was occasioned by being seized with the cramp while bathing. He was a young man whose rising genius, in all probability, would soon have placed him high in his profession: his generosity of mind and affability of manners, had obtained him the esteem of every officer in the regiment, whose honourable testimony to his character, through their colonel, cannot fail to offer a high degree of satisfaction to his otherwise disconsolate family, and the regiment will have long to regret the loss of one whose kind attention in his profession to every individual is seldom exceeded.

Col. David Collins. He was the eldest son of Gen. Arthur Tooker Collins, and Harriet Fraser, of Pack, in the King's county, Ireland, and grandson of Arthur Collins, esq. author of the Peerage of England, &c. He was born the 3d of March, 1756, and received a liberal education, under the Rev. Mr. Marshall, Master of the Grammar School at Exeter, where his father resided. In 1770 he was appointed lieutenant in the Marines; and, in 1772, was with the late Admiral M'Bride, in the Southampton frigate, when the unfortunate Matilda, Queen of Denmark, was rescued from the dangers that awaited her by the energy of the British government, and conveyed to a place of safety in the king her brother's Hanoverian dominions. On that occasion he commanded the guard that received her Majesty, and had the honour of kissing her hand. In 1775, he was at the battle of Bunker's Hill; in which the first battalion of Marines, to which he belonged, so signally distinguished itself, having its commanding officer, the gallant Major Pitcairne, and a great many officers and men, killed in storming the redoubt, besides a very large proportion of wounded. In 1777, he was Adjutant of the Chatham Division; and, in 1782, Captain of Marines on board the Courageux, of 74 guns, commanded by the late Lord Mulgrave, and participated in the partial action that took place with the enemy's fleet, when Lord Howe relieved Gibraltar. Reduced to half-pay at the peace of 1782, he resided at Rochester, in Kent, (having previously married an American lady, who survives him, but without issue); and, on its being determined to found a colony, by sending convicts to Botany Bay, he was appointed Judge Advocate to the intended settlement, and in that capacity sailed with Governor Philip in May 1787 (who moreover appointed him his secretary), which situation he filled with the greatest credit to himself and advantage to the Colony, until his return to England in 1797. The History of the Settlement, which he soon after published, followed by a second volume, a work abounding with information, highly interesting, and written with the utmost simplicity, will be read and referred to as a book of authority, as long as the Colony exists whose name it bears. The appointment of Judge Advocate, however, proved eventually injurious to his real interests. While absent, he had been passed over when it came to his turn to be put on full pay; nor was he permitted to return to England to reclaim his rank in the corps: nor could he ever obtain any effectual redress, but was afterwards compelled to come in as junior captain of the corps, though with his proper rank in the army. The difference this made in regard to his promotion was, that he died a captain instead of a colonel-commandant, his rank in the army being merely brevet. He had then the mortification of finding that, after 10 years' distinguished service in the infancy of a colony, and to the sacrifice of every real comfort, his only reward had been the loss of many years' rank, a vital injury to an officer. A remark which his wounded feelings wrung from him at the close of the second volume of his History of the Settlement, appears to have awakened the sympathy of those in power; and he was, almost immediately after its publication, offered the government of the projected Settlement on Van Diemen's Land, which he accepted, and sailed once more for that quarter of the globe, where he founded his new colony; struggled with great difficulties, which he overcame; and, after remaining there eight years, was enjoying the flourishing state his exertions had produced, when he died suddenly, after a few days' confinement from a slight cold, on the 24th March, 1810. His person was remarkably handsome, and his manners extremely prepossessing; while, to a cultivated understanding, and an early fondness for the Belles Lettres, he joined the most cheerful and social disposition. How he was esteemed by the inhabitants of the Colony over which he presided, will appear from the following extract of a letter announcing his decease. By the death of Col. Collins "this Colony has sustained a loss it will take a number of years to get over. I have known and served with him from the first establishment of the Colony; and, when I speak the feelings of my heart on this melancholy occasion, I am sure that it is not my single voice, but that of every department whatsoever in the Settlement, who, with the most heartfelt regret, universally acknowledge him to have been the father and friend of all."

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Madeira, whither he went for the recovery of his health, H. Palmer Acland, esq. eldest son of John A. esq. of Fairfield, Somersetshire.

At Gibraltar, Mr. Mansel, eldest son of the

the Bishop of Bristol. This amiable young man was taken a prisoner at the age of 13, together with the brave and unfortunate Captain Wright, in the Vicenzo, and carried into France. After continuing there about five years, during which time he underwent much hardship and many cruelties, on account of the firmness of his determination, even at that tender age, not to give information which might affect his Captain, against whom the enemy was bitterly incensed on account of their suspecting him to have landed Pichegru, George, &c. on their coast, he finally succeeded in making his escape. But the sufferings which he endured from his long and repeated concealment in wet ditches, woods, and marshes, for upwards of three months, during the course of that escape, too visibly affected his constitution. His friends were often anxious with him for a change in his profession, but his attachment to it was unalterable; and, after staying with them for a few weeks only, he sailed as midshipman on board the Circe frigate, Captain Woolcombe, who has, in a letter from Gibraltar, announced his dissolution at the early age of nineteen.

REPORT OF DISEASES,

Under the Care of the late Senior Physician of the Finsbury Dispensary, from the 20th of December, 1810, to the 20th of January, 1811.

THE Reporter was a few days since consulted by letter from a remote part of the country, with regard to the expediency of a chirurgical operation in a very grievous instance of scrophulous disease. At a distance from the spot, and the case being of a nature partly surgical, it was of course only in a very qualified and conditional manner that he ventured to give his medical opinion. The circumstances and history of the complaint, however, were represented to be such, as led him to discourage the too hasty performance of the meditated operation. Scrophula being a disease of the constitution, is seldom to be remedied by the extraction or amputation of parts. The human frame rarely indeed suffers, unless when it is induced by external violence from any morbid affection that may strictly be regarded as *local*. The appearance of it may be superficial, or confined to a particular spot, but the real root is for the most part fixed in the interior, and is secretly ramified throughout the whole substance of the frame. For want of a due regard to this circumstance, limbs may be lost without life being preserved, or health in any degree amended by the deprivation.

A case of epilepsy, that has recently fallen under the Reporter's notice, was a considerable time before anticipated, in a certain degree, by feelings which not unfrequently occur in a person who is destined, at some future period, to be the subject of this affection Not merely an acquaintance with the actual symptoms of a disorder, but with the previous history also of the patient, are highly interesting and instructive: the latter knowledge is often as necessary to the prevention, as the former is to the cure, of a disease. It is of importance to know and to interpret rightly those signs which portend the approach of any formidable malady, that our fears may be aroused in time, and that we may seasonably oppose to the morbid tendency all the means of precaution and counteraction in our power. In complaints which fall under the denomination of nervous, this is more particularly incumbent. Upon minute enquiry of the patient alluded to, it appeared that several years before the complete formation of an epileptic paroxysm, she had been liable to a sleepiness, which was not removed by actual sleep, to a frequently recurring sense of intoxication, without having taken any inebriating draught or drug, to an almost habitual unsteadiness upon the feet, and sometimes to an actual staggering. She had been also remarkable for some months before her late, which was her first attack, of this complaint, for an incessant restlessness, and propensity to locomotion, a continual disposition to change her posture or her place. This mobility extended likewise to the mind, so that a permanent direction of it to one subject was an effort beyond her power. The attention was always fluttering on the wing. Not long before her epilepsy, she mentions having frequently experienced a variety of uncomfortable feelings, such as flashes of light before her eyes, head-ach, violent rushings as it seemed of blood towards the head, dizziness, dimness and confusion of vision, and a frequent sense of faintness approaching to syncope. She also states the having been subject to transient absenses of the intellectual faculty, which would seem to desert her for a few minutes, and then return in a manner that she could not account for. It is but seldom that we meet with a person whose previous life afforded so many admonitory hints of the specific danger which threatened her constitution; although perhaps it is for want of a scrutiny sufficiently strict that we do not ascertain, in every case of true epilepsy, the occurrence of most at least of these preliminary circumstances of awful presage.

J. REID.

Grenville-street, Brunswick-square,
Jan. 26, 1811.

MONTHLY

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

BRITISH TRADE AND MANUFACTURES.—Colonial produce, rum, sugar, coffee, and cotton, are very dull in the market for want of an opening to the continent. Sugars sell from 69s. to 80s. per cwt. Jamaica rum 6s. per gallon, coffee 160s. per cwt. and West India cotton wool from 17d. to 23d. per lb.

A large fleet sailed a few days ago from Portsmouth for the West Indies, few of the ships completely loaded. Their return with West India produce may be expected about *June* or July next, at which time we hope the market here may be more favourable than it is at present.

PORTUGAL.—The principal part of the produce of this country has already arrived here, and the wines are of very inferior quality, owing to the want of brandies to make them up, added to the present distracted state of the peasantry, who attended formerly the vineyards, but now engaged in the warfare of the country.

FRANCE.—Owing to the recent failures in *Paris*, *Bourdeaux*, &c. the little commerce enjoyed by this country is at a total stand, and a general want of confidence exists all over the continent, insomuch so, that bills of the most established banking-houses cannot be cashed or discounted without a premium of ½ to 1 per cent. on the transaction, exclusive of a very heavy discount.—The burning system of all *British manufactured goods* is carried on with the greatest avidity, and the spies and excisemen are the *only* people who benefit by this most unprecedented plan of Buonaparte's.

SPAIN.—The commerce of this country at present consist chiefly in their export of *sherry wine*, *fruit*, and a few articles, the produce of their settlements in South America, the latter of which now come direct to Great Britain.

ITALY.—All the produce and manufactures of this country come to Britain with such accumulated charges, that little or nothing is done between the two countries, except in the article of *raw silk*, of which large quantities have lately been imported, very far inferior in quality to what we have formerly known it to be, and at very exorbitant prices.

WEST INDIES.—The markets in this part of the world want a general supply of provisions, such as Irish beef, pork, and butter, for the supply of the plantations. However, very large quantities of all those necessaries have lately been shipped off from Cork, Dublin, and Waterford, and no doubt will get to a good market.

The returned West India bills from London and Liverpool, &c. have proved very injurious to the planters and factors there, being attended with a loss of upwards of 20 per cent. re-exchange, costs, &c. &c. We sincerely hope for a stop to this destructive trade between the two countries.

SOUTH AMERICA.—Hitherto the markets here have been glutted with all kinds of British *coarse* goods, which have been bartered with great disadvantage to our adventurers, and they now begin to find from experience, that no goods will sell to advantage here but of the very first quality. Irish linens, fit for shirtings, are in great demand, and yield a fair profit to the adventurer, as do all kinds of superfine printed calicoes, particularly of large showy patterns and of good bright colours. Metal pots, &c. well-chosen earthenware, and glass, meet a ready sale; and, in fine, nothing answers this market but goods of all kinds superior in their quality.

NORTH AMERICA.—The commerce with this country continues steady, and the export of flax-seed has given new life to linen manufacture in the north of Ireland, where linens have fallen in price from 15 to 20 per cent. in consequence of the large supplies of this useful article. The seed of *Boston*, now nearly equal to that of *Philadelphia*, brings the same price in the Irish market, and is bought up, on landing, for ready money. A continuance of this commerce we wish long uninterrupted, being equally beneficial to both countries.

We are concerned to observe, that the commercial failures continue to increase in number and consequence, in spite of the long and increased discount of the Bank of England.

The average Prices of Canal Property, Shares, &c. in January 1811, (to the 24th) at the office of Mr. SCOTT, New Bridge-street, and Messrs. WOLFE and Co. No. 9. Change Alley, Cornhill.—Trent and Mersey, or Grand Trunk Canal, 1260l.—Birmingham, 1040l.—Coventry, 855l.—Swansea, dividend 8l. per share.—Monmouthshire, 1291. with 2l. 10s. half year dividend.—Grand Junction, 260l.—Kennet and Avon, 42l. to 43l.—Rochdale, 52l. 10s. 55l.—West India Dock Stock, 161l.—London Dock, 120l. to 128l.

NATURALIST's

NATURALIST's MONTHLY REPORT.

DECEMBER.—*Dead winter month.*

Now joyless rains obscure
Drive through the mingling skies with vapour foul;
Dark on the mountain's brow and shake the woods.

DURING nearly the whole of the present month the weather has been as variable as I almost ever recollect it. On the 1st and 2d the wind was northerly, accompanied with a sharp frost. The 3d to the 6th it was westerly; north-west from the 7th to the 9th; south-west on the 10th; north-north-east on the 11th; westerly from the 12th to the 15th; north on the 16th and 17th; south-west and north-west on the 18th; easterly on the 19th; south-west and west on the 20th; westerly from the 21st to the 24th; north-west from the 25th to the 27th; northerly on the 28th and 29th, and north-east on the 30th and 31st.

We had strong gales from the south-west or north-west, on the 6th, 18th, 21st, 23d, 25th, and 27th, and hard gales on the 12th and 14th. The latter was a tremendous day.

There has been rain on sixteen days of this month, but on the 3d, 6th, 10th, 12th, 18th, 20th, and 22d, much more than on any of the others. A hard frost commenced in the night of the 28th, and continued till the end of the month. In the night of the 31st, there was a considerable fall of snow, the first we have had this year.

December 1. The season has hitherto been so mild, that several of the field flowers are yet in bloom. Among them I observe the Hedge Lychius, (*Lychius dioica*), Common fumitory, (*fumaria officinalis*), and gorse.

December 6. A great quantity of herrings were caught in the evening of this day; and to the westward of this neighbourhood, herrings have continued to be caught during the greater part of the month.

December 7. The weather was so warm that a large blue fly came in at the window of my sitting-room, and buzzed about the glass in the same manner as the flies do in summer.

No pilchards have hitherto this year emigrated, so far eastward, as to our shores.

December 13. Ewes have yeaned some days ago, and lambs are now, in several places, to be seen in the fields.

December 16. So warm does the weather still continue, that a snake was this day seen out of its hole; and in the evening I observed black beetles of various species, (*scarabæus stercorarius*, &c.) flying about in every direction.

December 17. Spiders appear upon their webs, and seem to be unaffected by the lateness of the season. The black, long-legged insects, which run about upon the surface of the water, and are usually denominated by the common people water-spiders, (*cimex lacustris* and *stagnorum* of Linnæus), continue to be seen.

December 21. Bats are still to be seen flitting about in the evenings. The following plants are in flower:—sweet-scented violet, wall-flower, mezereon, and hepatica.

December 25 and 27. Snipes have in a great measure left the marshes, and are found in the dry lands. In the evening of each of these days there was much lightning.

December 31. No wild fowl, except a very few ducks and geese, have yet visited us. The variable weather has no doubt been the cause of this. A tolerably severe frost, with the wind from the Eastward, are the usual prognostics of the arrival of these birds.

Hampshire.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

The appearance of the wheat still continues sickly on that side, which, uncovered by the snow, remained exposed to the action of the northerly and easterly winds during the late frost; and the difference in hue and healthy countenance, between this, and that part covered and protected, is very striking. The changes, however, of wheat in the grass, so continual throughout every season, are of very little consequence; the present unfavourable aspect will be readily improved by good weather. Bean planting, the immediate object of employment, is rather backward in general; but the lands work well, having received considerable benefit from the frost. All the various operations of husbandry proper to the season, are going forward without impediment, and almost universally, with degrees of improvement, and support from ample funds, peculiar and highly creditable to the present times. The practice of drilling, or sowing corn in rows, in order to facilitate the extirpation of weeds, is

said to have declined in some particular districts, but to be increasing yearly, as a general practice.

The stock of turnips and cattle food at present, very sufficient and good, remaining unhurt by the frost. The stock of cattle itself, very great, and markets going on in the general routine. Store pigs, although in considerable plenty, very dear; much pork expected to be made. Great demand from Ireland for breeding stock of this description. The *fiorin* grass, the uses of which have lately been discovered by Dr. Richardson, of Clonfecle, in Ireland, under experimental culture in various parts of England, Scotland, and Wales, and great hopes entertained of its utility. The wheat markets have been for some time at a stand, but to expect them cheaper, seems out of all probability, since the crop has at last turned out considerably below an average one; and the increasing demand, both for home consumption, and that of our armies and allies abroad, will be fully equal to our power of supply, however considerable may be the imports.

Smithfield. Beef, 5s. to 6s.—Mutton, 5s. 6d.—Veal, 6s. 8d. to 8s. 8d.—House-lamb, 7s. to 10s.—Pork, 5s. 4d. to 7s. 8d.—Bacon, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 6d.—Irish bacon, 6s. 8d.—Fat, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.—Skins, 25s. to 40s.

Middlesex, Jan. 23.

MONTHLY BOTANICAL REPORT.

THE Botanical Magazine for last month contains,

Aloë *Radula* of Jacquin, the *attenuata* of Haworth. Of the smaller aloës, which are better suited to the size of the work, Mr. Edwards has given some excellent specimens of his superior skill as an artist. Indeed we have seldom witnessed any thing superior, even in the splendid botanical productions of the Paris press.

Aloë *saponaria* β. *latifolia*: one of the old varieties of *perfoliata*; a very large species, but of which a good idea is given by the insertion of a diminished outline, representing the habit of the whole plant. Mr. Ker has in this, as in all the tribe, taken great pains to elucidate the confused synonimy. He informs us that the smaller variety of this (α) *minor*, is the *umbellata* of Decandolle, excluding all his synonyms, which belong to A. *picta*; and is also the *picta* (β) *minor*, of the new edition of the Hortus Kewensis, as far as regards the synonym of the late edition; but that those quoted from Linnæus and Dillenius belong to A. *picta*. Although this species has been called American aloe, and Carolina aloe, it is not a native of America, but of the Cape.

Taonus *Eliphantipes*, a female plant of the Cape Bryony, from Mr. Knight's collection in the King's-road, Chelsea. A male plant flowered in 1783, in the Kew-garden, from which M. L'Heritier had a drawing taken for his Sertum Anglicum; the engraving, however, though quoted in books, was never published; nor is there any figure of it that we know of extant. To those who have never seen this very singular plant, Mr. Edwards's outline sketch behind the flowering stem will not be easily understood. It represents the curious rootstock, which rises above the surface of the ground, and somewhat resembles a hemispherical section of the trunk, or rather of a warty excrescence, of some old tree. In this apparently lifeless state, it sometimes remains many months, now and then putting forth climbing stems, bearing alternate cordate leaves, with here and there branches of flowers in the axils of their footstalks, much in the same manner as the common black bryony. It is this shapeless, massive rootstock that has occasioned its being called, by the inhabitants of the Cape, the Elephant's-foot.

Hermannia *tamifolia*; a new species, which is probably lost to our gardens, as the drawing was taken in Mr. Curtis's time, and, except an imperfect specimen in the Banksian Herbarium, Dr. Sims has not been able to find any thing respecting its existence.

Hermannia *flammea*, a beautiful little shrub from Mr. Knight's collection. Although we are presented with a good drawing of this plant, with flowers fully expanded, yet, as it is rarely seen in this state, we could have wished that some of the flowers at least had been represented in their very remarkably tight-twisted state, in which they look almost as if the tips had been rounded off with a pair of scissars. Mr. Andrews, in his Botanist's Repository, though his figure is otherwise very indifferent, has seized this peculiarity. The nocturnal fragrance of the flowers adds to the value of this plant.

Astragalus *sinicus*. It seems remarkable that this pretty little annual should never have been before figured, though it has been at times in our gardens for forty years past.

Tropœolum *peregrinum*. This is at present a scarce, and considered as a tender plant; but being a native of the same country as the common tropœolum *majus*, there seems no reason why it should not become as hardy as that which is now almost naturalized to our clime: for Miller says, that this last will sow itself, and come up spontaneous the following summer, in favourable situations. There are several species of this

this singular genus recorded in the Flora Peruviana, and it is not improbable, that distinct plants have been confounded under the name of *T. peregrinum*; Dr. Sims doubts if Feuillée's plant, cited as a synonym of this by all preceding writers, be the same. However this may be, there is no doubt respecting Jacquin's plant, well figured in his Hortus Schoenbrunensis.

The ENGLISH FLORA, for last month, offers to our notice,

Rubus *saxatilis*, a native of high mountains in the northern part of the island. The specimen from which the drawing was taken was gathered by Mr. Borrex, at Roslin, famous for its antique chapel, and delicious strawberries.

Brassica *campestris*. Dr. Smith remarks, that great uncertainty has existed among British authors, even from the time of Ray, respecting this plant. Hudson's *campestris* is a mere yellow variety of orientalis. According to Mr. Edw. Forster, this is the common wild navew, growing abundantly by the sides of rivers, marsh ditches, &c.; and that the B. *Napus* of English Flora, is the rape, or cole-seed, so commonly cultivated.

Hieracium *prenanthoides*. Brought from Scotland many years ago by Mr. Dixon, and has been ever since in Mr. E. Forster's garden, from whence the drawing was made. Dr. Smith observes that, in the Flora Britannica, he had confounded this plant with *denticulatum*. There continues to be great difficulty in settling the species of this genus. Dr. Smith believes, from the dried specimens he has received from Mr. G. Don, that the Scottish species are not yet all determined, but that the greatest attention to living plants can alone enable him to reduce them to order. When that is accomplished, he possesses ample materials for settling their synonyms.

Carex *Micheliana*, introduced into Dr. Smith's Flora Britannica, he is now convinced is only a variety of *recurva*, as which he first received it from Dr. Beattie, of Aberdeen. The name of *Micheliana* being therefore superfluous, as Dr. Smith himself allows, ought not surely to have been suffered to stand as the title of this mere variety of *recurva*.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of December 1810, *to the 24th of January* 1811, *inclusive, Four Miles N.N.W. of St. Paul's.*

Barometer.

Highest, 30·10. Dec. 30 and 31. Wind N.E.
Lowest, 28·70. Dec. 25, —— S.W.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 51 hundredths of an inch. { In the morning of the second inst. the thermometer stood at 29·87, and at the same hour on the third, it was no higher than 29·36.

Thermometer.

Highest, 57° Dec. 27. Wind S.W.
Lowest, 19° Jan. 10. —— N. E.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 23°. { On the 10th of Jan. the mercury was, as is seen above, at 19°, but on the 11th it was at no time lower than 42°.

THE quantity of rain fallen this month is but small; it will be noticed in the next Report. It has rained six or seven days, but there was only a small quantity fell at a time.

The average height of the thermometer, for the whole month, is only 31°; it will be in the recollection of all, that though at the commencement of our month, viz. the 25th ult. the weather was remarkably mild; yet, for about a fortnight from the 29th, it was very severe, during which a good deal of snow fell. There have been some very thick fogs, and much dark and dull weather; nevertheless, the number of brilliant days has been nine. The wind has chiefly been in the northerly quarters, and some days it has blown very violently.

Our correspondent from the Isle of Wight, has kindly transmitted to us the result of his observations, taken during the months of October, November, and December; by which it appears that the

Average heat for Oct. was 50° nearly.
---------- Nov. — 44°
---------- Dec. — 42°

Quantity of rain that fell in the month of Oct. equal 5·125
---------- Nov. —— 10·400 } inches in depth.
---------- Dec. —— 4·500

20·025

By this it will appear, that in the island, as well as in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, those were very rainy months; in the whole quantity being rather more than 20 inches in depth.

Highgate, Jan. 25, 1811.

PRICES OF STOCKS, *from the 1st of* JANUARY, 1811, *to the 25th of* JANUARY, *both inclusive.*

1811.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduc.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 per Ct. Consols.	Navy 5 per Ct.	Long Ann.	Imper. 3 per Ct.	Imper. Ann.	Irish 5 per Ct.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Exchequ. Bills.	Omnium.	Consols for Acco.	Lottery Tickets
Jan. 1.	——	——	Holiday.	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——
2.	242	63⅝	——	81⅞	——	17 9/16	——	6 1/16	——	——	20 P	——	65¾	——	6 P.	5/8 Dis.	67¼	——
3.	242	63⅝	——	82⅛	——	17 1/16	——	——	96½	——	23 P.	——	——	——	7 P.	1¼ Dis.	67⅜	——
4.	241¾	66½	——	82⅛	——	17⅛	64⅝	——	——	——	25 P.	——	——	——	7 P.	1⅜ Dis	67⅜	——
5.	241¾	66½	——	82⅛	——	17 1/16	——	——	——	——	24 P.	——	——	——	6 P.	1⅜ Dis.	67½	——
7.	——	66⅝	66 65⅞	82⅜	98¼	17¼	——	——	——	——	24 P.	——	——	——	6 P.	——	67½	——
8.	241	66⅝	65⅞ 66⅛	82⅜	98¼	17¼	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	3 P.	1⅛ Dis.	67⅝	——
9.	241	66⅝	65⅞ 66⅛	82⅜	98¼	17⅜	——	——	——	——	26 P.	71⅛	——	——	12 P.	1⅛ Dis.	67⅝	——
10.	240½	66⅝	66⅛ ⅛	82⅜	98¼	17 3/16	——	——	——	——	27 P.	——	——	——	12 P.	1⅛ Dis.	67⅝	¾
11.	241	66¾	66 66⅛	82⅜	98⅛	17 5/16	——	——	——	——	27 P.	——	——	——	13 P.	1⅛ Dis.	67⅝	——
12.	241	66⅛	66⅛ 66	82⅜	98⅛	17 3/16	——	——	——	——	26 P.	——	——	65¾	14 P.	1⅛ Dis.	67½	——
14.	240¾	66⅛	65⅞ 66	82⅜	98½	17 3/16	——	——	——	——	28 P.	——	——	——	13 P.	1⅛ Dis.	67⅝	½
15.	241¼	66⅛	66⅜ 66	82⅜	98⅝	17⅛	——	——	——	177¾	28 P.	——	66½	65⅞	12 P.	1⅝ Dis.	67⅜	——
16.	241	66¼	66 66⅛	83⅛	98¼	17⅛	——	——	——	177¾	26 P.	——	66½	——	12 P.	1⅜ Dis.	67⅛	⅜
17.	241	67	66¼ ¼	83⅜	99	17⅞	——	——	——	178	27 P.	——	——	——	13 P.	1⅛ Dis.	66⅝	¾
18.	——	——	Holiday.	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——
19.	241	67½	66⅜ ⅝	83⅝	99¼	18	——	——	——	——	23 P.	——	66¾	——	12 P.	3/8 Dis.	66⅝	⅜
21.	241½	66⅞	66 66⅝	83⅜	99	17 15/16	——	——	——	——	28 P.	——	66½	——	8 P.	1⅛ Dis.	66⅝	5/16
22.	241½	66⅞	65⅞ 66⅛	83⅛	99	17⅞	——	6⅛	96¾	177¾	27 P.	71	66½	65⅞	8 P.	——	66¼	⅜
23.	242	66⅝	66 66⅛	83⅜	99¼	17⅝	——	6⅛	——	78	26 P.	71⅛	——	——	7 P.	1⅜ Dis.	66⅜	5/16
24.	241¾	66⅜	65⅞ ⅝	83¼	99	17 13/16	——	——	——	178	25 P.	——	——	65⅝	5 P.	1⅛ Dis.	66⅛	¼
25.	——	——	Holiday.	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——

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THE
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 210.] MARCH 1, 1811. [2 of Vol. 31.

As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the Curiosity of those who read either for Amusement or Instruction.—JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AFTER repeated essays by various ingenious men in different parts of Europe within thirty years, to navigate boats or vessels by the power of steam-engines, all of which had failed to that degree which left little hope that the object would be attained; Mr. Robert Fulton, a native of Philadelphia, and well known in France and England, has been the fortunate philosopher who has established steam-boats with complete success in his native country. His first boat, 150 feet in length, 18 feet wide, was built in 1807 on the Hudson river, to carry passengers between the cities of New York and Albany, a distance of 160 miles; which boat, to the astonishment of the inhabitants of those cities, performed the voyage in 30 hours. A few voyages, and the certainty of her arrival at given places within a given time, soon established public confidence in this new mode of conveyance, and drew the passengers from the stages and common sloops into the steam-boat, which proving lucrative to Mr. Fulton, he, in 1809, started a second and improved boat, called *the Car of Neptune*.

I made a voyage on my way from Canada to New York in this vessel, which is fitted up in a style, and conducted with a degree of order, that surpasses any mode of travelling yet invented: however violent the wind, there is no rolling or tossing, no cause of sickness from the agitation of waves; the car moves on majestically, ever on an even keel.

She was then on her seventy-third trip for the season, and she was expected to make eighty trips before the ice closed the river. In which case, this vessel will have run 12,800 miles in one year by the power of steam; or the two boats equal 25,600 miles. A boat of this kind has been established on lake Champlain; one is contemplated from Montreal to Quebec; a line, consisting of two boats, is in full operation from New York to Philadelphia; and they are now forming a line from Philadelphia to Baltimore: when completed, a traveller may go from Baltimore to Montreal, near eight hundred miles, in steam-boats, with only about one hundred and fifty miles of land-carriage.

Companies are forming I learn to build boats on the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, for the transport of passengers and merchandize from New Orleans to Pittsburgh, a distance of two thousand miles: thus one fortunate invention gives a facility of transport and intercourse to an immense district of country, opens new resources to industry, and gives real strength to a nation. The advantages of these boats, in an agricultural and commercial point of view, are incalculable; and, in case of war, their magnitude and certainty are of great importance for transporting troops without fatigue. No country is better watered than the United States, nor is there any country that we know of so favourable to the extensive practice of this invention. As a work of art, your scientific readers will take pleasure in the success of Mr. Fulton's steam-boats: as a nation, we may fairly calculate that every improvement which promotes American industry, and multiplies their means of exchanging the products of their soil for our manufactures, is a real benefit to us. This gentleman has therefore, perhaps, done more for us than many of our countrymen who have added millions to our national debt, and for this species of talent have their monuments erected in marble. If useful talents were honoured, like those devoted to destructive pursuits, genius would seek for honour in the useful arts: but an Arkwright, a Boulton, or a Watt, whose genius have added millions annually to the nation's wealth, will not for ages have the honours of a Pitt, who added millions annually to our taxes, and forced France to become an armed nation, whose strength seems to crush the world. I have on this sub-

limé subject of genius, and its useful application, been led into these reflections, because in no country are useful talents appreciated equal to their worth, unless it be in America.

W. R. Wilson.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WHEN our ancient monarchs began to grant privileges to corporate bodies, they provided for their continuance by means which at once indicated their respect for popular rights, and their knowledge of a principle which they knew was essential to the well-being of such institutions.

The charters of John, and of our illustrious Edwards and Henries, were all so many charters of popular freedom; and even under the arbitrary domination of the Tudors, the people were empowered by all the royal charters to fill up vacancies in the corporations created by those sovereigns.

It was a refinement of the Stuarts to destroy the old charters and grant new ones, which named a corporation for the time being, and empowered the members to fill up vacancies in their body. Patriotism had, however, little connexion with the policy of that family; the consequences therefore of their measures were regarded as matters of inferior consideration, provided, like the policy of the late Mr. Pitt, the evil of the moment was parried. Existing circumstances are always the measure of conduct, when the ruling powers are not possessed either of sufficient magnanimity or wisdom to combine the removal of present difficulties with the permanent advantage of society.

The late Mr. Bakewell made a great physiological discovery, when he ascertained that all animals degenerate in activity and intellect, if their breed be not crossed; and if they continue to breed *in* and *in*, for many generations, without the mixture of other families. By means of this principle he enlarged the carcase, and varied the shape, of sheep, oxen, swine, and working horses; and owing to their inactivity, his breeds fattened sooner than all other breeds. Doubtless, the same principle extends to the human race; and has been productive of analogous effects in the history of man, particularly in separate lines of royalty, nobility, priesthood, casts, and tribes of people; and the historian may avail himself of it in accounting for many phænomena in the destiny of nations.

A similar effect, but exasperated in degree, arises from the arrangement and constitution of a close corporation, or of any society which fills up its vacancies by close election. The causes differ, but the effects are the same; the stupidity of a Bakewell breed, without mixture, for eight or ten generations, is far surpassed by the want of intelligence in the members of any close corporation which has filled up its own vacancies for an equal number of generations. It would be invidious to name particular bodies, but every man's own observation will supply him with examples of the justness of these conclusions.

The physical cause is not easily to be traced, although the effect is somewhat analogous to that which arises from continuing the same crops on the soil; and I have heard even of a recent discovery, by which it appears that successive generations of seed-wheat on the same soil increase the bulk of the grain, perhaps, however, without adding to its vital energies. The moral cause may, however, be traced with arithmetical precision, and it will appear not to be difficult to ascertain the ratio and degree in which Stupidity increases in close corporations during any given number of generations.

If we suppose that twenty-four persons were named as the first members of any corporation by the charter of a venal court, it is not very probable that they would consist of persons of superior intellect, intelligence, and independance. For the sake of argument, however, I shall grant that they possessed the average of intellect, because the inferences will hold then in regard to many self-constituted societies, which, at the time of their origin, contained an unquestionable average of public intellect.

Let us then attend to the natural progress of such a body. In a short time one of the members dies, and his vacancy is to be filled up by the other twenty-three. They look about for a successor—not among bold and spirited members of the community—not among those who have dared to oppose the measures of the corporation, and who therefore have evinced independant minds, and superior energies—but they look for him among a docile and tractable class of citizens, who have been in the practice of complimenting the wisdom of the corporate body, and who have acquired a habit of cringing, flattering,

ing, and fawning, to its members. Such persons in corporate bodies are called good sort of men; and from this class accordingly the vacancy is filled. In due time other vacancies happen, and they are filled in like manner by tools and sycophants of the existing corporation; till, at length, by the strides of mortality, the whole have been renewed.

Now, I would ask any reader, what proportion of intellect he thinks has survived the first-named corporation? Before the whole were dead, the new race of tools would have acquired a nominal ascendancy, and those chosen after that ascendancy began to preponderate, would, necessarily, be the tools of the first race of tools. Hence, in the first renewal, a double degeneration would have taken place in regard to half the corporate body; and a single degeneration in regard to the other half, even if the whole of the first corporation died before any of the new members.

Taking the lowest standard of human intelligence, say among the Hottentots, or Samoiedes, at 1; we may take the standard of good uncultivated intellect at 2; the educated intellect of polished society at 3; and the superior intellect of polished society, at 4. It is not unreasonable perhaps to say, that the intelligence of Newton, Locke, Garrick, Priestley, Johnson, Burke, Horsley, Paine, and Porteus, was four times greater than the Hottentot intellect, and a third greater than the average of civilized man. I assume then, that the intelligence of a close corporation, in their origin, may be taken at the average of 3; and that a generation of its members may be considered as 25 years.

It is not easy to render moral considerations the object of a nominal calculus, but it is evident, that the successive intellect of close corporations must be measured by a diminishing series; and the principle being established, I am not anxious to raise the ratio too high. As matter of conviction, founded on my own observation, I should consider every succeeding generation fell short full one-half of that which went before it. But conceding something to accidental causes, I conclude I shall be considered by no one as taking the rate of reduction as too rapid, when I estimate it at a fourth on each renewal. Of course, at the lowest, they cannot well sink to the Hottentot level, the progression will consequently lie in a gradation between 3, the average of the first set of members, and 1, the measure of the Hottentot intellect. The descending series will therefore be,

		years.
3	for the intellect of the first set -	25
$2\frac{1}{2}$	for - ditto of - second set -	50
$2\frac{1}{4}$	nearly for ditto of - third set -	75
$1\frac{7}{8}$	- ditto of - fourth set -	100
$1\frac{5}{8}$	- ditto of - fifth set -	125
$1\frac{1}{2}$	- ditto of - sixth set -	150
$1\frac{3}{8}$	- ditto of - seventh set	175
$1\frac{1}{4}$	- ditto of - eighth set -	200

which, in 200 years, ascertains the intellect of any close corporation to be only one-fourth of the difference between the Hottentot intellect and that of the first body corporate; or it appears to be only one-fourth of the Hottentot intellect above the Hottentot intellect.

With reference to the mass of society, this ratio will be correct only with regard to bodies in which no intellectual test is required before admission; but in such, in relation to the first set, the ratio will be universal. The most learned body, after two hundred years, will possess but one-fourth of the intellectual energy of its first set of members, and be only of one-fourth of the consequence and utility to society that it would have possessed, had its vacancies been filled up by external, instead of internal, election.

This then is a mathematical, though at the same time a very melancholy, truth. It demonstrates and reduces to the unerring evidence of figures, the measure of an evil felt and deplored by every one. It is not the creature of chimeras like the calculations of Messrs. Malthus and Colquhoun, but is founded on a self-evident proposition, and it comes home to every man's business and bosom. It teaches a great practical truth, that close corporations and societies, kept up by close election or restrictive ballot, are constituted on a principle incompatible with their own glory, with the wise objects of every institution, and with the welfare of those who are subject to their influence.

It teaches us, that the true principle of regeneration is from without; that, like the blood itself, all bodies politic require to be regenerated by new supplies and new energies; and that without renovation they lose their vigour and elasticity. The principle applies equally to all self-constituted societies, clubs, commercial companies and committees, as it does to corporations created by charter. Those who are truly wise, will enact new constitutions for societies which they desire to see flourish and perpetuated; and the people of England should petition the

government

government to throw open all close political corporations as useless to the state, generally disgraceful to those who belong to them, and pernicious to those whom they govern. COMMON SENSE.

January 1, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE utility of good roads and navigable canals has long been demonstrated by experience. Their encouragement will always appear the proper object of legislative sanction and of public support. The advantages resulting from an extended and connected system of inland navigation are incalculable. By affording an easier and cheaper conveyance to produce of every kind, to merchandize of every description, than can possibly be afforded by any other means, canals promote the interests of agriculture and commerce with the greatest advantage: by facilitating the intercourse between the various and remote parts of a country, they advance the arts of civilization, they promote national unanimity, multiply the means of human existence, and, whilst thus dispensing benefit on every hand to every class of the community in every district with which they are connected, they contribute by these means, in the most essential manner, to national security. The importance of inland navigation seems to have been understood by the most flourishing nations of antiquity; and, in modern times, canals were formed in various parts of the continent of Europe before their appearance in this country. Though England has, during many centuries past, maintained an elevated rank in the scale of nations, and has long been celebrated as a great maritime and commercial state, yet the practice of inland navigation in this country was not reduced to a system until about the middle of the last century; a circumstance which naturally excites some degree of reflection or surprise.

Rude and uncultivated nations always fear innovation; and, in nations governed by despotism and oppression, or laws by which foreign intercourse is prohibited, and commercial enterprise discouraged, mercantile speculation will want its proper object. In such a state, the public mind, instead of being an active productive principle, fertile in expedients and resources, must, as far as respects the amelioration of human life, be without energy or motive; and, as a necessary consequence of such a state of things, will contract, in that respect, the inertness of indifference, obstructing every change which may happen to disturb existing habits or confirmed prejudices. For,

"There Misery sits and eats her lazy root,
There man is proud to dog his brother brute;
In sloth the genius of the land decays,
Lost in his own, reverts to former days."

The progress of civilization is slow even under the best governments; for, unfortunately for the interests of humanity, there have appeared in all ages certain individuals who are ready to oppose with the most ridiculous and unjustifiable pretexts, every scheme for promoting the general good. These are persons whose narrow and illiberal views of self-interest will allow them to encourage no project which does not hold out to them some obvious and exclusive advantage. History exhibits a perpetual contest between arbitrary, ignorant, and ambitious, men, and the advocates of the public. To the preponderance of the one of these over the other may often be justly ascribed the progress and decline of nations.

Property being a relative term denoting the quantum of individual influence or power, selfish and arbitrary men regard with inveterate jealousy every attempt to improve the property of others. Confounding possession with right, a man of this description who happens to possess some advantage (no matter by what means he obtained possession), and who delights in domineering over others, will oppose with all his means every thing which tends to lessen his influence, by promoting the advantage or improving the circumstances of others. The truth of this remark is confirmed by daily observation and daily experience, even in this country. In soliciting the patronage of such an individual to some plan for benefiting the public, it would be quite useless to approach him with any arguments to prove its merit or to demonstrate its expediency, unless he were at the same time convinced that it would not benefit his neighbour more than himself. To argue that such plan, if adopted, would be highly beneficial to his neighbour, and that it could not fail of being advantageous to himself in a certain, but in a less, degree; to argue in this way to such a man, would be high treason to his

feelings:—such a thing must be resisted with all his might. Referring to the early part of the last century, an eminent writer has observed as follows: "Some of the counties in the neighbourhood of London petitioned the parliament against the extension of turnpike-roads into the remoter counties. Those remoter counties, they pretended, would be able to sell their grass and corn cheaper in the London-market than themselves, and would thereby reduce their rents and ruin their cultivation." (See Rees's Cyclopædia.) It is difficult to pourtray the feelings which arise on meeting with a fact like this upon record, or to attempt to describe the character of these petitioners without placing them at once in a low scale of human beings; but, with respect to the merit and absolute necessity of these proposed roads, it is not easy to conceive a better argument in their support than that which visibly arises from what was so ridiculously stated, in this instance, as the grounds upon which they were opposed. From the circumstances of the case it becomes evident, that these petitioners possessed the advantage of such roads as enabled them to carry their produce to market; that they possessed this advantage exclusively to the prejudice and injury of others; that, availing themselves of this advantage, they had unreasonably raised their rents and price of produce, which they now said would be reduced if the proposed roads were opened.—It would be a bad compliment to the understanding of the reader to enter into any thing like a grave argument, to prove the ridiculousness of such reasoning. The mind naturally turns from it ungratified.

The more enlightened principles of political economy soon became better and more generally understood. Improvements continued to be made in the public roads, and new ones were every where formed. The apprehensions even of these petitioning monopolists were proved to be delusive: none of the imaginary evils which had haunted their minds appeared. Their rents and cultivation continued to advance. The country was greatly benefited, the circumstances of the people were greatly improved. Wheel-carriages were every where introduced, and the cruel system of pack-horse-carriage was gradually left off. The public roads were kept in better repair, the country increased in wealth and power, and every thing went on prosperously. The superior advantages of inland navigation were however in this country, as yet, unknown. At length, about 1755, the late Duke of Bridgewater conceived the idea of a canal from his coal-mines in Worsley to Manchester, and in a few years his scheme was carried into execution. This brings us to a new æra in the history of this country. The spirit of honourable speculation which had long been on the alert, suddenly appeared in full activity. In a few years, canals and public roads were forming in every part of the kingdom. Under these favourable auspices, the interests of agriculture and commerce continued to advance with a progress beyond former example. The last fifty-five years have produced a series of interesting events: to this kingdom they form a period of great trial: more than thirty years of this time, this country has been engaged in prosecuting the most expensive and destructive wars, with a prodigious waste of blood and treasure. The industry, fortitude, and exertions, of the people, seemed to rise above all their difficulties: Great Britain apparently increased in wealth and in power; her commerce rapidly advanced to a pitch of prosperity unequalled and unrivalled. During this eventful period, besides the improving of public works, of harbours, estuaries, navigable rivers, tideways, &c. and the forming of new works for public accommodation, on the most extensive scale, upwards of one hundred navigable canals and rail-ways were completed in the United Kingdom, constituting an extensive and connecting system of three thousand miles of inland navigation.

The eagerness with which plans for forming canals are now embraced, after past experience, is the best proof of their merit, whether considered with respect to public advantage, or individual remuneration. They have invariably had the effect of reducing the price of the necessaries of life. On the opening of a canal in some districts, the price of coal has declined more than 60 per cent.; and the carriage of produce and other freight has, in numerous instances, been reduced in a still greater proportion.

In the present age, the great public benefit derived from inland navigation, is unquestioned; yet, by introducing a line of canal into a country which, from time immemorial has been subject to a fixed and settled order of things, the population of which will be so distributed, being the effect of time and experience, as

as to be equally apportioned in every part according to the actual productiveness of the soil, or, in other words, in proportion to the local means of subsistence; by introducing a line of canal into such a country partially, the natural equilibrium of circumstances which time and experience had previously fixed, will be thereby destroyed; those districts immediately adjacent to the canal will become more benefited by it than others; the land in those districts connected with the canal will rise in value; but this benefit will not reach, in an equal degree, to those districts at a distance. The extension, therefore, of inland navigation into every part of a country, manifestly becomes an object of the highest national importance. Every department, every district, every class, of the community, would thereby be infinitely benefited: industry would every where receive a new stimulus; the face of the country would be changed for the better. By giving a maximum of advantage to every part, it would cause agriculture every where to flourish, and vast tracts of land, otherwise unproductive, would be cultivated. The tendency of inland navigation is to produce these effects.

Every real friend of his country will hear with pleasure that plans are now actively on foot for the opening of new navigable canals in various parts of the country; and, it appears, that a considerable share of the public attention, in this part of the country in particular, is engaged in the design of a canal, which is proposed to pass through the county of Derby, so rich in ores and valuable minerals. Detraction, however, is busy. A set of individuals, acting from motives which require no interpretation, endeavour to throw discredit upon these speculations. Unlike their predecessors, the petitioning monopolists before-mentioned, these individuals employ the meanest artifices to accomplish their purposes. Without the frankness of the former, but inheriting all their avarice, folly, and ignorance, they endeavour to conceal the whole under the mask of hypocrisy; a method peculiar to themselves. They tell the public, that schemes are on foot for forming new canals, docks, bridges, &c. but that these schemes are "visionary," and the public are warned of the consequences of embarking in them. The promoters of them are described as "men with their hands full of money," and "who are ready to embark in any scheme that offers, however visionary;" and, after thus describing the liberal and public-spirited adventurers of the day, these alarmists endeavour to throw a stigma upon their designs. Paragraphs for this purpose have been industriously foisted into the public prints in various ways, and it has been with regret observed, that an article of this description appeared in that excellent and widely-circulated work, the Monthly Magazine, (see page 579 of the last volume.) The article here referred to is, in fact, but an extract from others, or from the prototype of others which have appeared in various public papers. The authors, however, in their eagerness to impose upon the public, have inadvertently drawn aside the veil which was to have concealed their designs. It begins thus: "A scheme has been projected for making a canal over the High Peak," (observe, over the High Peak:) "to open a nearer and more expeditious channel of conveyance between the metropolis, Manchester, and Liverpool:" (the public will be glad to hear this, yet this is not its only object, but it would not suit their purposes to mention any other:) "in the course of which canal there are four miles and a half of tunnel through limestone rocks:" (Reader, be not surprised; but the truth is, that none of the tunneling proposed will have to pass through an inch of limestone rock). After noticing some disadvantage which, they say, the proposed line will experience in lockage, when compared with the existing line to London, (for it is still inconvenient for them to inform the public that it embraces any other object,) they proceed again in the like strain. "The adventurers seem not to have considered that there is already a canal communication between the several places before-mentioned, and that, in point of distance, it will be shorter than theirs."—What? how is this? Is the existing line the shorter? We were just now told that the projected one, that the new line, was to be nearer and more expeditious. They would do the public a service by explaining this. But this is not all: they say, that if upon the proposed line the tolls are high, "then but few goods will pass, since the existing canals take only a moderate toll, and would of course take less rather than lose the trade." What shifting! what artifice! "A few grains of honesty" would have saved them all this trouble. "Alas! they have them not!" What moderation

too!

too! It is not enough to tell the public that these schemes are "visionary," and to describe the adventurers as "men with their hands full of money, and ready to embark in any scheme that offers, however visionary;" that, in this instance, the existing line is shorter to London than the proposed one will be; that there will be four miles and a half of tunneling through "limestone rocks," (although they know well, that not an inch of the tunneling will have to pass through limestone.) This is not sufficient; after having done all they could in the way of misrepresentation, they find it necessary to resort to the last act of despair! They must threaten too! They must hold out the threat that existing canals will lower their tonnage! What? Have they really begun to contemplate the possibility of being reduced to such an alternative? This, no doubt, will make some impression upon the public. After this, these insidious warners of the public cannot fail of being perfectly understood.

To those who are able to appreciate its resources, and the advantages of its situation, few counties in the kingdom will appear so promising for the supplying of a thoroughfare line of canal with ample trade as the county of Derby. A practicable, and even favourable, line has been discovered; and, by inspection of the map, and the various navigable and other communications which it may ultimately lead to, the advantages likely to result from it, will be evident to every one. It would benefit this part of the country infinitely, but its benefits would also be felt in remote parts. Intersecting an extensive mining district, and opening a direct and immediate communication forty miles nearer than by the existing line between the maritime, the extensive agricultural and commercial counties on the east and west, few canals have held out equal prospects of ultimate remuneration.

Are they the friends of their country who oppose these plans for improving its resources? They seem not to have considered that mercantile capital is, in fact, no national wealth, until it has been realised in improving the resources of the country; nor do they seem to have considered the irreparable mischief which may follow, if their endeavours to throw impediments in the way of these schemes succeed. If capitalists be prevented from laying out their money in this country in such speculations as promise the fairest advantages, can it be expected that any surplus capital will remain in it. A celebrated writer on this subject proceeds thus: "The capital that is acquired to any country by commerce, or manufactures, is all a very precarious and uncertain possession, till it has been secured and realised in the cultivation and improvement of its lands. A merchant is not necessarily the citizen of any particular country. It is in a great measure indifferent to him in what place he carries on his trade, and a very trifling disgust will make him remove his capital; and, together with it, all the industry which it supports, from one country to another. No vestige now remains of the great wealth said to have been possessed by the greater part of the Hanse Towns, except in the obscure histories of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries."*

Surely no intelligence could be more gratifying to the well-wisher of his country than to hear that capitalists are now embarking in schemes for improving its resources. We see annual grants of the public money, (the produce of the taxes) to make canals, roads, &c. in the Highlands of Scotland, for the avowed purpose of creating labour there, as a means of keeping the people from emigrating. The present is the proper time and season for opening works of this kind, in every part of the kingdom. At the present extraordinary crisis, while commerce is interrupted, and trade is reduced and embarrassed, thousands of labouring and industrious people thrown out of employ, and thus bereft of the means of supporting themselves, are sinking in almost every part of the kingdom under the heart-rending necessity of parochial relief. It will cheer, it will gladden, the heart of every good man to hear, that, to save the labouring class from the evils which are collecting over them, individuals, with ample means, actuated by the most honourable sentiments, the love of their country, are now engaging in plans for affording the industrious poor the means of honourable subsistence, by opening canals, &c. in various parts of the kingdom: thus, realising to the country, in the only possible way, and to the labouring class in a peculiar manner, the reward of their former industry.

Stockport, AMICUS PATRIÆ.
Jan. 23, 1811.

* Wealth of Nations.

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For the Monthly Magazine.

CRITICAL REMARKS *on* SHAKESPEARE.

MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.
Act I. Scene 1.

———My gracious duke,
This man hath witched the bosom of my child;
Thou, thou, Lysander, thou hast given her rhimes.

BY *rhimes*, seem to be meant some kind of metrical charms, and not merely love-verses, which Lysander is afterwards charged with singing by moonlight at Hermia's window. So Rosalind, in As You Like It, Act iii. Scene 6. "I was never so be-rhimed since Pythagoras's time, when I was an Irish rat, which I hardly remember."

The human mortals want their winter here,
&c. *Act II. Scene* 2.

"Shakespeare, without question, wrote," says Dr. Warburton, "winter heryed," that is, praised or celebrated. The word is to be found in Spenser's Calendar. Sir Thomas Hanmer, with far superior judgment, proposes to read "winter cheer." And Dr. Johnson, yet more happily, "wonted year;" though he still thinks Titania's account confused and inconsequential; and, therefore, in imitation of Scaliger's experiment upon the Gallus of Virgil, he ventures upon a transposition of the lines, containing, it must be allowed, much display of ingenuity. There is, however, no occasion for carrying critical temerity so far. Titania enumerates the various calamities with which the earth was afflicted, in consequence of the quarrel subsisting between her and Oberon; and apparently closes the account with observing, that "the human mortals want their wonted year." She immediately adds, not by way of consequence, but as resuming the subject:

"No night is now with hymn or carol blest,
Therefore the Moon, the governess of floods,
Pale in her anger washes all the air,
And through this distemperature we see
The seasons alter," &c.

That is, we are perpetually disturbed with thy brawls; therefore, our hymns and carols are neglected: therefore, the moon, the governess of floods, is offended: therefore, no longer adored, and pale in her anger, she washes all the air: therefore, the seasons alter, &c. Here is surely a regular series of deductions. Dr. J. supposes the devotion of the human, not of the fairy, race, to suffer interruption; and his construction is, "Men find no winter; therefore, they sing no hymns; therefore, the moon, provoked by this omission, alters the seasons;"—that is, the alteration of the seasons produces the alteration of the seasons. This is clearly erroneous.

"The honey-bags steal from the humble bees,
And for wax-tapers crop their waxen thighs,
And light them at the fiery glow-worm's eyes." *Act III. Scene* 1.

"I know not," says Dr. Johnson, "how Shakespeare, who commonly derived his knowledge of nature from his own observation, happened to place the glow-worm's light in his eyes, which is only in his tail." But is it not evident that Shakespeare purposely sacrificed, in this instance, physical accuracy of description to poetical effect? Who would advise, or could approve of, any alteration?

And what poor duty cannot do,
Noble respect takes it in might, not merit.
Act V. Scene 1.

The meaning is, that a generous mind takes the laborious effort, or endeavour, to please in lieu of merit. Dr. Johnson proposes to read, "takes not in might but merit." This is plausible, but it is not Shakespearian phraseology.

This drama exhibits an extraordinary mixture of humour and invention, of poetry and pathos, of negligence and absurdity. We may conjecture, from the title of Midsummer Night's Dream, bestowed upon it by the author, that Shakespeare himself was not insensible of its wild and fantastical complexion. Yet it contains scenes of distinguished excellence, and many passages which the inspiration of the highest genius only could dictate.

MERCHANT OF VENICE.
Act IV. Scene 1.

———For Affections,
Masters of passion, sway it to the mood
Of what it likes or loaths.

This passage has been deemed very difficult, and it has given rise to numerous alterations and conjectures. Mr. Malone's is the last and best. He understands, by affection, the disposition of the mind; and, by passion, corporal sensation: that is, the inclinations of the mind govern the acts of the body. A similar distinction prevails in a passage in All's Well that Ends Well.

———Come, come, disclose
The state of your affections; for your passions
Have to the full appeached."

Make

It seems extraordinary that the character of Shylock should ever have been regarded as allied to comedy. Yet we know, that, before Macklin appeared, it was represented, or rather mis-represented, by Hippesley, the Shuter of his time, in a style of merriment. And very recently, Mr. Cooke, who is an excellent comedian, but whose powers in tragedy are very limited, has attempted to introduce something of comic effect into his performance of this character, which cannot be approved by those who remember the deeply-tragic colouring of Macklin.

Look how the floor of heaven
Is thick enlayed with pattens of bright gold;
There's not the smallest orb which thou behold'st,
But in his motion like an angel sings,
Still quiring to the young-eyed cherubims:
Such harmony is in immortal souls;
But whilst this muddy vesture of decay
Doth grossly close it in, we cannot hear it.
Act V. Scene 1.

Dr. Warburton changes, erroneously beyond a doubt, *souls* to *sounds*. Dr. Johnson rightly explains the passage, by interpreting harmony to be the power of perceiving harmony; as music in the soul is the quality of being moved with concord of sweet sounds. But he alters, without necessity, and by a deviation from the true meaning, "immortal souls" to "the immortal soul." The purport of the passage is, "Such power of deriving bliss from harmony resides in the immortal souls of men, as well as in angels and cherubims; but we cannot exercise it in the present inferior state of existence.

AS YOU LIKE IT.—*Act II. Scene* 7.

——And then the Justice
In fair round belly with good capon lin'd,
With eyes severe and beard of formal cut,
Full of wise saws and modern instances,
And so he plays his part.

Dr. Warburton observes, that Shakespeare uses *modern* in the double sense, that the Greeks used καινος both for *recens* and *absurdus*. But *modern* is not used by Shakespeare either for *recens* or *absurdus*, but for slight or trivial; as in this very play, Act iv. Scene 1: "And betray themselves to every modern censure." So in King John, "And scorns a modern invocation." And in All's Well that Ends Well. "Her insult coming with her modern grace;" and in Macbeth (to quote no further examples,) "Where violent sorrow seems a modern ecstacy." The meaning is, That the justice has collected a great number of common-place maxims, which he is forward and eager to apply to every slight and trivial occasion.

Blow, blow, thou winter wind;
Thou art not so unkind
As man's ingratitude;
Thy tooth is not so keen,
Because thou art not seen,
Altho' thy breath be rude. *Ib. Ib.*

Various attempts have been made to correct the fifth line of this stanza, but with very ill success. Dr. Warburton would fain persuade us to read, "thou art not sheen;" that is, shining or smiling. Sir Thomas Hanmer, by a dangerous and unwarrantable license, changes the whole line to "thou causest not that teen." Dr. Farmer proposes, "because the heart's not seen." And Mr. Musgrave, "because thou art fore-seen." After all, perhaps, the only alteration necessary may be *teen* for *seen*, and the sense will then be, "Because, though thou art pain, thou art not sorrow; though thou art a sharp and bitter evil, still thou art a natural and not a mental one."

——Will you sterner be
Than he that dies and lives by bloody drops?
Act III. Scene 5.

After several learned notes on this passage, and proposals of amendment, we have a common-sense explanation of it in three lines by Mr. Tollet, viz. "He who lives and dies by bloody drops, continues to the end of life in the office of an executioner." So, Act v. Scene 2, of this play, we read,
"Here will I live and die a shepherd."

Many will swoon when they do look on blood,
There is more in it—cousin!—Ganimede!
Act IV. Scene 3.

"Celia, in her first fright," says Dr. Johnson, "forgets Rosalind's character and disguise, and calls out, Cousin! Then recollects herself, and says, Ganimede!" And, in her fright too, it may be remarked, she is very near blabbing the secret of Rosalind's love for Orlando. "There is more in it." These are genuine touches of nature.

This is a very interesting and beautiful comedy. The pastoral and forest scenery, connected with the Fable, gives it a wild and romantic air. The characters are natural, and delineated with skill and felicity. That of the melancholy Jaques, is altogether original, and exhibits exquisite

quisite touches of Shakespeare's creative pencil.

TAMING OF THE SHREW.

Dr. Farmer has, without any external proof, and in contradiction to the strongest internal evidence, pronounced Shakespeare's property in this excellent drama to be extremely disputable. The truth is, that a play under the same name, and founded upon the same story, had appeared, A.D. 1607; and it cannot be denied that this play was closely imitated by Shakespeare, in respect both to character and incident. But the general composition of the old play is very mean, and the dialogue was almost entirely new-written by the great poet. Who can doubt that the following passages, amongst many others, are the genuine production of Shakespeare's magic pen:

O Tranio, while idly I stood looking on,
I found the effect of love in idleness;
I burn, I pine, I perish, Tranio;
O! yes, I saw sweet beauty in her face:—
Tranio, I saw her coral lips to move,
And with her breath she did perfume the air;
Sacred and sweet was all I saw in her.
Act I. Scene 1.

It is the mind that makes the body rich;
And as the sun breaks thro' the darkest clouds,
So honour peereth in the meanest habit;
What is the jay more precious than the lark;
Because his feathers are more beautiful?
Act IV. Scene 4.

The principal merit of this play, however, does not consist in the poetry, but in the freedom and vigour with which it is throughout embued and animated. All the parts of the induction are exquisitely humorous. There is a passage in the old play, of such superior excellence, that we cannot hesitate to ascribe it to Shakespeare, to whose revisal, as theatrical manager, it was not improbably submitted previous to its appearance on the stage.

Fair lovely lady, bright and crystalline,
Beauteous and stately as the eye-trained bird,
As glorious as the morning wash'd with dew!
Within whose eyes she takes her dawning beams,
And golden summer sleeps upon thy cheeks!

WINTER'S TALE.

This play is strangely supposed by some of the commentators to be surreptitious; but Dr. Warburton truly pronounces it "to be throughout written in the very spirit of Shakespeare," who in this simple and pleasing drama, "warbles his native wood-notes wild," in a strain which no other writer could ever successfully emulate. The conduct of the fable is indeed extravagant; but the inspiration of genius pervades the whole, and incongruity and impropriety vanish before it. The story of this play is taken from a novel written by R. Green, entitled, The pleasant History of Dorastus and Fawnia; but the parts of Antigonus, Paulina, and Autolycus, are, as Mr. Steevens informs us, of Shakespeare's own invention. It has been very justly remarked by Mr. Horace Walpole, that the characters of Leontes and Hermione bear an allusion to those of Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn. The subject could not be treated on the stage without a veil, and the poet has discovered great address in his mode of managing it. The task was by no means easy to vindicate the innocence of the queen, without making the character of the king too odious; and it must be acknowledged, that Leontes, rash, credulous, and passionate, as he is, exhibits much too favorable a portrait of the merciless tyrant he is supposed to represent.

——You may ride us,
With one soft touch a thousand furlongs, ere
With spur we heap an acre, but to the goal.
Act I. Scene 2.

"That is," says Dr. Warburton, "good usage will win us to any thing; but with ill we stop short even there where both our interest and inclination would otherwise have carried us." This is indeed assigning that sense to the words which suits the general tenor of the passage; but how the words themselves will admit of such a construction, the learned commentator has not attempted to explain. "But to the goal" must mean, except to the goal; which is directly contrary to the conclusion we are led to expect. The true reading seems to be "be it to the goal;" that is, with ill usage we make no exertions, though we should be within reach of the goal.

——What were more holy
Than to rejoice the former queen is well?
What holier than, for royalty's repair,
For present comfort, and for future good,
To bless the bed of majesty again,
With a sweet fellow to it?
Act V. Scene 1.

DR

Dr. Warburton changes the structure of the second line in the following manner: "than to rejoice the former queen? This will." And Dr. Johnson so far countenances this strange alteration, as to say, "it is plausible, and such as we may wish the author had chosen." "What, (says Dion,) were more holy in the present state of things, than, instead of repining to rejoice that the former queen is released from her troubles? Instead of wishing her sainted spirit again to possess her corpse," as it is subsequently expressed, what can be holier than, for royalty's repair, to fill up the vacancy in the bed of majesty with a partner worthy of it. When the sense is so plain, why indulge this propensity to innovation or amendment?

For the Monthly Magazine.

VOCABULARY *of* MALAY WORDS, *as spoken on the* WEST COAST *of* SUMATRA.

ONE	Sattoo
Two	Doo-o
Three	Teego
Four	Ampat
Five	Leemo
Six	Anam
Seven	Toojoo
Eight	Salapan
Nine	Sambilan
Ten	Sapaloo
Twenty	Doo-o Poolo
Hundred	Saratoos
Man (Homo)	Orang
Man (Vir)	Lakee
Woman	Perampooan
Father	Bapa
Mother	Ma
Brother	Soodaro
Son	Ana, lakee lakee
Daughter	Ana, Perampooan
Friend	Sobat
Enemy	Moosoo
King	Raja
Head	Kapalo
Hair	Ramboot
Eyes	Mato
Ear	Telinggo
Nose	Hedong
Teeth	Geegee
Belly	Proot
Hand	Tang-an
Foot	Kakee
Blood	Dara
Day	Aree Seeang
Night	Malam
Sun	Matoaree
Moon	Boolan
Stars	Bintang
Wind	Ang-in
Rain	Oojan
Lightning	Keelat
Thunder	Gooroo
Smoke	Asap
Fire	Apee
Water	Ayer
Earth or Land	Tana
Sea	Laout
Surf	Oombang
Island	Poolore
Point of Land	Oojongtana
Sea Shore	Daray Pantyes
Sand	Paseer
Mud	Looloo
River	Soong-ey
Lake	Danore
Rock	Batoo Corang
Stone	Baloo
Mountain	Goonong
Hill	Bookit
Country	Negree
Woods	Reemboo
Wood	Kayoo
Tree	Poon Batang
Fruit	Booa
Flower	Boong-o
Rice	Bras
Plantains	Peesang
Cocoa-nuts	Kalapo
Yams or Potatoes	Oobee
Bird	Boorong
Fowl	Ayam
Fish	Eekan
Turtle	Katong
Cow	Sapee
Hog	Babee
Egg	Teloor
Salt	Geram
Iron	Bessee
Copper	Tambago
Lead	Teemah
Gold	Mas
Silver	Pêra
Beads	Manae, manee
Cloth	Kaeen
Knife	Peesore
Hatchet	Kapah
Nails	Pakoo
Garment or Coat	Bajoo
Mat	Teekar
House	Roomah
Debt	Ootang
Hole	Loobany
Net	Pookal
Ship	Kapal
Boat	Beedoo; Sampax
Mast	Teeang
Sail	Layer
Rope	Talee
Anchor	Saou
Oar or Paddle	Dayong
Song	Pantoon
Story	Khabar
All	Samonia
White	Pootee
Black or dark blue	E'tam

Red

Red	Mêra
Green	Eejon
Blue	Beeroo
Yellow	Kooning
Dead	Matee
Good, Well	Baye (Bye)
Bad	Beeroo
Wicked	Jahat
Handsome	Bajoos
Angry	Goosar
Young	Moodo
Old	Too-o
Fat	Guppo
Lean	Kooroos
Hungry	Lapar
Dry	Aous
Sick	Sakee
Well	Baye or Bye
Warm, Hot	Panay
Cold	Ding-in
Full	Punnco
Empty	Hosong
True	Binar
False	Bohong
Drunk	Mahoo
Great	Gadang, Besar
Small	Kecheel
High	Tinggee
Low	Rendah
Deep	Dalam
Near	Dekee
Far off	Saore
Within	Dedalam
Without	Deloear
Above	Deatas
Below	Debaoua
Soft	Lamboot-Loona
Hark	Kras-Tagar
Light	Trang
Dark	Kalam
Light	Ring-an
Heavy	Brat
Dear	Mahal
Cheap	Moora
Ripe	Masa
Raw	Manta
More	Lagee
Less	Korang
Mine	Ambo poonia
Yowis	Kamoo-poonia
Lost	Lelang
Found	Dappay
Many	Banjah
A little	Sedikit
Afraid	Takoot
Bold	Berance
Done, finished	Abis
Scarce	Larang
Arrived	Sampi
Leaky	Bochore-Teres
Long	Panjang
Short	Penday
Lazy	Malas
Slow	Lambay
Quick	Lakas
Sweet	Manees
Sour	Asam
Bitter	Pacet

For the Monthly Magazine.

FRAGMENT *of a* TOUR *in* SILESIA *by* BERNARDIN DE SAINT-PIERRE.

ON my return from Russia to France, I found myself in company with a number of travellers of various nations, in the post-coach which travels between Riga and Breslaw. We were seated two and two upon wooden benches, with our trunks at our feet, and the open sky above our heads. The vehicle travelled night and day, thus exposing us to all the inclemencies of the weather; and, to add to our misfortunes, the inns on the route could supply us with no refreshments, except black bread, malt spirits, and coffee. Such is the manner of travelling in Russia, Prussia, Poland, and most of the countries in the north of Europe; and after having thus traversed several immense forests of fir and birch trees, and passed over extensive plains without number, we entered among the huge mountains covered to their tops with beech and oak trees, which separate Poland from Silesia.

Although my travelling companions understood French, a language now-a-days universal in Europe, they spoke very little. One morning at day-break, we found ourselves on a hill in the neighbourhood of a castle built in a most delightful situation. A number of streams meandered through long avenues of linden trees, and formed at the bottom several small islands, planted with orchards in the midst of luxuriant meadows. Lower down, as far as the eye could reach, we perceived the rich plains of Silesia, covered with excellent crops, villages, and pleasure-houses. These plains were watered by the Oder, which in its windings resembled a rich girdle of azure and silver.

"Oh, what a charming view!" exclaimed an Italian painter who was going to Dresden; "it reminds me of the Milanese." An astronomer of the academy of Berlin replied: "Here are delightful plains, we might here trace a long base, and these steeples would make a fine series of triangles." An Austrian baron, smiling disdainfully, then addressed the geometrician, "You must know, this estate is the noblest in all Germany; all these steeples you see, are dependant upon it." "That being the case,"

case," replied a Swiss merchant, "the inhabitants must all be slaves. Upon my soul, it is a poor country!" A Prussian Hussar officer, who was coolly smoaking his pipe, took it gravely from his mouth, and said, with a firm voice, "No person is so great as the king of Prussia. He delivered Silesia from the yoke of Austria and her nobles. I remember, when I was encamped here four years ago. What fine fields for fighting! I would establish my magazine in the castle, and my artillery on the terraces—I would line the river with my infantry, put my cavalry at the wings; and with thirty thousand men I would defy all the forces of the empire. Long live Frederick!" Scarcely had he resumed his pipe, when a Russian officer took up the conversation. "I would not," said he, "live in a country which, like Silesia, is open to all armies. Our Cossacks ravaged it last war; and, had it not been for the regulars who prevented them, they would not have left a cottage standing. It is worse at present. The peasants may complain against their lords for this. The citizens have even greater privileges in their municipality. I like the environs of Moscow much better." A young student of Leipsic thus answered the two officers: "Gentlemen, how can you speak of war in so charming a place? Give me leave to tell you, that the very name of Silesia comes from Campi Elisei, the Elysian Fields. It would be better to exclaim with Virgil, "O Lycoris, hic tecum consumerer ævo! —O, Lycoris! here with you could I calmly wait for my dissolution." As these words were pronounced with warmth, a pretty little milliner from Paris, whom the ennui of the journey had lulled to sleep, awoke, and, at the sight of so charming a prospect, exclaimed in her turn: "Ah, what a delicious country! it wants nothing but Frenchmen!" "What do you sigh for?" said she to a young Jewish rabbi, who was sitting by her side. "Do you see, said the Jewish doctor, "that mountain there with its lofty peak; it resembles Mount Sinai." All the company here burst into laughter; but an old Protestant clergyman from Erfurt, in Saxony, contracting his brows, said angrily: "Silesia is a cursed country, because the truth is banished from it. It is under the yoke of popery. You will see at the entrance of Breslaw the palace of the ancient dukes of Silesia, which is now inhabited by a college of Jesuits, who have been drawn from every other part of Europe." A fat Dutch merchant, purveyor to the Prussian army in the last war, replied, "How can you call a country cursed which is covered with so many blessings? The king of Prussia did well to conquer Silesia; it is the brightest jewel in his crown. I should prefer a rood of ground here to a thousand acres in the Mark of Brandenburgh."

Disputing in this manner, we arrived at Breslaw, and alighted at a very good inn. While waiting for dinner, the conversation turned upon the owner of the castle we had just passed. The Saxon clergyman assured us he was a miscreant, who commanded the Prussian artillery at the siege of Dresden; that he had destroyed with his poisoned bombs that unfortunate city, part of which was still in ruins, and that he had acquired his estates by contributions raised in Saxony. "You are mistaken," replied the baron, "he got them by his marriage with an Austrian countess, who made a bad match of it. His wife has most reason to complain. None of his children can enter into any of the noble orders of Germany, because their father was only a soldier of fortune." "What you say," replied the Prussian Hussar, "does him honour, and he would be amply rewarded now in Prussia, if he had not left the king's service at the peace. He is an officer that cannot shew himself any more." The landlord, who was spreading the cloth on the table, said: "Gentlemen, I see you are unacquainted with the officer of whom you are speaking; he is a man loved and revered by all the world: there is not a beggar in all his domains. Although a catholic, he relieves poor travellers, let them be of whatever country or religion they may. If they are Saxons, he lodges and feeds them for three days, as a compensation for the injury he was obliged to do them during the war. He is adored by his wife and children." "You ought to know," said the Protestant clergyman to the landlord, "that there is neither charity nor virtue in his communion. All he does is pure hypocrisy, like the virtues of pagans and papists." We had amongst us some catholics, who would have raised a terrible dispute when the landlord took his place at the top of the table, according to the custom of Germany. A profound silence reigned during dinner; and every one ate and drank like a traveller,

veller: we fared sumptuously; peaches, grapes, and melons, were served up as a dessert. The landlord desired his wife to bring (between dinner and tea) some bottles of Champagne wine, with which, he said, he would regale the company, in honour of the owner of the castle, to whom he was under particular obligations. The bottles were then brought, and putting them before the French milliner, he begged her to do the honours. Joy beamed in every countenance, and the conversation became sprightly. My countrywoman presented the landlord with the first glass of his wine, saying, that she had been as well treated by him as in the best inn at Paris, and that she never knew a Frenchman who surpassed him in gallantry. The Russian officer now admitted that there was more fruit at Breslaw than at Moscow. He compared Silesia to Livonia for fertility; and he added, that the liberty of the peasant made a country be better cultivated, and their lords happier. The astronomer observed, that Moscow was very nearly in the same latitude as Breslaw; and consequently susceptible of the same productions. The Hussar officer remarked: "In truth I find, that the lord of the castle, whose estate we have just passed, did well to quit the service. After all, our Great Frederic, after having fought gloriously in the war, passed part of his time in gardening, &c. cultivating with his own hands the melons at Sanssouci." All the company were of the Hussar's opinion. Even the Saxon clergyman said, that Silesia was a fine and good province: that it was a pity it was in a state of error, but he doubted not but that liberty of conscience being established in all the states of the king of Prussia, the inhabitants, and, without doubt, the master of the castle, would soon return to the truth, and embrace the confession of Augsburg. "For," added he, "God never allows a good action to go without its reward, and it is one which we cannot praise too much in a military man who has done mischief to any country in the time of war, to endeavour to benefit it during peace." The landlord then proposed to drink the health of this brave officer, which was done amidst shouts of applause.

No person refused to drink with the fair milliner except the young Jewish rabbi. He dined by himself upon his own provisions in a corner of the room, according to the custom of the Jews when travelling. He rose, and presented to the lady a great leather bowl, who filled it to the brim, which he drank at one draught. "Come," said she, "what are you thinking about, doctor—the country which produces such good wine? Is it not as good as the Land of Promise?" "Without doubt," replied he, with a smiling air, "all wine must be good when poured out by such fair hands." "Do you not wish," said she, "that your Messiah were born in France, in order that he might there assemble his tributaries from all parts of the world. "May it please God!" replied the Israelite; "but he must previously make the conquest of Europe, where we are at present so miserable. Our Messiah must be another Cyrus, who will force the different nations of the earth to live in peace with each other, and with the whole human race." "God grant it!" exclaimed most of the company.

I admired this variety of opinions among people who disputed so violently before they sat down to dinner, and agreed so cordially before they rose from it. I concluded, that man is wicked in adversity, (for it is surely a misfortune to many people to have an hungry stomach:) and that he is virtuous in prosperity; for when he has made a good dinner, he is at peace with all the world, like Rousseau's savage.

I drew another more important inference, which was this: that all these opinions, which had for the most part shaken all mine by turns, proceeded merely from the different educations of my travelling companions; and I had no doubt that every man would return to his own way of thinking when by himself.

Wishing to strengthen my judgment upon the various subjects of conversation, I addressed myself to a neighbour who had kept continued silence; and one who I perceived to be of a placid temper. "What do you think (said I) of Silesia, and the lord of the castle?" "Silesia," replied he, "is a very fine country, because it produces fruit in abundance; and the lord of the castle is an excellent man, because he relieves the distressed. As to the manner of judging of it, this differs in each individual according to his religion, nation, condition, temper, sex, age, the season of the year, even the hour of the day; and, finally, the education, which gives the first and last bias to our judgment; but when we refer every thing to the virtues of the human race, we decide correctly. It is by the general and grand

reason of the universe, if we may be allowed the expression, that we ought to regulate our own individual reasons, as we regulate our watches by the sun."

Ever since I witnessed this conversation, I have endeavoured to judge of every thing like a philosopher. I found also, that it was the same with our globe and its inhabitants as it was with respect to Silesia; every man forms his ideas according to his education. Astronomers can see nothing in this world except a globe like a Dutch cheese, which revolves round the sun, according to some Newtonians; military men see nothing except fields of battle, and promotions; the nobles think of nothing but seignorial domains and vassals; the clergy dream of nothing but mitres and benefices; merchants look for commerce and money only; painters see nothing but landscapes; and epicures flatter themselves with prospects of terrestrial paradises. But the philosopher considers this world with respect to its relations with the wants of men; and he regards mankind themselves with respect to the wants they have among each other.

For the Monthly Magazine.

REMARKS *on the* TOWNLEY STATUES, *in the* BRITISH MUSEUM. *By the Rev.* THOMAS DUDLEY FOSBROOKE, M. A. F. A. S.

(*Fourth Room.*)

NO. 1. *A bust of Trajan, with the breast naked.* The tip of the nose is restored. Busts of Trajan are not uncommon. There are two colossal, and crowned with oak, at the Capitol and Palace Farnese. At the palace of Cardinal della Valle is another, thought to have been the head belonging to the statue on the column. The Villa Albani has a third colossal head. At the French Museum are two busts, one of which was brought from the above villa. The statue of the Villa Maffei, which represents Trajan seated, draped *en philosophe*, with a foot and antique shoe, had been removed from thence to the Museum Pio-Clementinum, but is now in the French Museum. Winckelmann quotes Homer and Anacreon for the beauty of the breast in men, ascribed by the former to Neptune and Agamemnon. It consists, says W. in the fine *degagement* of its elevation.

No. 2. *A bronze Hercules, carrying away the apples from the garden of the Hesperides.*

No. 3. *A prop of a table.*

No. 4. *A head of Apollo, of very early Greek work.* I think, from the hair, that it is Etruscan. The very early Greek style is only known from some Etruscan works and gems; for whether there are *any marbles*, is doubted by Winckelmann, (Art. ii. 17 ed. Amstel.) and De Piles, &c. have made perpetual errors upon this subject.

No. 5. *A statue of Thalia, found at Ostia, in the baths of Claudius.* The folds of the drapery are exceedingly fine.

No. 6. *A head of Decebalus.* This is probably a very rare and valuable bust of the Dacian king.

No. 7. *A bronze Apollo.*

No. 8. *The prop of a table in porphyry, representing the head and leg of a Panther.* Winckelmann determines *statues* of this marble to be the works of Greek artists, under the Ptolemies, or made under the emperors; but the Romans thought little of porphyry, as Pliny shows, when the statues were introduced from Egypt, in the time of Claudius. The panther was a symbol of Bacchus, also of Pan.

No. 9. *A colossal head of Marcus Aurelius, represented as Pontifex Maximus, in his sacrificing robes.* There is much majesty in the forehead. His busts are very common. The toga of the *Pontifex Maximus* differed from that of the other priests, and his cap was like that of the Flamen Dialis, the spike or apex excepted; but the term *sacrificing robes* is vague, when it is known that he wore his *consecration* dress, laid by for that purpose at the *Taurobolia*, *Criobolia*, or *Ægo-bolia*. This consecration-dress was, in the words of Maillot, (*Costum.* i. 266.) "son bonnet, son habit pontifical, et sa robe ceinte et troussée."

No. 10. *A bust of Lucius Verus, covered with the imperial paludamentum.* There are many busts of Verus, but some are copies; two out of the three are such at the Villa Borghese, where is also a colossal bust, &c. The French Museum has three busts, and there are many others elsewhere.

No. 11. *Bacchus and Ampelus.*

No. 12. *A head of the young Hercules.* This is very fine.

No. 13. *A head of Juno.*

No. 14. *A statue of Diana, draped, and running.* I do not like these Dianas: the drapery has an awkward, stiff, and unpleasing, form. It turns off too abruptly at the height of the knee. It would be better to float more gracefully from the waist.

No. 14, *is a bust of Hadrian, with the*

the breast naked. His busts are very common.

(*Fifth Room.*)

This room contains monumental inscriptions, urns, &c. of course. I shall not proceed through it *seriatim.* The earthen *olkæ*, for inferior people, were of two kinds: *cinerariæ*, for the ashes; *ossariæ*, for the bones. Two of these urns have the story of Echellus. It is singular how favourite a subject this is of Etruscan sarcophagi; besides two here, Buonarotti has published two others from the Vatican and Villa Albani. N. 24. of Echettes; on the cover a recumbent female figure; and N. 34. the Combat of Eteocles, &c. both occur in Montfaucon, (*Suppl. v. 5. b. 6. c. i. 2.*) as Etruscan monuments; and a recumbent figure appears upon all the six sarcophagi there given.

Upon another Etruscan urn, besides the Combat of Eteocles and Polynices, are Furies. It was their office to purify the souls of mortals at the instant of leaving the body. Hence they frequently occur upon tombs. See *Stat. Theb. l. 8. Gori Mus. Etrusc. tab.* 175. The specimen of Mosaic pavement is not rich. It has the Guilloche, as usual, but no central figure, and the dies are irregular.

(*Sixth Room.*)

No. 1. *Profile of a Greek Philosopher in a medallion.* C. Caylus (ii. 133.) notes from Pliny, how particular the Romans were in having portraits of philosophers accurate resemblances. Antiquaries are agreed in calling *philosophers*, statues or busts which have only a cloak with a tunic, and the breast entirely uncovered. In both the philosophers here, the head is inclined; but that is by no means any characteristic. It occurs indeed in a Plato published by Fulv. Ursinus, and in the Herculanean collection, (*Bronzi*, i. *p.* 103.) and the pretended Florentine Demosthenes, perhaps in one or two other instances, but it is not general.

No. 2. *Achilles among the daughters of Lycomedes, upon a sarcophagus.* The incidents in the life of Achilles, are very common subjects in the gems of Stosch, and the Monumenti Inediti of Winckelmann. The beauty of Achilles, so celebrated among the Greeks, is united upon the marbles to that fierce and disdainful air which Homer ascribes to him: but this bas-relief, as well as No. 4 to 8, all parts of *sarcophagi*, are of inferior work, being probably made ready for sale, and the subjects trite.

No. 3, *is the medallion of an inclined Head*, as No. 1.

No. 9, representing captive Amazons, has a coincidence to that of a similar profile in every one of the Amazons. Modern artists should note, that all Amazons elsewhere, as well as here, are always alike, and have a serious look mixed with grief and pain. The eyebrows are indicated by an *arrete vive?* As this practice was chiefly in use in the ancient style of sculpture, it may be conjectured, that the Amazon of Etesilaus, which won the prize against Polycletus and Phidias, was the model of all the others. (*Enc. des Antiq. v. Amazones.*

No. 10. *Bacchus with a Thyrsus, his right arm over the shoulder of a Faun.* In *Maffei, La Chausse, Boissard*, and *Montfaucon*, are Bacchus's in this attitude. Bacchus here has buskins, as in La Chausse, &c.

No. 11. *An elderly man reading a manuscript roll; before him stands a Muse, holding a mask.* This is a dramatic author. Count Caylus (*Rec. ii. pl. 8. n. 5.*) has published a figure holding a mask, which from thence he takes to be a comic author. In a painting of Herculanum, is a woman turning her back upon a tragic poet; she is kneeling opposite a tragic mask upon a pedestal. Liceti (*Gem. Antiq. c.* 118.) thinks that a mask denotes a dramatic writer, in speaking of a head ascribed to Virgil, which has also a mask, thought by Gronovius and Gori (*Mus. Flor. Gem. i. pl. 43. n. 7.*) to allude to the manes, from the description of the infernal regions in the Eneid. This mask has no beard.

No. 12. *A Bacchanalian procession.* We see here Silenus and the ass. An elephant is introduced. It was particularly consecrated to Bacchus, and sometimes accompanies the mysteries of that god, to shew his voyage and conquests in the Indies. (*Beg. Thes. Brandenb. i.* 260.)

No. 13. *Paris and Helen.* In the famous gem possessed by M. Chretien Dehn, of Rome, the two heads of Paris and Helen are remarkably fine.

No. 14. *Genii and Armour.*

No.

No. 15. *A Head of Jupiter.* The nose is restored.

No. 16. *A terminal Statue of a Youth, who is represented with the attributes of Mercury!* This is a strange denomination of Alcibiades. A Greek observed of a handsome young man, that Mercuries ought to be made after his likeness, and not after that of Alcibiades. (*Aristenætus l.* i. *ep.* 11.) Arnobius (*l.* 6.) assures us, upon the testimony of Clemens Alexandrinus, that the statuaries of Athens gave to Mercury the features of Alcibiades. Hence portraits of this famous friend of Socrates have been taken from Mercuries. Assuredly, however, the Pio-Clementine Alcibiades, a bust with the name, (*tom.* vi. *pl.* 31.), is a very different face from that of a Mercury, but that is a figure in age.

No 17. *A votive Altar, sacred to Apollo.* It has the raven for symbol. Probably it should be denominated, sacred to Apollo *Pataræus.* See the *coins.* The raven has an oracular application. See *Stat. Theb.* iii. 506.

No. 18. *Apollo Musagetes.* This term was given to Apollo, from the frequent representation of him accompanied by the Muses.

No. 19. *A Greek Inscription.*

No. 20. *A Diana Triformis.* The figure has a modern key, and the head turreted. Some marbles are known of Diana tergimina, or triformis. Count Caylus (*t.* 5. *pl.* lxv. *and* 6. *pl.* xiv.) has engraved two; but, he observes, care must be taken not to confound these representations of Diana with those of the Parcæ and Furies, which are equally composed of three figures, but with quite different attributes. The key occurs in one of the *Dianæ triformes* of La Chausse.

No. 21. *An Altar of Roman work, ornamented with Egyptian figures.*

No. 22. *A head of an Amazon.*

No. 23. *A funeral Monument of Xanthippus, who is represented sitting in a chair, and holding a human foot in his right hand.* The foot was sacred to Pluto. The foot, or sole of the foot, upon sepulchral stones, has been thought to imply vows, made by persons who have been cured of a disorder in the feet, but they more probably imply thanks made by travellers for a successful journey or voyage. See *Stosch, Cl.* 4. *n.* 207. *La Chausse, n.* 32. All the inscriptions are addressed to Isis, Serapis, and Celeste-Urania, a Carthaginian deity; which denote voyages made by the Romans in countries where these deities were worshipped, and vows formed for the happy success of these voyages. The marble is said to be a *funeral* monument, but certainly has every aspect of an *ex voto.*

No. 24. *A Satyr.*

No. 25. *A Roman Altar, on which various Egyptian figures are represented.* These imitations commenced with Hadrian, and almost all have been found at his villa at Tivoli. The eyes of these imitations are, according to the Greek system, *très-enfoncés*, in numerous instances, and are not *a fleur de tête*, as in nature. *Winckelm. Art.*

No. 26. *A female Bacchante.* It is very fine; and has the look of sleepy intoxication, so impressive in figures of this kind.

No. 27. *A sepulchral Monument.*

No 28. [and No. 39.] *Victory sacrificing a Bull.* It has been before noted that this ought to be called *Victoria Mithriaca.* Upon a *B.* coin of Vespasian, is a *Victory sacrificing a Bull*, with the legend "Pax orbis terrarum." The Roman generals who triumphed sacrificed an ox to Jupiter Capitolinus; and the above victory and legend seem to imply termination of a war.

No. 29. *Bust of Hadrian.*

No. 30. 36. *A Foot and Sandal.*

No. 31. *Jupiter Serapis.*

No. 32. *A small Jupiter, represented in his two-fold capacity, as king of the upper and lower regions.* Choul has published a coin, with various emblems, indicative of this dominion of Jupiter.

No. 33. *Priam supplicating Achilles.*

No. 33. *A Greek Inscription.*

No. 34. *A Bust of Severus.* It should have been specified, whether *Septimius* or *Alexander Severus.*

No. 35 to 40. include a *Jupiter Serapis, a Foot*, (see No. 30.) *a sarcophagus colossal Foot of Apollo; Victory and a Bull.*

No. 40. *A Head of Faustina, wife of Marcus Aurelius.* There is a bust at the Capitol, and a portrait in Mariette, *Pierr. Grav.* ii. *pl.* lxxx.

No. 41. *Base of a Candelabrum.*

No. 42. *A sepulchral Cippus.*

No. 43. *A Swan.* The legs are restored. It is more probable, I think, that it accompanied the figure of a divinity, as a symbol; than that it was intended for Jupiter, so metamorphosed in his pursuit of Nemesis.

No. 45. *A Head of Aratus.* It is not a common head.

No. 46. *A Greek sepulchral Monument.*

No. 47. *An Eagle.*

No. 48. *Base of a candelabrum.*

No. 49. *A Head of Plautilla.*

No. 50. *An Altar.*

No. 51. *A sepulchral Cippus.*

No. 52. *Libera.*

No. 53. *Adonis.*

No. 54. *An unknown Female.*

No. 55. *Ceres crowned in the manner of Isis.* Ceres was the emblem of the productive power of the earth, whence she is confounded with the Egyptian Isis, the Phœnician Venus, and Vesta.

No. 56. *A Head of Nero.* Busts of Nero are very rare. In the superb collection of imperial portraits at the villa Albani there is no Nero; of the two at the Capitol, one is almost wholly restored, the other represents Nero as a child.

No. 57 to 62, include a *votive Foot; sepulchral Cippus; an Urn; an Altar; a head of Minerva; a funeral Monument of Damocles.*

No. 63. *An infant Bacchus.* The crown of ivy, and the goat's skin, &c. show this statue to be similar to that engraved by Montfaucon, *v.* i. *p.* 2. *v.* i. *c.* 12.

No. 64. *A votive Altar.*

No. 65. *Caracalla.* His busts are common. There are two at the Capitol, one in the Florentine Museum, another at the villa Albani; French Museum, &c.

No. 66. *Fragment of a Toe.*

No. 67. *An Altar, sacred to Bacchus.*

No. 68. *Two Dogs.* These have been much admired; at least, by those who like the animals of the ancients.

No. 69. *A bust of Marcellus.* A bronze bust of Hercules, known to be his by the ears, has been mistaken for Marcellus. (*Bronzi Ercol. tav.* 49.) Qu. if this be a Marcellus?

No. 70. *An unknown Head.*

No. 71. *Fragment of a Foot.*

No. 71. *A Muse holding a Lyre.* It is Terpsichore. Winckelmann (*Art.* 4. 2.) says thus of the lyre in the hands of a Muse, in the paintings of Herculanum, with this inscription, ΤΕΡΨΙΧΟΡΗ ΑΤΡΑΝ. It is a small lyre, and made probably like that made by Mercury, with the shell of a tortoise, and which was called *chelys*

No. 73. *A Cupid bending his Bow.* It is supposed to have been a copy of the *Cupid* of *Praxiteles*, but probably without the slightest foundation. The face of this Cupid does not appear to me to have that sweet smiling aspect or beauteous features which characterize in other figures the god of love.

No. 73. *A Bacchante holding the hind-quarter of a Kid.* The transparent drapery is the famous *crocota*, their distinctive habit, when not clothed in the tiger's skin. The kid is common.

No. 74. *A small Hercules.* It is fine.

No. 75. *Gordianus Africanus the elder, a bust.* There are portraits of all the Gordians, in the gems of the Palais-Royal, *tom.* ii. *pl.* 48, 49, 50; but busts are not common.

No. 76. *A Hand.*

No. 77. *An unknown female Head, with hollow sockets, for coloured stones, or other materials, in substitution of eyes.* The Egyptians began this fashion; it was less common among the Greeks; but the Romans pushed it to such extravagant lengths, as to insert rubies, emeralds, or even coloured glass, instead of eyes. See *Cayl. Rec.* i. 30. iii. *pl. n.* 2, 3. and *Winckelm. Art.* iv. *c.* 7.

No. 78. *Sarcophagus.*

No. 79. *A fragment of a mask of Bacchus.* The masks which chiefly refer to the feasts of Bacchus are represented upon many coins of Neapolis, in Macedonia; Populonium, in Etruria; Abydus, in the Troad; Parium, in Mysia; Camarina, Mazara, in Sicily; and especially those of Thrace and Macedonia; where these feasts were celebrated with more solemnity. These masks are, for the most part, hideous, and such as Virgil describes, *Georgic*, iii. 388. Of masks of Bacchus, see *Antiq. Explic. v.* ii. 89.; repeated in the *Miscellanea of Spon.* In the Maffei collection (*Gemme Antiche*, iii. *tav.* 64.) is a tree upon which are suspended many small masks, alluding to the feasts of Bacchus. See too the famous Vase of S. Dennis, where are numerous masks of this kind. See further Plutarch's Roman Questions.

No. 80. *A votive Foot, with a serpent twined around it.* The serpent is certainly the known symbol of Esculapius, and medicine; because, every year, casting its skin, it resembled renovation and fresh youth. Father Montfaucon has published a similar foot with a serpent, from Bonanni, and, after conceding the

the appropriation to Esculapius, says thus: "This sort of foot, with the serpent, is also found in Egyptian monuments, as in the image of Serapis and Isis, published by Fabretti." *Vol.* ii. *p.* i. 6. 4. *c.* 6. This overturns the above appropriation.

No. 81. *A Vase.*

No. 82. *A Foot, as before.*

No. 83. *A Mask, as before.*

No. 84. *A Sphinx, &c.* Here it is the base of a candelabrum. It was a favourite decoration. At the famous feast given at Alexandria, by Ptolemy Philadelphus, there were 100 beds of gold, with the feet of sphinxes.

No. 85. *A bust of Sabina.* There is one also at the Capitol, and another in the Pio-Clementine Museum, and a portrait upon a gem. *Pier. Grav. Pal. Roy. tom.* ii. *pl.* xxxix.

No. 86. *A recumbent Satyr.*

No. 87. *A sepulchral Cippus, ornamented with festoons of fruit.* The flowers so common around funeral monuments alluded to those which were spread over the grave at the anniversary, and, according to Winckelmann's opinion, upon a similar representation of a gobelet, &c.; the fruits are the emblems of provisions, which were customarily left for the soul of the defunct.

No. 88. *An Egyptian Tumbler, practising his art on the back of a tame Crocodile.* This is an exquisite and curious marble.

No. 89 to 93. include *sepulchral Cippi, an unknown Bust, and a Trophy.*

No. 94. *A Head of Messalina.* This is not, I believe, a common bust. There is a very curious gem of her in Stosch, with a snail, the emblem of salacity, priapi, &c. See too Daerval, in a dissertation printed at Paris, 4to. 1703.

No 95. *A torso of Hercules.*

No. 96. *Monumental Inscription.*

No. 97. *Statue ending from the waist downwards in a terminus. In the right hand is a bunch of grapes, at which a bird, held under the left arm, is pecking.* Representations of this kind are common on funeral monuments. In *Boissard, vol.* i. *pars* iv. *pl.* 105. is a child with a bunch of grapes, one of which he holds out to a cock perched upon his knee. The allusion to domestic animals kept for pleasure, is proved by another monument of Hetœria Superba, in the same work, (iii. 101.) There is a female figure, with a bird in one hand, and a bunch of grapes in the other. At her feet are a dog and a bird, anxiously looking up to her.

No. 98. *A votive Altar, with a dedicatory inscription to Bona Dea Anniannasis.* In Boissard, (*v.* iii. *pl.* 96.) is a singular coincidence: we have there a marble, with *Annia. P.* and *Flora ex testamento.* Bonæ deæ sacrum, *Annia soror, Isia liberta faciundum curarunt.* Goltzius mentions coins of a Roman family named *Annia.* I can find no name of nearer allusion in Lempriere.

No. 99. Is a *Jupiter Serapis*, once painted.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE paper signed "A True Briton," in your last volume, page 357, entitled, on the blue cover, "Queries relative to the Folly and Inutility of the present War," brings to my recollection similar queries and pertinent observations on war, contained in a public fast sermon preached during the heat of the late American war.

The following quotations are from the works of the Rev. and eccentric William Thone, late minister of Gowan, near Glasgow, consisting of a small volume of sermons, letters, tracts, &c. printed at Glasgow, 1779. If you think them worthy of a place in your interesting publication, as in any degree subservient in forwarding the ideas of your feeling correspondent H. W. on the subject of war, expressed in your Number for August last, page 15, or as containing any improvement on the plan for abolishing war suggested by Mentor, in the last volume, page 271; or as in any way in point in the present enquiry, I shall be obliged by an early insertion of them.

This last-mentioned and humane correspondent suggests the propriety of submitting to arbitration the disputes which may arise amongst nations, with a view to prevent the misery and destruction consequent on war, instead of resorting to that desperate and inhuman expedient. But Mr. Thone, besides making the same proposal, goes much farther; thinking that princes or their ministers, "rather than drench the nations in blood, should meet and finish their senseless differences *by fighting it out themselves*, and, in their *own persons*, finish the war which they have provoked." I am the more strongly induced to hand

you

you the following extracts, not having hitherto noticed this last plan for abolishing war hinted at by any of your correspondents.

Mr. Thone, in a sermon from James iv. 1, 2, 3, "From whence come wars and fightings amongst you," &c. preached in the parish-church of Gowan, on the public Fast 1779, after describing the misery of countries become the theatre of war, in terms sufficiently pathetic to produce in the most unfeeling mind a dislike and aversion to the horrors thereby produced, proceeds thus, page 140, "Let me add, that it is very seldom that a prince or a kingdom gains any thing at all either money or territory, even by a successful war. They lust and have not, they kill and desire to have, and cannot obtain. On either side, let the war be ever so keenly entered into, let the principal subjects be all a-stir, and grasping at the executive power from the sovereign's hands; let them levy many regiments at an enormous expence; let it be supposed that the war hath cost the lives of millions of brave men, and millions also of treasure; and that, in the dreary course of many tedious campaigns, many of the enemies being killed, and their treasure also exhausted, the war on one side is so far crowned with success. Let it be further supposed, that each of the parties hath conquered from its opposite some town, or some barren island, or equally barren territory; yet, in the conclusion, it commonly happens that all things are agreed to be restored and settled on the same footing they were when the war began. Look at the treaties of peace that have been made in Europe for above one hundred years past, and you will find that this, or something nearly like this, is a preliminary article in the treaty. The high belligerent or contracting parties agree, that whatever any of them has conquered from the other, in the course of the war, shall be faithfully restored, and that every thing shall remain for ever in that same state in which it was when the war broke out. Ridiculous! Why then did the war break out at all? What is now become of the elevated hopes, the loud boasting, and the proud expectations, of thorough success? The mountain was in travail, was in hard labour, was uttering mighty groans, and not so much as one contemptible reptile is produced. Why then, after so many instances of successless war, why venture to repeat the dangerous trial. This view of war is so evidently ridiculous, that, many years ago, I have heard some able and enlightened people maintain, that the time would soon come when the princes of Europe, and their ministers, however weak and ignorant they may be supposed to be, (and weak and ignorant, it is said, many of them are, to an amazing degree,) will so clearly perceive their interest, that they will finish all their differences by arbitration, or some other quiet means, without any longer entering into war; a state of things which I fear is rather to be wished than hoped for. Hitherto it would seem that the rulers of kingdoms do often kindle up the flames of war without knowing why, without having any special reason to do so. A long and bloody war was not long ago between Great Britain and France, and, upon a retrospective view of it, politicians and historians are, it seems, at a loss to tell what was the cause of it. Aukward children, when they meet in the street, or in the field, they perhaps for a little look angrily at one another, then one of them reaches his neighbour a blow, which is soon returned—each of the two is joined by his friends—the clamour rises on the green—hats fly off—the hair is pulled—faces are scratched—heads perhaps are broken—and coats and shirts are torn;—in a while they grow weary of giving and receiving blows, and leaving off the fray, they agree to live in peace. Kings and ministers of state are just big-grown children; they are like the children I speak of, with this particular and unhappy difference, that, instead of fighting out the needless quarrels they have raised, betaking themselves to places of shelter, they hound out their innocent subjects to battle, and involve the nation they misgovern in bloodshed and expence, and, perhaps, by levies and by heavy taxes, first weaken it, and then gradually reduce it to absolute poverty, to utter ruin and contempt."

He also adds, page 142, "Whensoever a war, even a lawful war, hath commenced, there are many unjust and cruel things done, done from immemorial practice, some of which, perhaps, cannot be avoided. In war, it is usual to consider the prince and his subjects as making only one person, and of course to conclude, that whatever injury the prince hath done, the subjects may be justly punished for it; and from this fiction the injured fall upon the subjects of the injurious prince by sea and land, and either kill them, or strip them of all they have. This is at present, and hath long been, for aught I know, the universal

universal practice: and yet it appears to be unjust. Have we not been struck with a sense of this injustice, on seeing French merchants carried prisoners along our streets, who, having acquired a fortune in the Indies, and knowing nothing of any hostility between France and England, were returning peaceably home, and were, on the open seas, fallen upon by our privateers, and robbed of every farthing they had got? And I believe the humane among the French are struck in the same manner, when they see carried into their prisons any British merchants who had been captured and robbed by the privateers of France. It is just that the injurer and not the innocent should suffer. Would it not be right, and agreeable to what nature dictates, that kings or their ministers should fight it out, and in their own persons finish the war which they have provoked? Should they not feel and speak the noble sentiments and language of King David, when, for a particular offence of his, a great plague was to come upon his innocent subjects: here, I think, David expresses a strong and a proper sense of justice; here the generosity of his soul appears as illustrious as it doth in any other prayer, or psalm, or speech, or in any action of his life. David said unto God, 'Is it not I, even I it is, that have sinned, and done evil indeed; but as for these sheep, what have they done? Let thine hand, I pray thee, O Lord my God, be on me, and on my father's house, but not on thy people, that they should be plagued.' So delicate a sense of justice is surely rare."

Again, in page 150, it is further added, "War is so horrible in its aspect, and so desolating in its progress, that it is not to be gone into from a sudden fit of passion, but after long, and calm, and serious, deliberations, after every method to procure, to buy, peace, hath been tried, and tried in vain. And it should not be begun on account of any transient or frivolous act of injustice, nor should it be begun at all, unless the prince who begins it is rich, and strong, and powerful, and is in a manner certain of success. Indeed Providence oftentimes confounds the proud and mighty, raises the spirits, and increases the strength, of the weak; and the battle is not always to the strong. Even this consideration will render a cautious prince, or a wise minister, slow to enter into war. One would think that princes, rather than drench the nation in blood, should meet and finish their senseless differences by friendly conference, or compromise them by arbitration, or by casting lots, or even, as I hinted before, finish them by single combat; which last, however wrong it is in private quarrels, is surely a far less evil than to thin the human species by a desolating war, which the rulers have, from arrogance and a spirit of domination, hastened to commence. Indeed, if the subjects have foolishly approved of the rash steps of their rulers, and have even loudly encouraged them by fomenting their arrogance, and publicly calling upon them to enter into and to continue in coercive, violent, and sanguinary, measures, offering to spend their lives and fortunes in the war, it seems but just in Providence that they should be made to suffer for a long time the calamities of war. Alas! it is commonly the grandees of a country, who, for selfish ends, do thus slavishly beat time with the rash measures of their rulers, and the bulk of the people are made to suffer. If war may be in some sort just, yet it may be very imprudent and inexpedient to enter into it."

In page 152, he says, "Whilst we fast and pray for success in this tedious and lamentable war, let us, let our rulers, and commanders, examine whether there be not some unjustifiable steps which we have already taken." And, in page 153, it is added, "We have fasted several times before. We have prayed for success, and that this inglorious war might soon come to an end; but hitherto things continue just as they were. It is well if our condition be not worse than when we commenced the war: we looked for judgment, but behold oppression; for righteousness, but behold a cry. Still we look for righteousness, but there is none; for salvation, but it is far off. One year of this tiresome war, a second, a third, a fourth, hath gone over our heads, and another year of it is begun. The harvest is past, the summer is ended, and we are not saved. May not this be a presumption that Heaven is displeased with our aim, and, by repeatedly counterworking our efforts, intimates to us that abundance of blood is shed already? I sincerely wish, that the fomenters of this war, on both sides of the Atlantic, may be of this mind. I remember that when Otho, in his contest against Vitellius for the Roman empire, had lost a battle, but had still great resources, and, in the opinion of his friends, great cause to hope for success, he chused at once to take the desperate step of a Roman death, rather than

than to be the occasion of any more bloodshed of the Romans his fellow-citizens."

J. Mc.

Dumbartonshire.

For the Monthly Magazine.

On the MEANS *of* BETTERING *the* CONDITION *of the* POOR.

LETTER III.—FIRING.

I TAKE it to be a principle of politics, humanity, and justice, that whatever the poor can be taught and rendered to do for themselves, is best so done, both for them and the community, and therefore should not be done for them. I am therefore for every one who employs them, seeing the justice and expedience of giving good wages, according to the price of the necessaries of life from time to time. I am for diffusing universally (it can now be done) the knowledge of reading, writing, and arithmetic. I am for relief at their own houses, when necessary, and not in workhouses, which, at best, destroy the spirit and independence, and often with these the health, morals, and all genuine comforts, of the poor. And I think the best charity is, as far as possible, setting them above the want of it, that is the best charity, because it is justice; and is so doing as we would have others do for us, if we mean (as we all suppose ourselves to do) that which is best.

But there is one thing which the poor, at a distance from the coast, and in the southern part of the island, cannot procure in any tolerable kind and quantity by their industry and money, and that is coals, or fuel of any sort.

The disorders of the poor, and especially of their children, and with them their miseries, their errors, and their crimes, arise chiefly, in our cold and very damp climate, from the want of sufficient warmth in their habitations.

Mr. Parry first set the example, which several in bills of enclosure have followed, of setting apart land, and vesting it in the lord of the manor, the rector, the churchwardens, and overseers, for providing fuel for the poor. And I do know that the rent of a moderate quantity of land, nearly unprofitable before the enclosure, is thus capable of providing fuel for between three and four hundred persons in a parish, who before were necessarily ill supplied: though it has been by a decision, which I think, and which very high law authority thinks, very erroneous, by the Board of special Commissioners of taxes, taxed to the trustees as owners, under the property tax, notwithstanding that to them it yields no profit whatever. The liberality of the owners and occupiers has induced them to fetch in the coals free of carriage, and this more than balances what is lost by the tax.

From experience of the benefits of this plan, in more than one parish, I think it worthy of public consideration, which may lead to its adoption in other places.

The land is called the Poors' Estate; meetings are regularly held, the books very exactly kept, the distribution inspected, accounts published: the poor have not to beg, but to receive it as a right, in proportion to the number of which their families consist. And thus they have firing during the greater part of the winter regularly, and with certainty, and perpetually, supplied.

CAPEL LOFFT.

Stanton, December 21, 1810.

For the Monthly Magazine.

The LAWS *of* SOLON *and* LYCURGUS *Contrasted.*

THE great ends of civil government seem to be, to secure and promote the peace and happiness of society by wise laws and wholesome discipline. Consequently, that must be acknowledged to be the best constitution, which is most calculated to answer these ends. The turbulence of a democracy, the perpetually-changing aspect of a popular form of government, is certainly incapable of maintaining either good order or public prosperity. Its natural fruits are anarchy and instability—its ultimate consequences, slavery or destruction. Yet such was the polity instituted by Solon at Athens. An inveterate enemy to tyranny in whatever form, and to tyrants of every description, he ran to the opposite extreme, and committed the administration of public affairs to an inconstant and impetuous people. The republic of Athens, after being the sport of every popular commotion, and disturbed by every licentious demagogue, at length perished, as the frail bark which is tossed upon a stormy sea without an anchor or helm, suddenly disappears, and founders amongst rocks and quicksands. However favourable such a system of government might be to the refinement of taste, to the cultivation of genius, or to the progress of science and letters, it could not possibly be tranquil or lasting. To those who have studied the history of man in society, and have attentively observed the natural course of all popular governments, it will not be a matter of surprise,

surprise, that the polity of Solon did not outlive himself, but that he himself saw, without the power of preventing it, the growing influence of Pisistratus, which terminated in tyranny and despotism.

But the wisdom of Lycurgus, the Spartan legislator, and the excellency of his polity, chiefly appears in effectually guarding against the licentiousness of democracy on the one hand, and the oppression of despotism on the other. Power was so exactly balanced, and so checked and guarded on every hand, that no sooner did one branch of the body politic overstretch its just limits, and aim at the ascendency, than the others combined to curb and restrain it. This afforded the surest pledge of stability and almost invincible power; this rendered Sparta the bulwark of all Greece; this constituted the inhabitants of Lacedæmon a band of heroes, who feared not to combat singly the innumerable myriads of Persia.

The British constitution, which has been so long and deservedly admired through the whole world, is formed in a great degree upon this model; since the three branches of the executive power amongst us bear a close analogy to those of Sparta, and are calculated in the same manner to preserve the balance of power.

Besides the grand outline sketched by the masterly hand of Lycurgus, some of the more minute features of this civil code have been held in universal admiration. The influence of education upon the national character, and its importance to the state, did not escape the penetrating sight of this truly wise man. He felt the necessity of cleansing the fountain-head, in order that the streams might be rendered pure, or (to borrow a metaphor from the sacred Scriptures) first to make the tree good, that its fruit might be good also. Such were the designs of those laws which rendered the children the property of the state, which provided for their public education, by means of which patriotism, magnanimity, and subordination, were instilled into their minds from the tenderest infancy.

Nor should those bold and decided measures be forgotten by which Lycurgus proposed to exclude from the commonwealth every incentive to luxury and avarice. Avarice is a passion which so contracts and debases the character, both public and private, that it is with the greatest reason, and by the highest authority, called the root of all evil. However hazardous the step, Lycurgus felt it to be so essential to the stability of his infant commonwealth to suppress this passion, that he devised the most effectual means of counteracting it, by diminishing the motives of such wealth, and by inspiring a contempt for pomp and splendour. He at length succeeded to his utmost wishes; and thus far more effectually guarded Laconia than if it had been surrounded by the most impregnable fortresses.

If an estimate of the excellence of a constitution be deduced from its permanent effects, that of Lycurgus has no common claims. It stood upwards of 500 years, during which period intestine commotions were scarcely known, nor did hostile armies dare to invade them. If any foe presumed to attack them, they were either completely subdued, or, covered with shame, retreated. Sparta stood alone when all the other states of Greece either bowed to the shrine of wealth, or to the sceptre of despotic power, and defended with her blood the expiring liberties of Greece. Nor was she weakened by intestine commotions, or subjugated to a foreign yoke, till the spirit and force of these wise laws enacted by Lycurgus were lost; and her rigid simplicity was exchanged for the inebriating luxuries of foreign courts.*

OBSERVATOR.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ABSTRACT *of a* JOURNAL *kept in* MARYLAND, *in the years* 1805 *and* 1806.

IT needs, I think, no great depth of prophecy to foretel the result of the present contest with France. By the preponderance of her power, she will over-run the continent with her arms, as England does the ocean with her ships: France will have an empire *terræ firmæ*; England will have an empire *oceani incertiet infructuosi*. France will have dominion over men—England over the great Leviathan. France will shut up the continent against the commerce of England—and England will be the victim of false speculations, of bankruptcy, and of ruin. England will then wish she had kept herself in the bounds of moderation, and had pursued the arts of peace. She would have become more truly great in

* The writer of this interesting paper is unknown to us, but we wish him to continue his observations on this and other collateral subjects, at this time of such deep importance.

cording

individual happiness, and in national prosperity and glory, than she has rendered herself terrible by arms:—and I, a wretched exile from the land of my nativity, should have been spared my wanderings, and the heart-rending exclamation of, "Oh, my country!"

I pass on from this digression on English commerce to that of America. As the people in Europe present the spectacle of preceding their old governments, in enlightened ideas, and in plans of amelioration, so in America the government has held this precedence of the people since her revolution. It has been the opinion of the wisest men of the different administrations, that America should have ploughed her land before she ploughed the ocean. They have thought, that agriculture was a pursuit more manifestly necessary, more congenial to her wants, more consonant to her republican institutions, and more favourable to her political independence, her morality, prosperity, and happiness, than the pursuits of commerce. But America has been peopled with adventurers from all quarters of the globe, whose object has not been so much the enjoyment of liberty and a moderate competence, as the amassing of wealth; and they have pursued commerce as the most rapid means of acquiring it. The Northern States, and a long line of coast to the southward, extending two or three hundred miles to the west, are completely commercial. The troubles of the European continent have given to America the carrying trade from the colonies to the mother countries; in addition to which, she has obtained the greatest portion of that in Europe, which was formerly shared by the English, the Dutch, and the Hanseatic Towns. From the same causes she has embarked very extensively in the East India trade, by which she supplies her own and the continental market. Baltimore, which ten years ago had but one ship in that trade, has now seventeen large ships of from five to eight hundred tons burthen; and the other sea-ports have encreased their tonnage in a similar proportion.

This trade, it is true, drains the country of her precious metals; to supply which, she has substituted a large and extensive paper currency, issued by numerous banks, which are, however, legally incorporated by the different state governments, and their capitals ascertained and published. Many of the substantial planters, to the distance of two or three hundred miles from the sea-coast, have been induced to embark in mercantile speculations with the merchants of the sea-ports. They have had nothing to do, but to deposit the title-deeds of their estates in the different banks, and have received paper currency, or cash, in proportion to their value, without incurring any legal expense of mortgage, deeds, &c. Many of the rich capitalists of Europe, finding their commercial operations impeded by the war, have transferred their capitals to America, and have either formed new establishments, or joined old ones, in order to prosecute their object under the supposed protection of the neutral flag. Such are the powerful causes of the origin, the amazing and rapid encrease, and the prosperity of American commerce. Its effects may be traced in splendid establishments, numerous carriages, elegant equipages, magnificent buildings, and in all the conveniences, luxuries, dissipations, debaucheries, and diseases, of human life!

But one of the most deleterious effects upon the American character of such a prosperous commerce, derived from the source of European calamity, is not only an heathenish indifference to war, but a criminal desire for its continuance, so long as America steers her bark in peace and safety. In short, the apathy of the Dutch, with the villainy of the African merchant, may be recognised in the American dealer. Two instances, amongst numerous others of this unblushing depravity, I will mention. I call it unblushing, because at the time that all commerce in goods contraband of war, was interdicted by the American government, between America and the rebels of St. Domingo, at the intercession and on the remonstrance of the French ambassador, I heard a merchant of Baltimore say publicly, that he was in the habit of supplying the rebels with powder and ball, which he enclosed in casks, lined two or three inches thick with butter, and which were entered at the custom-house as butter, of course called so in the ship's papers, and passed as such to the place of their destination. Another instance was that of a number of Philadelphia merchants, celebrating the birth-day of Dessalines; and actually making a present of the crown which was to encircle the brow of that inhuman and savage monster.

It might naturally enough be expected that France and England would seek to involve

involve America in the fate of the minor European powers; and that they would not be at a loss for causes or pretences in the private conduct of her citizens, or in the public proceedings of her government, which would stimulate all those acts of aggression, spoliation, and insults, which have evinced the implacable enmity of those two powers; their envy at her increasing commerce and prosperity, and their studied desire and secret machinations to compromise her peace, independence, and glory.

This state of things has originated two parties, viz. the friends of peace, and those of war. The party for war is again split into two factions, viz. the English and the French. The friends of peace, at the head of whom is the government, are certainly the most numerous, the most enlightened, and respectable. It is difficult to appreciate the relative strength, influence, and wealth, of the two factions. Perhaps an insight may be obtained by contrasting their opposite qualities. If the English party be more mercantile and wealthy, the French is more numerous; if the former have more good sense, the latter shews more vivacity and activity: if the English have the influence of wealth, the French has that of agreeable qualities, which mask its superior skill at intrigue, foresight, combination, and effect. At all events, the unjust causes of England and France, which they respectively defend, their mutual recriminations, their appeals to, and abuse of, the federal government, are calculated to give it considerable uneasiness and alarm.

The consequence will be, that she will find great difficulty in deciding upon the cause she has to pursue. The spoliations and aggressions upon her commerce will continue and increase; it is highly probable likewise that the events of the war will shut up the continent against England; and though France may not wish to prevent America from trading with the continent, yet it will be under limitations; she must not touch at a British port, nor import upon the continent British manufactures. The policy of England will render this impossible to America, from her maritime superiority. England will force America to bring her cargoes to British ports, and through British custom-houses, before she is permitted to re-export them to the continent. If America submit to this, her independence is a dead letter, as she will sail across the Atlantic to acquiesce in and embrace a species of taxatino more degrading and tyrannical than that on account of which she encountered and waded through a revolutionary war. And if she do not submit to it, her commerce is neutralised. The only wise course which she can now, and must then, pursue, will be to close her intercourse with the belligerents, till they listen to the voice of reason. She can do better without their manufactures and their empoisoned luxuries, than they can do without her flour, rice, and timber. Let her withhold these precious necessaries but for a short time, though many American merchants may be ruined, the West Indies will cry out for bread, the belligerents will be brought to their senses by famine.

America shall preserve the lives of her citizens, her territorial riches, her peace, independence, and happiness. It will likewise be a powerful stimulus to her domestic manufactures. But the reverse of this picture is to be dreaded. It is to be feared, from the influence of the two war factions, even in the national councils, and from the fluctuating events of the war, that the negociations with the belligerents will necessarily partake of a double-faced policy: she will have to conciliate both; and in the attempt she may find it impracticable. Her policy will be oscillating, she will make laws and abrogate them; and thus, by being the butt of the implacable hatred and envy of the belligerents, she will become the scorn and contempt of herself and the world.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is a striking peculiarity that our moon always presents nearly the same face towards the earth; and it has been ascertained that the satellites of Jupiter, and the largest of those of Saturn, are similarly circumstanced as to their respective primaries: whence, it seems reasonable to infer, that the case is the same with all other secondary planets; and such appears to be the opinion of our best astronomers.

At first it might seem that this must be disadvantageous to the minor planets, as one half of their surface can never receive any benefit from the light reflected by their primaries; while all parts of those primaries enjoy, successively, the beautiful and useful light afforded by the secondaries. It can scarce indeed be doubted, but that the inhabitants of one

hemisphere possess a considerable advantage over those of the other in this respect; but we may be confident that the wisdom and goodness of the Creator had some important end in view, whereby these globes are, upon the whole, greatly benefited by the above arrangement. Not having met with any opinion, or conjecture, formed upon this subject, I therefore beg to propose as a

QUERY—"What benefit, of consequence, is attained, or (which is the same) what important inconvenience is avoided, by the secondary planets, from their having always the same hemisphere turned towards their primaries."

COPERNICUS, Jun.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE part of Spain called Lusitania, is by some derived from its herbage; but generally this country is said to come from *Luz*, an almond. "A modern etymologist, however, is said to derive it from Luz and Tani, or Tana, an almond and fig."

Herodotus observes, that the Cynesii inhabited the sea-coast on the Atlantic, and the Celtæ the interior.

Of the first of the above, *Iberia* comes from *Ib*, the sea or water, changed to *Iv*, as in the river *Ivel*, and this to *Ib*, as in the rivers *Ibber* and *Iberus*. *Er* is Celtic for border, end, point, &c. *Ia* is territory: Iberia then implied the Sea or Water Border Territory, and included, I suppose, all Spain. To this *Celt* was added. The Promontory of Galicia was otherwise called Promontorium Celticum. The word *Col*, is head. It is often written *Cal* and *Gal*, as in the instances before-mentioned; and in this very head-land. In numberless instances *a* is written *e*, as may be seen in Lhuyd's Archæologia. A is indeed called the changeable vowel, from *e* being so often written for it in old names. Hence then *Cal* became *Cel*, *Kel*, and often *Kil*; and each of these would mean hill, head, or end; as the end of this very head-land proves. The syllable *Ic* takes T in the word Celtica, in the same manner as *Ir* or *Ire* land, take a *t* in Ceantire, an head-land; Promontorium Celticum is translated Cape Finisterre, the End's Land, or the Land's End. And *Celt*, in Celticum, the *Head* at sea or the *End* at land, took its name from its situation; the Celti of Spain were therefore named from this head and its continuation, and not from a Celtic people, who have been supposed to give name to this country. Galicia, being a synonyme of Celtica, needs no other explanation. But to return: Celt Iberia, from the above, implies the Water Border *Head* Territory. It is said by all writers that Arragon was Celt Iberia; but though this country were a part, Arragon is not a translation of it.

With the assertion of Herodotus, that the Cynesii inhabited the sea-coast, and the Celtæ the interior, I cannot agree; the word *Cyn* implies head, *es* is water in this word; and the Cynesii were dwellers at the Water Head. But we have proved the Celtæ, or the Head Inhabitants, to be dwellers at the same Water Head, and therefore they were the same people. The ancients were very often incorrect in their descriptions. Appian, who wrote an history of Spain, or of Spanish Wars, makes the Ebro empty itself into the Bay of Biscay.

Espana, *Ispana*, or *Hispana*, is derived from *Is*, water, as in the word *Island*, (Water Land) as in the river *Isis*, or in the river *Isel*. *Pan* is a variation of *Pen*, a head; as *Ham* is of *Hem*, border: so that Espann is a translation of Cynes; and the rabbits, though numerous, gave names to their holes only, and not to the kingdom.

In Lusitania the herbage may be good; but we should not mistake a coat for its owner. The figs and almonds too are very plentiful; but these make better desserts than etymons. Lusitania comes from *Los*, a tail or end, *Tan* land, and *Ia* country; and the word means no more than the Land's End Territory. *Lisbon* or *Lysbon*, also comes from Los, a tail or end, and describes the land on the sea belonging to this settlement. The word Bon, is a variation of *fonn*, land, which is often changed to *Von*, *Bon*, and even *Mon*.

Portugal is another name for this country: we have seen that *Gal* is head point, or end; and Port, of which Porta may be the plural, is not very difficult: this is either a bank, or a road, &c.; and when applied to a stream, it may be rendered the Water-Road or Port; and Porta may be the Ports; but, if so, Portugal means the Port's Head Land. But the name may be otherwise rendered.

Gaul.—I will now carry my colonists into France, and here we have to encounter a figure of rhetoric, in Gallia Celtica. *Gallia* comes from *Gal*, an head, and *Ia*, territory or country. In like manner, the Gaelic word *Gailia* implies a *Head Piece*. But it is said by authors, that it is

is demonstrated next to mathematical certainty, that this country was peopled by Gomer's posterity. The probability of this I will not dispute, but I have seen no such proof as here mentioned. Be this however as it may, the Celtes or Gauls are said "actually to be derived from the Gomerians." I will set this in its proper light.

Let *Can*, a mountain or head, (which is often changed to Cal and Gal, when it takes another syllable,) be changed into *Cav*, and this to *Cam*, as in the Cambri; and into Cum or Cym, as in the Cumbri or Cymbri; these changes will be the same in analogy with *Tav*, *Tau*, and *Tam*, words for water or stream, derived from *Tamh*, or *Tav:* and the syllables *Cam*, or *Cum*, will, in composition, imply the same as *Can*, *Cal*, or *Gal*, a head, hill, point, or end. But as *Al*, high, takes D in Dal, a dale, and V in Vale; so *Cav*, *Cam*, and *Cum*, will be found in some names to imply a cavity or hollow: and, in a similar way, the roots of words for depths, are often derived from those for heights. A Combe, (sometimes written Cwm and Cum,) is a corner, which includes a valley or bottom, and is surrounded on every side, except one, by a ridge of Hill Land. The word *Cubhar*, or *Cumar*, is corner; but let us suppose that, instead of a raised corner, or height, which this often implies, you conceive a similar hollow. The word Cum, or Combe, will in this case be the hollow: the syllable *Ar* is the land, and the same as *Ic*, or Tic, in Celtica. There is in Devon a Combe, into which several small ones terminate: these lands are therefore called the Cumari. In like manner the word *Cel* may sometimes imply a bottom in names, and the Celtici and the Cumari may be supposed the same people; but in this we have been totally mistaken. For towns on streams constantly took synonymous names, and these were distinguished, not by their like meanings, but by their different spellings; and although the same names of one country were found in another, it did not follow that the people of the one were the same as, or allied to, the people of the other. It was the same by these people, the Celtici and the Cumari. I have proved that the features of Spain gave name to the Celts, or Gauls, of that country; I must do the same of the Cimbri. But first I must shew how the word Cumbri, or Cimbri, is formed; I have given what Mons. Pezron says of it. The Romans, to express this word with less syllables, used the letter *b* for *a* or *u*, and thus *Cumar*, or *Cumur*, in which the syllable *ur* meant border land, or land, they expressed by Cumbr; and hence the word Cumari was expressed by Cumbri. There are several head lands, or corners, which are said to have taken names from the Cumbri: these are enumerated in our dictionaries of proper names, and from these I will select Cimbria, part of the country now called Denmark, and which takes the name Cimbrica Chersonesus. This name is certainly, Mr. Editor, nearly allied in rhetorical analogy to Gallia Celtica. The point of land which gave these Cimbri name is Jutland: you can scarcely select a point of land which answers to its old name better; its new one is a translation of the old. Jutland gives name to the Jutlanders; and the Cumar, or Corner Land, gave name to the old Cumari, of this region. I will, Mr. Editor, give no further proofs of this plain case. The mathematical *certainty* therefore of Gomer's posterity peopling Jutland is very *uncertain:* we shall hereafter find how it peopled France.

In the dispersion of mankind, and the settlement of the earth, the Bible is our only safe guide. In other books we combat all sorts of fables; but, from the names in these compared with situations, a vocabulary may be formed of all the old Celtic terms which refer to the features of nature; and from these should all names be compared and analysed.

I have repeatedly mentioned in what I have written that ambiguities arise not from common words of a particular language, when referred to common things; for these are formed and varied to convey common ideas only. But in the knowledge of proper names, necessarily formed for every particular district, and *for* every local purpose, the number and variations of which exceed our ordinary conception, and whose roots, only in the common language, often denote the names of places, and of natural things, we are very deficient. Let me illustrate this by a late author's derivation of Corycus.

"Corycus," says he, "is a lofty mountain near Teos, and not far from Erythra; it is said to abound with crocusses:"

"Ultima Coryco quæ cadit aura Croco."

"Choruchim," he says, "is Hebrew for these flowers, and from this word, slightly changed by the Greeks, I conceive the mountain to have been named."

I have often charged people to see that there is an agreement between things and

and their old names. The covering of a man is fastened with buttons, and these are often numerous, and so contrived as at once to be of use and an ornament. But we call not man a button, because his taylor has bedecked him with buttons; nor should we call a hill a crocus, because nature has adorned it with crocusses.

Cor is a name used in the composition for even the highest hills and heads of the world. This word is derived the same as *Cau*, in which the *u* is generally changed to *l* or *r*, when a syllable follows: and hence *Cau*, *Cal*, *Col*, and *Cor*, imply the same. But each of these is derived from the root *A*, an hill, pronounced *Au*, which, to form a proper name for an head or hill, takes a *c* as a prefix. Prefixes were either given to form proper names only, or to convey some additional meanings to their roots. At present they are not fully understood, but I will hereafter explain these as far as I am able. The word *Ic* is a root for land or territory; and the Hill Territory is the import of Corycus.

I have proved that the lands of Spain gave name to its inhabitants the Celts, and not the inhabitants to the lands, as all authors, both ancient and modern, from not understanding the imports of names they have written upon, have supposed. I shall therefore have little trouble to prove the same of *Gaul*. I have already shewn that *Gal*, in Galicia, and *Cel*, or *Kel*, in Celtica, were the same. That the syllable *Ic*, in Galicia, takes a *t* in Celtica, which are names for the same tract in Spain, in the same manner as *En* or *An* land, takes a *t* in tan, which is also land. The syllable *Gal* taken singly became *Gaul*; but the word *Cel*, taking the letter *t* from the second syllable in Celtica, became *Celt*. The Celts and Gauls were therefore the same men. The end of the known world was not only Spain, nor did this kingdom contain all its head-lands. Gallia contained also much head-land: and its derivation from *Cal*, or *Gal*, a head, is as reasonably inferred from its figure, running on the north-west and on the north towards the sea in one continued head, as the land of Spain.

I have said that the coast of France was considered as an end or head of the continent; but some of this coast was low, and some added by time at the mouths of its rivers in the Netherlands. The word *Cal*, or *Kel*, applied to heads in general; but *Bel* implies border or mouth. The Belgæ lay on the border of the Rhine; and in time the general name reached the coast. The border on the Netherlands was low, and they translated it Low Lands. On the coast of Holland the land lay underneath banks, and they translated this Hollow Land. The word Bel, signifying a border, might imply a high or a low one from its root; and hence these translations. The Belgæ were therefore named from their situations, as well as the *Celtæ*.

Gallia then came from *Gal*, a head, and *Ia*, land or territory, and meant the Head Territory. The Celtæ, Celtici, Galli, Cumari, or Cumbri, were the dwellers within the dominions to which the heads, or head-lands, gave name. Let us put *Gual*, for *Gaul*, and we shall have *Guallia*, or *Wallia*, which will also mean the head-territory, and *Wales* will mean The Heads. We have, Mr. Editor, all our districts, ancient and modern, *known* to be named according to the imports of their principal features; two only excepted, Wales and Scotland. But are there any sufficient reasons for excepting these? I believe no good ones. Wales is very appropriately named.

But following these principles, I hear some readers exclaim "that we shall not be enabled to trace the inhabitants of Europe to their present lands." To which I answer, that where we cannot rationally, we shall be unwise to attempt it; the best way of tracing a people is from its history, and a comparison of its language with the languages of other nations. The descent on this island of inhabitants from the "Land of Pits and Pools," seems like a cradle story. We have, however, every where to encounter such stories. Livy, the father of Roman History, derived the Apennines from Hannibal Penninus; Tacitus, Cæsar, and other Roman historians, give proofs of the same knowledge in the imports of names; all these give you details of a variety of strange things. Plutarch has a chapter on the names of rivers, mountains, &c. he derives the names of his rivers from heroes which were drowned in them: he then relates a story of a marvellous stone found in each stream: and next gives you the names their principal mountains derived from the most fanciful stories. We read his accounts as we do old romances, not to seek information, but to admire the invention of the author. If we go further back into antiquity, we are still disappointed; if we return to later times, we find tales of which I am ashamed.

When old errors are attacked, people who

who are attached to them, collect around their temples, not to defend truth, but their idols. For a time it will be so with those who hold the commonly-received opinions of the descent of nations. History will be searched to support their edifice; fiction will be brought against fact: and nothing will convince a few, until they find their writings fixed on the shelves, with books of magic, witchcraft, and astrology. A. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine,

SIR,

IN this enlightened age, in this epoch of novelty and invention, while the arts are attaining a perfection hitherto unknown, it is curious to see with what tenacity the advocates of ancient music adhere to their old notions and favourite masters. They set up the works of Handel and Corelli as the models of excellence, and scruple not to speak of the music of the present day in terms of contempt and disgust.

By what pretensions these partizans arrogate to themselves the standard of perfection, I know not; but they remind us of the Spartans who cut off the four strings from the lyre of Timotheus. They would dictate their own ideas of taste, and prescribe the boundaries of science; but when* philosophers, and lecturing musicians, add weight to these opinions by entering their denunciations against a system they obviously don't understand, I think it only necessary to point out some of the excellencies of modern music, to prove its superiority, and the want of feeling in its opponents.

Music, like all other arts, is progressive, and its improvements may be traced through a period of more than two thousand years. In the time of the Greeks it was thought to be in high perfection, but we need only examine the structure of their instruments, to prove its comparative rudeness and simplicity.

The elements, or simple notes of the scale, have experienced no improvement. They are the same now as in the days of Pythagoras; but it is matter of great surprise that the art of combining sounds did not take place till about the fifteenth century.

Muris, Fairfax, and Bird, were the first musicians who laid the foundations of the harmonic science. Handel, Purcel, and Corelli, gave it scale, system, and arrangement; but the completion of the work was reserved for the immortal Haydn, who has spread out the edifice to the skies, and environed with the delights of melody.

The leading characteristics of the improved music depend upon new admixtures of sound to an extent hitherto unknown. If we search into the old authors, we shall not find a combination that exceeds four ingredients, whereas the present discoveries fully authorize the use of the chord of the thirteenth, which is a compound of all the notes of the scale. In what way the five remaining semitones may be employed, it is left for succeeding ages to determine.

Another prominent feature is the frequent use of a combination of four minor thirds, constituting the chord of the extreme flat 7th. By this agent the most intricate harmony is solved; it is a menstruum in which all the chords are chemically changed, and in the hands of a master it is the key that leads us through the winding recesses to the unexplored chamber of harmony.

Having slightly hinted at these discoveries, it is requisite to point out some improvements in the department of melody that have much tended to increase its operation and sympathetic effects upon the mind. In the time of Handel and Scarlatti, and prior to the invention of the piano-forte, the composer had no helps to his genius but what the harpsichord would afford; and, as this instrument, from its mechanical structure, is devoid of expression, it was only serviceable in the combination of sound. But the piano-forte at once combines with this power the graces of enunciation. Its improvements have kept pace with the genius of the age, and it has powerfully lent its aid in giving birth to the most passionate and exquisite species of song. Though imperfect, it has taught the voice and violin to give a new utterance to sounds, and to divulge a tenderness that softens and refines the heart of man.

Musical enunciation may be said to be still in its infancy, and its faculty of utterance and inflexion is apparently without bounds. I have experienced with delight the indescribable impression which Catalani imparts to the movement of her

* In the lectures of the late Dr. Moyse, now read by Mr. Nicol, I was much surprised to hear the modern music called a senseless jargon, and compared to the tricks and juggles of a mountebank—that might astonish, but never could please. The speculations of this philosopher go still farther: he establishes discord to be *musical evil*, and concord *musical good*, and infers that much vice may be apprehended from the frequent use of the modern music!

her voice; but the effect is too evanescent to be caught, and too perceptible to be lost, even in the ears of dullness. If I appeal to my recollection for an idea, I would call it a capricious and happy derangement of time and place. In vain may the Croyphæus of the band attempt to follow her through these scintillations of voice: his powers are great, and though he is the first star of the constellation in which he shines, yet his light is lost in the splendour of this divine luminary.

It has served our purpose to speak of harmony as a chemical combination of sound; but we shall now take notice of a grand effect which the new music possesses, from the judicious appointment and combination of the various instruments in a full orchestra.

In the time of Handel, it is true that the same assemblage of instruments occurred, but it was simply a congress of musical machines. The author never consulted the power or genius of the instruments; the bassoon was called upon to move in the graceful inflexions of the violoncello, and the trumpet to wrestle with the violin; often whole passages were out of the verge of possibility, many so uncongenial as to be played with difficulty, and all were so ill digested as to encumber an effect they were intended to improve.

The powers of instruments vary infinitely more than the voices of men: their size and magnitude, their peculiar structure and force, give them a marked distinctness and character.

It was a prime consideration with the great masters, to consult the species and style of voice of the singers for whom they wrote. This fact may be exemplified by turning to the works of Handel, Purcel, Pergolesi, and Croft; but it never occurred to any one of these to write for the instruments they employed: it was left for the immortal Haydn to embody the ideas of the poet,

"The soft complaining flute
In dying notes discovers
The woes of hopeless lovers,
Whose dirge is whispered by the warbling lute."

To exemplify what has been stated, we must open that treasure of musical sublimity, the Oratorio of the Creation. Here we find every voice and instrument conspiring to raise the mind of man to contemplate the wonderful works of God.

The exquisite feeling in the songs, and the taste displayed in the accompaniment, exceeds in beauty every thing we have hitherto felt or conceived. The collision of the trumpets and trombones, and the awful motion of the bass, render the chorusses terrific and grand. The concluding movement of *The heavens are telling the glory of God*, is penned with a majesty of thought that transcends the powers of musical expression. With our present means we can scarcely produce a shade of what the imagination of the musician would intend.

The volume of sound that is wanted in the bass, and that is requisite to give an amplitude of idea, must be sought for in instruments as yet unknown. Were it necessary to bring farther illustrations of the great powers of the new music compared with that of the ancients, we might attempt a description of the chaos, which opens the work we have been quoting. It commences with all the known instruments, displayed in twenty-three distinct parts. After these are amalgamated in one tremendous note, a slight motion is made perceptible in the lower parts of the band, to represent the rude masses of nature in a state of chaos. Amidst this turbid modulation, the bassoon is the first that makes an effort to rise and extricate itself from the cumbrous mass: the sort of motion with which it ascends, communicates a like disposition to the surrounding materials; but this is stifled by the falling of the double basses and the contrafagotto.

In mingled confusion the clarinet struggles with more success, and the ethereal flutes escape into air. A disposition verging to order is seen and felt, and every resolution would intimate shape and adjustment, but not a concord ensues! After the volcanic eruptions of the clarini and trombones, some arrangement is promised; a precipitation follows of the discordant sounds, and leaves a misty effect that happily expresses the "*Spirit of God moving upon the face of the waters.*" At the hat, "*Let there be light!*" the instruments are unmuted, and the audience is lost in the refulgence of harmony.

Many who have heard these sublime effects with surprise, think there is nothing left for genius to do, and that Haydn has lived long enough to perfect the art in which he excelled. On the contrary, these emanations of genius have opened to us new fields of discovery, and it is fortunate for science, that he is succeeded in this elevated walk of composition by his pupil Beethoven. This author, who is now the first master living, is bred up purely in the new school,

school, and possesses great and original powers. Though less perfect than Haydn, he disdains to imitate him; his genius loves to rove in the darkest recesses of modulation, which impart to his compositions a peculiar strength and rudeness; and the science which has been nursed in the lap of Italy, is now masculizing in the regions of the North.

I cannot conclude these observations upon the new music, without paying a tribute to the memory of Mozart. For feeling and expression, this favourite of the Muses may be denominated the Dominichino of our art; and during the short time that he flourished, exhibited the most exquisite flights of fancy. The attire of his melodies are unrivalled for grace and simplicity; and since his death it is said, that Haydn has affirmed his compositions to be the models of the most refined elegance, and that in his old age he was studying the works of his pupil. His imagination has infused a sublimity into the opera, that now renders it the highest of all intellectual pleasures; and it is to be lamented that a great nation like England has not talent or ability sufficient to represent and perform any of the works of this great master.

We are still doomed to listen to the effeminate strains of Italy, and the nursery-songs of Pucito, while the gorgeous and terrific Don Juan, and the beautiful Clemenza di Tito, lie unopened and unknown to thousands. But the same apathy that I have censured in the students of the old school, with a mixture of puerility is found to prevail within the walls of the first theatre in the world; and it is matter of curious moment that we are now in possession of the very works that are to form the acme of theatrical representation in a succeeding age.

Leicester, Feb. 14. W. G.

For the Monthly Magazine.

AXIOMS *in favour of* RELIGIOUS LIBERTY *and* TOLERATION.

I.

RELIGIOUS tests keep out of office only the conscientious and sincere, and they are never any bar to the admission of unconscientious and unprincipled persons.

II.

If men perform their social duties faithfully, and in obedience to the laws, they do all that the state can with propriety demand or expect of them.

III.

It is the privilege of every well-disposed citizen to participate in the satisfaction and in the glory of serving his country.

IV.

It is a right of every man to share the rewards of the community of which he forms a part, and which arise from revenues towards which he contributes his due proportion.

V.

Greater caution ought not to be used in regard to such as are admitted into executive offices, than are required of the members of the two houses of parliament, who are not obliged to receive the sacrament to enable them to vote in either house.

VI.

A refusal to take the sacrament, from conscientious motives, can by no means render a person suspected, much less disaffected, to the government.

VII.

The sacramental test is not a mere form, but is equivalent to a solemn subscription of all the articles of faith, discipline, and worship, of the church of England.

VIII.

If it be a crime not to take the sacrament according to the usage of the church of England, every one ought to be punished for not doing it; if it be no crime, those who are capable and are judged fit for employments, ought not to be punished by a law of exclusion, for not doing that from which it is no crime to forbear.

IX.

To set a stigma on men for religious opinions is an act of intolerance; to divest them of rights, or subject them to penalties, is an act of persecution.

X.

Jealous and illiberal policy against dissentients, makes those enemies to the church who otherwise would only be non-conformists. The church can never be in danger till the opinions of a large portion of the people are adverse to its principles.

XI.

Religion and government are so entirely distinct, that what supports the one, destroys the other. By power government subsists, but by force true religion is subverted.

XII.

Good governments can only be supported by good laws; true religion can only be preserved by making no human laws about it.

XIII.

Though the doctrines of an established church may be true, and its commands reasonable, yet, if a man believes the one and obeys the other, because enjoined by the civil power, his belief arises out of the will of men, not from the grace of God; and his obedience is merely civil, not religious.

XIV.

If it be contended that government ought to provide for the public support of religion, it does not follow that uniformity is necessary.

XV.

Were it conceded that a particular mode of faith and worship is necessary, it does not follow that it ought to be maintained by excluding persons of other persuasions from public trusts. It would be sufficient that it were supported by a general fund.

XVI.

The property of the church is the real property of those who at present possess it, and the reversionary property of every family in the kingdom: a stronger barrier than tests and jealous policy.

XVII.

Scotland affords a refutation of the adage "No bishop, no king," and the rights of any members of a community ought not to be taken away as security against hypothetical dangers.

XVIII.

No man should be regarded as criminal for adopting religious opinions, which force themselves upon his convictions by the strength of their own evidence.

XIX.

Religious opinions can never be detrimental to society; if they are true, they ought to be propagated, that they may be universally adopted; and if false, that they may be confuted.

XX.

When no civil duty is violated, no civil punishment or privation can be justly inflicted. When religious notions become personally injurious to others, it is then only that they become cognizable by the civil magistrate.

XXI.

Persecution, or intolerance, is founded on a principle by which men arrogate to themselves the faculty of knowing other men's opinions, and of foreseeing all the consequences which must or will flow from them.

COMMON SENSE.

Nov. 1810.

For the Monthly Magazine.

The HISTORY *of* LITERATURE, *from the earliest* PERIOD *till the* DESTRUCTION *of the* ROMAN EMPIRE.

TO trace the various gradations of excellence, to behold one period adding its own discoveries to the experience of another, and to observe the progress of each successive age in wisdom and science, is a disquisition in the highest degree useful and entertaining to a liberal mind. Even a partial investigation into the progress of improvement, is, to a man of business, an agreeable relaxation; to him who is not confined for subsistence to any particular profession, it is a pleasant, if not a necessary, source of employment; to the philosopher it affords matter of wonder and admiration, and lays a foundation for the most interesting discoveries.

An enquiry into the rise and progress of literature, with which the arts and sciences are intimately connected, is, perhaps, the most interesting that can be offered to our notice. We can contemplate man at first rude and unrestrained; afterwards obliged by necessity to submit to laws, and cultivate the arts of social life; while his advancement in science and the liberal arts, kept pace with his proficiency in virtue and cultivation. This, we know, has ever been the case in the original formation of states and empires. It is also gratifying to observe, from what small beginnings, and by what slow gradations, the most polished nations have arisen from the greatest depths of ignorance and barbarity, to the utmost heights of learning and politeness. There are revolutions in the literary as well as in the political world, an enquiry into which would afford equal pleasure to the curious or inquisitive observer. The decay of learning and knowledge is generally rapid in proportion to its advancement: hence nations succeed each other in literary eminence, as well as in political superiority.

However necessary, useful, and entertaining, the disquisition may be into which I am about to enter, it has been very little touched upon, for a very obvious reason. The nature of the undertaking appears to present innumerable obstacles to its success. The difficulty of obtaining materials for a work of this kind, and of arranging them when obtained, deters the more wealthy writers; while poor ones have the additional disadvantages to combat—of want of time, and want of money. "It is a painful consideration,"

consideration," says sir William Jones, "that the profession of literature, by far the most laborious of any, leads to no real benefit or true glory whatsoever. Poetry, science, letters, when they are not made the sole business of life, may become its ornaments in prosperity, and its most pleasing consolation in a change of fortune; but if a man addicts himself entirely to learning, and hopes by that either to raise a family, or to acquire what so many wish for and so few ever obtain—an honourable retirement in his declining age, he will find, when it is too late, that he has mistaken his path; that other labours, other studies, are necessary; and that unless he can assert his own independence in active life, it will avail him little to be favoured by the learned, esteemed by the eminent, or recommended even by kings." A disquisition of this kind resembles an extensive territory, in which are scattered in profusion all the beauties of nature, whose extent deters the dull and indolent from entering it; while the pleasant objects which it presents to view, fully repay the active and persevering for their labour.

The delights and advantages resulting from literary acquisitions are universally acknowledged. There are few so ignorant as to be unable to extol them, and few so uncultivated as not to wish for their enjoyment. They are the general topics of discourse, the general subjects of declamation. This general confession of the utility of literature, renders education more general; education promotes the diffusion of knowledge and learning; which contributes to general happiness, by affording a source of useful occupation and rational entertainment.

It is delightful to observe, in the ocean of time, some few who have been able to elevate themselves above the undistinguished mass with which it is covered, without possessing any previous advantages superior to those of their fellow-combatants; and when they sank, have left a mark which not even succeeding storms could eradicate. Those were the men who have soared above the common race of mortals, and to whose elevation we look up with awe and admiration.

I shall now endeavour to give an account of the progress of literature from the earliest periods to the annihilation of the Roman empire, which, together with the destruction of the Alexandrian library, occasioned the suspension of literature, arts, and sciences.

The task which I now undertake is of such a nature, as to require that I should expatiate a little on the history of the periods which have been most celebrated for producing examples of literary eminence. Indeed, without an acquaintance with the historical events of the age in which any great writer flourished, and without a knowledge of what peculiar advantages he enjoyed, or of what peculiar disadvantages he laboured under, we are destitute of a great additional source of pleasure. For instance, there are few so totally devoid of taste, as to be unable to relish the great and natural beauties of Homer, although they be ignorant of his life, and of the circumstances of the times in which he lived. But how greatly must their surprise, pleasure, and admiration, increase, when they are informed that the author of poems, which evince a most luxuriant imagination combined with the greatest knowledge of nature, and most extensive acquaintance with the manners of mankind, lived at a barbarous period, when his native country, Greece, was torn by internal commotions; and that he was a wanderer, and blind during a great part of his life.

This undertaking requires neither any peculiar effusions of fancy, nor any remarkable felicity of diction. It however requires a considerable degree of diligence, in order to collect sufficient literary facts and biographical anecdotes; some judgment will also be necessary to select and arrange the materials, when obtained. If, therefore, my readers will allow me the credit of possessing these two qualifications, I shall consider the time and trouble fully repaid.

In the execution of this plan, I shall probably introduce critiques on the works of different authors, and comparisons of the respective merits of many, who have excelled in the branches of literature which they made the subject of their contemplation, and who are supposed to resemble one another in many respects. Neither shall I confine myself wholly to an account of the state of literature; but I shall take frequent opportunities of mentioning the prevailing habits and customs, together with the progress of laws, arts, and sciences, in the countries of which I may happen to treat, particularly in Greece and Rome, many of whose laws, &c. we have adopted.

An account of the Greek and Roman writers must necessarily engage the greatest part of my attention, since to them alone we are indebted for our

knowledge, however little, concerning the preceding ages; with the exception of the Jewish writers, who have related no more concerning the history of other countries than was absolutely necessary from its connection with that of their own. Hence, I shall enlarge upon the two great literary ages among the ancients; the former of which, named the Grecian Age, commenced about the time of the Peloponnesian war (a period no less celebrated for its warriors, than for its writers and artists,) and terminated in the time of Alexander the Great: and the latter of which included the reigns of Julius and Augustus Cæsars; and, like the former age, was distinguished also by its generals and conquerors. In each of these periods, the poet and historian concurred in rendering immortal the victorious general, or the object of popular approbation. The historian exerted all his faculties, and employed all the arts of eloquence and high-colouring, in order to magnify the prowess, or exaggerate the achievements, of him whose actions he admired, or whose favour he wished to conciliate; while the poet, actuated by the same motives, rendered harmony of numbers and poetical license, subservient to the same design. The greatness of their subjects, their desire of superiority over each other, and perhaps the peculiar advantages of the periods at which they flourished, were most probably the chief cause of the animation which those writers in general possessed who flourished together at the above-mentioned ages; and which renders their perusal such an infinite source of pleasure to every one who possesses a refined taste and cultivated imagination. On this account, all who have any pretensions to the characters of lovers of literature, are supposed to have at least a competent knowledge of the productions of the best orators, poets, historians, philosophers, &c.

For instance, it is necessary not to be totally ignorant of the works, beauties, or at least subjects, of Herodotus, Thucydides, and Zenophon, among the historians; Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle, among the philosophers; Demosthenes, Æschines, and Isocrates, among the orators; Pindar, Æschilus, Euripides, Sophocles, Aristophanes, Menander, Anacreon, and Theocritus, among the poets; all of whom lived during the Grecian Age. I have here omitted many others, of whom we ought to know something, such as Homer and Hesiod, because they did not flourish at the same period with those whose names I have mentioned. A knowledge, however little, of the following writers, who flourished in the Roman Augustan age, is also necessary to those who would be esteemed men of learning: viz. Catullus, Lucretius, Terence, Virgil, Horace, Tibullus, Propertius, Ovid, Phædrus, Cæsar, Cicero, Livy, Sallust, Varro, and Vitruvius.

Such being the importance of an acquaintance with these two literary periods, I shall expatiate to a considerable length on the principal writers in them, and afterwards proceed to state the chief causes of the decline of literature among the ancients. I shall conclude with the devastation of the Roman empire, by barbarians, and the destruction of the Alexandrian library, by Omar. *(To be continued.)*

For the Monthly Magazine.

JOURNAL *of a recent* VOYAGE *to* CADIZ.

YOU have seen how we have hitherto been deceived on the state of affairs with the enemy; if the Spanish cause do not end in the pretended deliverance of the country, I do not think it will be the fault of the people, but of their leaders; for there must be a radical defect somewhere; and if the old system of keeping the people in ignorance be pursued by the Junta and the priests, what benefit will the country obtain should they even succeed in repelling the French? Ferdinand IV. is now idolized; he is the watch-word for the priests, and it is those who frighten the peasants into the belief, that without supporting his cause they shall all be slaves. The latter have done their duty in the field wherever they could meet the enemy with advantage; but they have too often been led by traitors; or, if they are unsuccessful, the failure is imputed to treachery; and it is much questioned, whether the Junta is not composed of as many members as defective in patriotism, as it is of those who really may maintain the cause they espouse. They are without energy in their measures, for they are superannuated old men; they are without firmness in their decisions, for they are too weak as a body to enforce them; and they are divided in their councils, because one half of them dreads the effects if they should at last be unsuccessful in their *pretended* (I repeat this word) endeavours to save the country.

It is but a few weeks since Castanos was sent towards Madrid with twenty

twenty thousand men; he met the enemy unexpectedly near Cuenca; his army retreated without scarcely firing a gun; they dispersed in the end, and left their arms and baggage to fall into the hands of the French. Castanos was accused of treachery, he was sent to be tried at Seville, and the people were crying out that he should be punished. I cannot learn that his conduct is likely to be examined into, for he is a prisoner at large at Seville, and walks where he pleases, attended by a guard of honour.

A friend of mine lately came from thence, while the French army were at Truxillo, about one hundred and thirty miles off; he says, he never could have imagined that the inhabitants would have been so indifferent to their impending fate; and that if the enemy had appeared before the place, their carelessness was such, that they would rather have yielded to him than have made any resistance; and that at this very time a French Chargé d'Affairs was permitted to reside there, and received attention from persons connected with the government. It seems, that when treachery is sounded in the army, it has its first rise from the fountain-head; there is no doubt now of Morla having given up Madrid, of his wishing to sacrifice every Spanish army; and by some unaccountable means the Junta and he have contrived to blind Mr. Frere, our ambassador, so far as to make him, according to report, recal the British army when on its retreat from the capital, at a moment when the place had actually been taken by the French. But I am telling you what you will be better informed of already; for I dare say, that the facts are known in England, while we judge only from contradictory intelligence circulated here.

In the mean time, there is at length some shew made towards protecting this place; the fortifications are putting into a state of defence; the cannon are to be mounted on the ramparts, and additional forts constructed. A number of foreigners have been arrested; those who belong to any country in alliance with France, have had their property embargoed, their shops locked up, and their persons arrested; no distinction was made between such as have resided here all their lives, and the more recent inhabitants. Many of them, aware of the event, withdrew to Tangiers, and some are gone to Gibraltar. This measure of the governor's has proved to be a humane one; for the rage of the populace was at one time so great, that they had assembled in the streets, calling out for vengeance on every Frenchman they could find. This was on a Sunday; the governor went to the theatre and informed the audience that things were going on well: he was believed, their fury was allayed; and at midnight a file of soldiers entered the houses of the foreigners, explained the reason of their visit, and in this manner they arrested upwards of two hundred persons.

The countenances of the inhabitants betray their fears of what will happen; every man suspects his neighbour to be an enemy; the first question in the morning is, for the news of the day; and the last at night, what report shall we have to-morrow? The streets are crowded with groupes of men, concealing their desponding looks with the cloak, and shrugging their shoulders in terror; scarcely a smiling face is to be seen. The theatre, it is expected, will be shut; and the governor has issued an address to the people, recommending the utmost decorum to be observed there, even in dress and behaviour; as well as the practice of religion and morality, on all occasions. Card-parties are in many families suspended, and have given place to the making of cartridge-cases, and picking lint for the use of the army.

Certain it is, that the Andalusians have great reason to dread the presence of the enemy. The short time that Dupont's army was in command of the province, until its defeat last July, at the battle of Baylen, has sufficiently shewn them what is to be expected from their conquerors. The system of plunder that they exercised, almost surpasses belief. The most costly and elegant articles of gold and silver, and the most trivial trinkets, were taken from the people; whatever had the appearance of being valuable did not escape them; even plated buckles and buttons, and paltry ornaments of dress, in abundance. The plunder was publicly exposed for sale at the custom-house, and the room appeared as if it contained the rummage of a score of pawn-broker's shops in St. Giles's. Among other articles were a number of pewter-plates, which the owner it seemed had preserved in a bright polished state, to deceive the eye, and looked like silver, and some large wedges of gold and silver mixed together, by melting of articles which were probably too cumbrous for the knapsack.

I have not heard of any singularly atrocious

atrocious acts committed by the French soldiery on this occasion in Spain; but I have been well assured, that the commissioners in Portugal who examined the plunder of Junot's army, found in the knapsacks fingers with rings on them. A friend of mine, who was at Lisbon just at that time, tells me, that, while the French were in the city, it was customary for the officers to receive invitations to dinner, and to card-parties, among the inhabitants; and that, on one of these occasions, the lady of the house had ventured, contrary to the advice of her friends, to decorate herself with trinkets, &c.; in the course of the evening, the French general, who was present, was observed to notice them, and it was concluded that the lady would soon be obliged to part with them. On the following morning a polite note was received from the general, requiring their delivery to the bearer; which, of necessity, the fair owner was compelled to comply with.

Until the last summer, you may recollect, this place had been garrisoned a considerable time by the French, as well as many other parts of Spain, under the pretence of attacking Gibraltar. Whatever the grand motive might have been, the government was so weak as not to be able to resist it; and the Prince of Peace so base as to promote it. I do not know that I can better describe to you the yielding disposition of the Spanish cabinet to the will of the French emperor, and the burdens and losses which it has sustained in consequence of it, than by quoting to you the words of Don Antonio de Campany, secretary to the Academy of History, from an excellent little pamphlet which he has lately published, and dedicated to Lord Holland, entitled, the "Centinel."

"To assist an intimate friend and ally, (Napoleon) or rather to obey him, we have had our navy destroyed in less than six years, by the loss of eight three-deckers, twenty-six of the line, and as many frigates; our arsenals plundered to the amount of many millions, and the loss of twenty thousand sailors. Napoleon forced from us the maintenance of troops in money, to the amount of twelve millions of dollars a-year; and he exacted them with the authority of a sovereign; and, on the least delay of payment, threatened us with conquest. His sovereignty increased with his power, our timidity with our weakness; and in the three first months of the war with England, the nation lost in ships, cargoes, and money, upwards of forty millions of dollars." Campany pleasantly says, "that it is time the people should be undeceived, and be told of the depraved intentions of the atrocious Corsican, who, under the title of an ally, had left them without a shirt; and with that, of protector, would take away their skin, which was all that remained belonging to them."

We may here say with Addison:

"With what a dreadful course he rushes on,
From war to war. In vain has nature formed
Mountains and oceans to oppose his passage;
He bounds o'er all; victorious in his march,
The Alps and Pyreneans sink before him;
Thro' winds, and waves, and storms, he works his way,
Impatient for the battle."

During this period, the French having the principal command of the country, the people were treated as those of a conquered nation, and not as allies, whose blood and treasure were appropriated to them. The custom-houses and public offices were filled by their appointments, and the courts of justice were directed by their will. An instance occurred which shews the authority of the French influence; wherein the consul, Monsieur Roxant, the resident here, seized, and procured to be condemned, a Dutch merchantman, with its cargo, because a mahogany table was on board of English manufacture; pretending, for this reason, that the cargo was, and must be, for British account.

The printers used to publish in praise of the French, they dared not do otherwise; and the battle of Trafalgar they were forbidden to relate, with all its circumstances, although it occurred within their sight and hearing; the shopkeepers bent to the times, and for awhile every thing was made French. A watchmaker, with more policy than prudence, perhaps, altered his sign, and signified that he had learnt his profession at "Paris;" but he has since changed this notice, and has actually written that he is a watch-maker from "Madrid."

The people have now changed their tone; a Frenchman scarcely exists in Cadiz, (the few that are permitted to remain dare not stir abroad, and they have the national lock and seals affixed to their doors). It is dangerous, and partaking of treason, to speak the French language, especially in the streets, or unguardedly among those by whom one is not known.

A few days since, a Frenchman was shot

shot in the street by a volunteer, because he refused to surrender himself, and defied any one to come near him, by menacing them with his knife; on being told that if he did not yield he must take the consequences, he composedly folded his arms in derision, and ordered the man to fire: he levelled his piece, and the poor fellow instantly fell dead. Another was stabbed while drinking at a wine-shop, because he refused to join in a "Viva!" to Ferdinand. But the most remarkable individual punishment that a Frenchman has undergone, is in the case of one who was generally noticed and respected by several genteel families; but who, unluckily for him, conceiving he was insulted by a boy who seemed to sing a Spanish national air purposely to deride him, was so imprudent as to strike this boy in the street; the consequence was, that he was obliged to fly; a hue and cry was immediately raised against him; a mob assembled, they sought him, and heard that he had gone to a friend's for protection; this friend was threatened with the forfeiture of his life if he did not discover him; the Frenchman was taken, the governor interfered, and the man was sent to prison, and ignominiously flogged several times; he was not allowed to see his family, and was nearly starved. The mob in a body could not forget the outrage; they wanted his life; and it was with difficulty that the prison could be guarded against them. This man had a wife and children, dependant on his success in teaching his native language; they became greatly distressed, and his friends have handsomely contributed to their relief; but it was with much caution that they ventured to assist the husband. The affair has now nearly dwindled away, but it is not generally known what is become of the man. That such a trivial affair should have agitated the city for days may appear strange; and it will the more astonish you when I relate that this young singer is only a beggar boy, and the most deformed and ugly wretch that can be seen. The mother mingled parental affection with her vengeance, and exclaimed, at the head of the mob, that "her child should not be disgraced by a blow from a Frenchman without her avenging it!"

Caricatures, placards, &c. are now exhibited in every direction, in ridicule of the French: the Spanish lion is made destroying the French eagle. Joseph Bonaparte is represented on his throne in the character of a drunkard, (which, by the bye, is the worst of any in the eyes of a Spaniard, as intoxication is avoided and despised from the highest to the lowest) and in his flight from Madrid he is on a restive horse, in the act of throwing him, while his crown falls from his head, and he exclaims, "Oh, Spain has forsaken me because of my cursed misdeeds!"

Among an innumerable quantity of squibs, is one which whimsically describes a military and political barometer and thermometer as follows:

The whole nation of Spanish valour and heroism -	The spirit at these degrees has burst the tube, and will not graduate at any point.
Wickedness, fraud, and deceit, of the presumptuous Emperor of the French -	One hundred degrees above 0."
The fortune of Bonaparte	This had rapidly risen to the highest degree, and begins to fall equally rapidly, and it is expected to disappear without fixing at any degree.

SCARCE TRACTS, WITH EXTRACTS AND ANALYSES OF SCARCE BOOKS.

It is proposed in future to devote a few Pages of the Monthly Magazine to the Insertion of such Scarce Tracts as are of an interesting Nature, with the Use of which we may be favoured by our Correspondents; and under the same Head to introduce also the Analyses of Scarce and Curious Books.

WILLIAM PENN, *and the* TRIAL *by* JURY.

THE great, singular, and intrepid, Englishman, whom it is here proposed to exhibit in a new point of view, was born in London in the year 1644. His father, who was an admiral of some note, not only assisted in the capture of Jamaica, during the protectorate of Cromwell, but also served with applause under the Duke of York. Having distinguished himself in a sea-fight with the Dutch, he was knighted, and admitted into favour, notwithstanding his zeal during the usurpation.

Young

Young Penn completed his education at Christ Church, and, as he then gave an early presage of his future talents, a fond father, doubtless, formed high expectations of the fortunes of so accomplished a son. But those hopes were apparently blasted by a most extraordinary event, for our Oxonian suddenly became a convert to the doctrines of the quakers, a new and an obscure sect; suspected by the royalists, and odious to the reigning monarch. So recently had their peculiar doctrines sprung up, that George Fox, the founder, was still alive; and William Loe, one of his most zealous disciples, who had inlisted the subject of this memoir under his banners, in imitation of his master, was about to travel into foreign countries, for the sole purpose of propagating the faith abroad.

The enraged parent remonstrated in vain; his threats to discard, and even to disinherit, his only son, were of no avail; for filial obedience was not proof against a *call of the spirit*, and the sacrifice of a father's love, and a father's wealth, appeared, in the heyday of life, and amidst the fervour of enthusiasm, to be only a step towards that martyrdom of which he then seemed to be ambitious. The admiral, however, never forsook him entirely; and it was through his intercession that the young man was relieved from prison at Cork, after having been committed for preaching there.

Notwithstanding this incident, which might have abated the fervours of one less replete with zeal, we find our young quaker on his return to London, employed in writing and publishing a book, for the express purpose of shewing the benefits to be derived from suffering; and this very book, intitled "No Cross, no Crown," was the cause of his suffering anew, as it occasioned his committal to the Tower.

On his release, he persisted in his former course of life, and preached frequently in public; but, notwithstanding this, the admiral at length became reconciled to, and bequeathed him, his whole property, which was pretty considerable. That very year in which the latter died, was rendered memorable by the bold, manly, and patriotic, conduct of a son, who, notwithstanding the singularity and seeming *quaintness* of his religious opinions, would have conferred honour on the noblest family in the kingdom. Persisting in his original intentions, and neither swayed by worldly interests on one hand, nor alarmed by the fear of a very jealous, capricious, and arbitrary, government, on the other, Mr. Penn pursued that career which he considered to be pointed out by a sense of duty. Notwithstanding a body of soldiers had taken possession of the meeting-house in "Gracious-street,"* August 15, 1670, he preached in the immediate vicinity as before. On this, he was apprehended, committed by the lord-mayor, and tried for the same, along with† William Mead, at the Old Bailey, on the first, third, fourth, and fifth, of September following. On this occasion, the bench consisted of

Samuel Starling, Lord Mayor.
John Howel, Recorder.
Thomas Bludworth, William Peak, Richard Ford, Sir John Robinson, Joseph Shelden, Richard Brown, } Aldermen.
John Smith, James Edwards, } Sheriffs.

It is important here, that the names of the jury should be also recorded, not only as a mark of respect to them, but also as an example to their fellow-subjects, viz.

1. Thomas Veer.
2. Edward Bushel.
3. John Hammond.
4. Charles Milson.
5. Gregory Walklet.
6. John Brightman.
7. William Plumsted.
8. Henry Henley.
9. James Damask.
10. Henry Michel.
11. William Lever.
12. John Baily.

The indictment purported, "that William Penn, and William Mead, the latter late of London, linen-draper, with divers persons to the jurors unknown, to the number of three hundred, did unlawfully assemble, and congregate themselves with force of arms, &c. to the disturbance of the peace of our lord the king: and that William Penn, by agreement between him and William Mead, did take upon himself to preach and speak, in contempt of the said lord the

* Gracechurch-street.

† On enquiry it has been discovered that Mr. Mead had been originally a tradesman in London; but, during the civil wars, he, like many others, obtained a commission in the army, and was known by the appellation of Captain Mead. It is not at all improbable, that he took the same side as William Penn's father; and, indeed, his conduct on this occasion displays somewhat of the republican intrepidity of those days.

king, and of his law, to the great disturbance of his peace, &c."

Having pleaded "Not guilty," the court adjourned until the afternoon, and the prisoners, being again brought to the bar, were there detained during five hours, while house-breakers, murderers, &c. were tried. On the 3d of September, the same ceremony took place as before, with only this difference, that on one of the officers pulling off the hats of the two prisoners, the lord mayor exclaimed: "Sirrah, who bid you put off their hats? put on their hats again!"

Recorder to the prisoners. "Do you know where you are? Do you know it is the King's court?"

Penn. "I know it to be a court, and I suppose it to be the King's court."

Recorder. "Do you not know there is respect due to the court? And why do you not pull off your hat?"

Penn. "Because I do not believe that to be any respect."

Recorder. "Well, the court sets forty marks a-piece upon your heads, as a fine for your contempt of the court."

Penn. "I desire it may be observed, that we came into the court with our hats off (that is, taken off); and if they have been put on since, it was by order of the bench; and therefore not we, but the bench should be fined."

After this, the jury were again sworn, on which, Sir J. Robinson, lieutenant of the Tower, objected against Edward Bushel, as he had not kissed the book, and therefore would have him sworn again, "though indeed, it was on purpose to have made use of his tenderness of conscience in avoiding reiterated oaths to have put him by his being a juryman, apprehending him to be a person not fit to answer their arbitrary ends."*

James Cook, the first witness, being called, swore that he saw Mr. Penn speaking to the people in Gracechurch-street, but could not hear what he said, on account of the noise. Richard Read deposed exactly in the same manner: and to the same effect; but added, that he "saw Captain Mead speaking to Lieutenant Cook, yet what he said he could not tell." The third witness was equally incompetent to prove any thing against Mr. Penn; and as "for Captain Mead," said he, "I did not see him there."

Mr. Recorder Howel. "What say you, Mr. Mead, were you there?"

William Mead. "It is a maxim of your own law: *nemo tenetur accusare seipsum*; which, if it be not true Latin, I am sure it is true English, 'that no man is bound to accuse himself;' and why dost thou offer to ensnare me with such a question? Doth not this show thy malice? Is this like unto a Judge, that ought to be counsel for the prisoner at the bar?"

Recorder. "Sir, hold your tongue; I did not go about to ensnare you."

Penn. "We confess ourselves to be so far from recanting, or declining to vindicate the assembling of ourselves to preach, pray, or worship, the eternal, holy, just, God; that we declare to all the world, that we do believe it to be our indispensable duty to meet incessantly upon so good an account; nor shall all the powers upon earth be able to divert us from reverencing and adoring our God who made us."

Alderman Brown. "You are not here for worshipping God, but for breaking the law; you do yourselves great wrong in going on in that discourse."

Penn. "I affirm I have broken no law, nor am I guilty of the indictment that is laid to my charge; and to the end the bench, the jury, and myself, with these that hear us, may have a more direct understanding, I desire you would let me know by what law it is you prosecute me, and upon what law you ground my indictment?"

Recorder. "Upon the common law."

Penn. "Where is that common law?"

Recorder. "You must not think that I am able to run up so many years, and ever so many adjudged cases, which we call common law, to answer your curiosity."

Penn. "This answer, I am sure, is very short of my question; for, if it be common, it should not be so hard to produce."

Recorder. "Sir, will you plead to your indictment?"

Penn. "Shall I plead to an indictment that hath no foundation in law? If it contain that law you say I have broken,

* See a scarce and valuable tract, printed for William Butler, 1682, and entitled, "The People's antient and just Liberties asserted, in the Trial of William Penn and William Mead, at the Sessions held at the Old Bailey, &c. against the most arbitrary procedure of that court." 'Woe unto them that decree unrighteous decrees, and write grievousness, which they had prescribed to turn away the needy from judgement, and take away,' &c. *Isai.* x. 1, 2.

broken, why should you decline to produce that law, since it will be impossible for the jury to determine, or agree to bring in their verdict, who have not the law produced by which they should measure the truth of this indictment, and the guilt, or contrary, of my fact?"

Recorder. "You are a saucy fellow; speak to the indictment." *(At this time several upon the bench urged hard upon the prisoner to bear him down.)*

Penn. "I say it is my place to speak to matter of law; I am arraigned a prisoner; my liberty, which is next to life itself, is now concerned; you are many mouths and ears against me, and if I must not be allowed to make the best of my case, it is hard: I say again, unless you shew me, and the people, the law you ground your indictment upon, I shall take it for granted, your proceedings are merely arbitrary."

Recorder. "The question is, Whether you are guilty of this indictment?"

Penn. "The question is not whether I am guilty of this indictment, but whether this indictment be legal? It is too general and imperfect an answer, to say it is the common law, unless we knew both where and what it is; for where there is no law, there is no transgression; and that law which is not in being, is so far from being common, that it is no law at all."

Recorder. "You are an impertinent fellow; will you teach the court what law is? It is *Lex non scripta*, that which many have studied thirty or forty years to know, and would you have me to tell you in a moment?"

Penn. "Certainly, if the common law be so hard to be understood, it is far from being common; but if the lord Coke, in his Institutes, be of any consideration, he tells us, that common law is common right, and that common right is the great charter of privileges confirmed 9 Henry 3, 29, 25. Edward I; 1 and 2; Edward III, 8. Coke Instit. 2 p. 56. I design no affront to the court, but to be heard in my just plea; and I must plainly tell you, that if you will deny me *Oyer* of the law, which you say I have broken, you do at once deny me an acknowledged right, and evidence to the whole world your resolution to sacrifice the privileges of Englishmen to your sinister and arbitrary designs."

Recorder. "Take him away: my lord, if you take not some course with this pestilent fellow to stop his mouth, we shall not be able to do any thing to-night."

Lord Mayor. "Take him away, take him away; turn him into the Baile Dock."

Penn. "These are but so many vain exclamations: Is this justice or true judgment? Must I therefore be taken away, because I plead for the fundamental laws of England? However, this I leave upon your consciences who are of the jury (and my sole judges) that if these ancient fundamental laws, which relate to liberty and property, and are not limited to particular persuasions in religion, must not be indispensably maintained and observed, who can say he hath a right to the coat upon his back?"

Recorder. "Be silent there."

Penn. "I am not to be silent in a case wherein I am so much concerned, and not only myself, but many ten thousand families besides."

They now dragged him into the Baile Dock; but William Mead, being still left in court, spoke as follows: "You men of the jury, here I do now stand to answer to an indictment against me, which is a bundle of stuff, full of lyes and falsehoods: for therein am I accused, that I met *vi et armis, illicite et tumultuose*. Time was when I had freedom to use a carnal weapon, and then I thought I feared no man; but now I fear the living God, and dare not make use thereof, nor hurt any man. You men of the jury, who are my judges, if the recorder will not tell you what makes a riot, a rout, or an unlawful assembly, Cook (Coke,) he that once they called the lord Cook (Coke,) tells us, that a riot is, when three or more are met together to beat a man, or to enter forcibly into another man's land, to cut down his grass, his wood, or break down his pales."

Recorder. "I thank you, Sir, that you will tell me what the law is," *(scornfully pulling off his hat.)*

Mead. "Thou mayest put on thy hat, I have never a fee for thee now."

Alderman Brown. "He talks at random; one while an independent, another while some other religion; and now a quaker, and next a papist."

Mead. "Turpe est doctori cum culpa redarguit ad ipsum."

Lord Mayor. "You deserve to have your tongue cut out."

Recorder. "If you discourse in this manner, I shall take occasion against you."

Mr. Mead having been now also thrust into the Baile Dock, the following charge was given to the jury, in the absence of the prisoners.

Recorder.

Recorder. "You have heard what the indictment is: it is for preaching to the people, and drawing a tumultuous company after them; and Mr. Penn was speaking. If they should not be disturbed, you see they will go on; there are three or four witnesses that have proved this, that he did preach there, and that Mr. Mead did allow of it; after this, you have heard by substantial witnesses what is said against them. Now we are upon the matter of fact, which you are to keep to and observe, what has been fully sworn, at your peril."

Penn. (With a loud voice, from the Baile Dock.) "I appeal to the jury, who are my judges, and this great assembly, whether the proceedings of the court are not most arbitrary, and void of all law, in offering to give the jury their charge in the absence of the prisoners. I say it is directly opposite to, and destructive of, the undoubted right of every English prisoner, as Cook (Coke) in the 2d Inst. 29, on the chap. of Magna Charta speaks."

Recorder. "Why ye are present; you do hear, do you not?"

Penn. "No thanks to the court that commanded me into the Baile Dock; and you of the jury take notice, that I have not been heard; neither can you legally depart the court before I have been *fully* heard, having at least ten or twelve material points to offer, in order to invalid their *appointment*."

Recorder. "Pull the fellow down; pull him down."

Mead. "Are these proceedings according to the rights and privileges of Englishmen, that we should not be heard?"

Recorder. "Take them away into the *hole*."

The jury were now desired to go upstairs, in order to agree upon a verdict; and the prisoners remained in the "stinking hole." After an hour and a half's time, eight came down agreed, but four remained above, until sent for. The bench used many threats to the four that dissented; and the Recorder, addressing himself to Mr. Bushel, said, "Sir, you are the cause of this disturbance, and manifestly shew yourself an abettor of faction: I shall set a mark upon you, Sir."

Alderman Sir J. Robinson, lieutenant of the Tower. "Mr. Bushel, I have known you near this fourteen years; you have thrust yourself upon this jury, because you think there is some service for you; I tell you, that you deserve to be indicted more than any man that hath been brought to the bar this day."

Mr. Bushel. "No, Sir John, there were three-score before me; and I would willingly have got off, but could not."

Alderman Bludworth. "Mr. Bushel, we know what you are."

Lord Mayor. "Sirrah, you are an impudent fellow; I will put a mark upon you!"

The jury being then sent back to consider their verdict, remained for some time; and, on their return, the clerk having asked, in the usual manner, "Is William Penn guilty of the matter wherein he stands indicted, or not guilty?" the foreman replied, "Guilty of speaking in Gracious (perhaps Grace-church,) street."

Court. "Is that all?"

Foreman. "That is all I have in commission."

Recorder. "You had as good say nothing."

Lord Mayor. "Was it not an unlawful assembly? You mean he was speaking to a tumult of people there?"

Foreman. "My lord, this was all I had in commission."

Here some of the jury, seeming "to buckle to the questions of the court," Mr. Bushel, Mr. Hamond, and some others, opposed themselves, and said, "they allowed of no such terms as an unlawful assembly: at which, the Lord-mayor, the Recorder, Sir J. Robinson, lieutenant of the Tower, and alderman Bludworth, "took great occasion," says our authority, "to vilifie them with most opprobrious language;" and this verdict, not serving their turn, the Recorder expressed himself thus: "The law of England will not allow you to part till you have given in your verdict, therefore go and consider it once more."

On this the jury declared, that they had given in their verdict, and could give in no other. They withdrew, however, after demanding and obtaining pen, ink, and paper; and, returning once more, at the expiration of half an hour, the foreman addressed himself to the clerk of the peace, and, presenting the following decision, said, Here is our verdict: "We the jurors, hereafter named, do find William Penn to be guilty of speaking or preaching to an assembly, met together in Gracious-street, the 14th

of August last, 1670; and that William Mead is not guilty of the said indictment.

Foreman. Thomas Veer.
Edward Bushel," &c.

Lord Mayor. "What! will you be led by such a silly fellow as Bushel? An impudent canting fellow; I warrant you, you shall come no more upon juries in haste: you are a foreman, indeed! I thought you had understood your place better."

Recorder. "Gentlemen, you shall not be dismissed till we have a verdict that the court will accept, and you shall be locked up without meat, drink, fire, and tobacco; you shall not think thus to abuse the court; we will have a verdict by the help of God, or you shall starve for it."

Penn. My jury, who are my judges, ought not to be thus menaced; their verdict should be free, and not compelled; the bench ought to wait upon (for) them, but not forestal them. I do desire that justice may be done me, and that the arbitrary resolves of the bench may not be made the measure of my jury's verdict."

Recorder. "Stop that prating fellow, or put him out of the court."

Lord Mayor. "You have heard that he preached, that he gathered a company of tumultuous people, and that they not only did disobey the martial power, but the civil also."

Penn. "It is a great mistake; we did not make the tumult, but they that interrupted us! The jury cannot be so ignorant as to think that we met there with a design to disturb the civil peace, since, first, we were by force of arms kept out of our lawful house, and met as near it in the street as their soldiers would give us leave; and secondly, because it was no new thing, and it is known that we are a peaceable people, and cannot offer violence to any man. The agreement of twelve men is a verdict in law; and such a one being given by the jury, I require the clerk of the peace to record it, as he will answer at his peril. And if the jury bring in another verdict, contradictory to this, I affirm they are perjured men in law." Then, looking towards them, he emphatically added, "You are Englishmen! mind your privilege, give not away your right!"

"One of the jury having pleaded indisposition, and desired to be dismissed, the Lord-mayor said, "You are as strong as any of them; starve them, and hold your principles."

Recorder. "Gentlemen, you must be contented with your hard fate, let your patience overcome it; for the court is resolved to have a verdict, and that before you can be dismissed."

Jury. "We are agreed!"

"The court now swore several of its officers to keep the jury all night, without meat, drink, fire, &c. and adjourned to seven o'clock next morning, which proved to be Sunday. They were then brought up as before, when, having persevered in their verdict, Mr. Bushel was reproved as a *factious fellow*, by the lord-mayor; on this he replied, that he acted "conscientiously." The other observed, that such a conscience would cut his throat; "but I will cut your's," added he, "so soon as I can."

"Mr. Penn now asked the Recorder, if he allowed the verdict given in respect to William Mead? That magistrate replied, No; as they were both indicted for a conspiracy, and one being found "Not guilty," and not the other, it could not be a verdict.

"*Penn.* "If *Not guilty* be not a verdict, then you make of the jury, and Magna Charta, but a mere *nose of wax!* I affirm, that the consent of a jury is a verdict in law; and if William Mead be not guilty, I am clear, as I could not possibly conspire alone."

"The jury again received a charge; were sent out; returned, and presented the same verdict. On this, the Recorder threatened Mr. Bushel, and said, "While he had any thing to do in the city, he would 'have an eye upon him?' The lord-mayor termed him a pitiful fellow, and added, "I will cut his nose."

Penn. "It is intolerable that my jury should be thus menaced: Is this according to the fundamental laws? Are not they my proper judges by the Great Charter of England? What hope is there of ever having justice done, when juries are threatened, and their verdicts rejected? I am concerned to speak, and grievous to see such arbitrary proceedings. Did not the lieutenant of the Tower render (treat) one of them (the jury) worse than a felon? And do you not plainly seem to condemn such for factious fellows who answer not your ends? Unhappy are those juries who are threatened to be fined, and starved, and ruined,

ed, if they give not in verdicts contrary to their consciences."

Recorder. "My lord, you must take a course with that same fellow."

Lord Mayor. "Stop his mouth. Jailor, bring fetters, and stake him to the ground."

Penn. "Do your pleasure; I matter not your fetters!"

Recorder. "Till now, I never understood the reason of the policy and prudence of the Spaniards, in suffering the *Inquisition* among them: and certainly it will never be well with us, till something like unto the Spanish Inquisition be in England."

"The jury were once more required to give another verdict; Mr. Lee, the clerk, was also desired to draw up a *special one*, which he declined; and the Recorder threatened to have the jurors "carted about the city, as in Edward III.'s time." The foreman remonstrated in vain, that any other verdict *would be a force on them to save their lives*; and the jury refused to go out of court, until obliged by the sheriff. On this, the court immediately adjourned until next morning at seven o'clock, when the prisoners were, as usual, brought from Newgate, and, being placed at the bar, the clerk demanded, "Is William Penn guilty, or not guilty?" *Foreman.* "Not guilty!" "Is William Mead guilty, or not guilty?" *Foreman.* "Not guilty!" The bench being still dissatisfied, each of the jury was required to answer distinctly to his name, which being done, and they proving unanimous, the Recorder spoke as follows:

"I am sorry, gentlemen, you have followed your own judgments and opinions rather than the good and wholesome advice that was given you. God keep my life out of your hands! But for this the court fines you forty marks a-man, and (commands) imprisonment until paid."

William Penn. "I demand my liberty, being freed by the jury."

Lord Mayor. "No, you are in for your fines, for contempt of the court."

Penn. "I ask if it be according to the fundamental laws of England, that any Englishman should be fined, or amerced, but by the judgment of his peers, or jury? since it expressly contradicts the 14th and 29th chapter of the Great Charter of England, which says, "No freeman ought to be amerced, but by the oath of good and lawful men of the vicinage."

Recorder. "Take him away, take him away; take him out of court."

Penn. "I can never urge the fundamental laws of England, but you cry, *Take him away, take him away!* But it is now order, *since the Spanish Inquisition hath so great a place in the Recorder's heart.* God Almighty, who is just, will judge you all for these things."

So far this curious tract.

Both jury and prisoners were now forced into the Baile-Dock, for non-payment of their fines, whence they were carried to Newgate. These proceedings, of course, aroused the attention of a nation, justly jealous of the government of such a profligate and arbitrary prince as Charles II. and indignant at the conduct of such a judge as Howel. Sir Thomas Smith, about a century before, had considered the fining, imprisoning, and punishing, of juries, to be violent, tyrannical, and contrary to the custom of the realm of England; while the celebrated Sir Matthew Hale, who had been chief baron of the exchequer, and chief justice of the king's bench, in this very reign, observed, in his Pleas of the Crown, p. 313, that it would be a most unhappy case for the judge himself, "if the prisoner's fate depended upon his *directions*, and *unhappy* also for the prisoner; as, if the judge's opinion must rule the verdict, the trial by jury would be useless."

Edward Bushel, a citizen of London, whose name deserves to be handed down to posterity with applause, immediately sued out a writ of *Habeas Corpus*. Upon the return, it was stated, that he had been committed "for that, contrary to law, and against full and clear evidence openly given in court, and against the direction of the court in matter of law, he, as one of a jury, had acquitted William Penn and William Mead, to the great obstruction of justice." This cause was at length heard in the superior courts; and, after a solemn argument before the twelve judges, the above was resolved "to be an insufficient cause for fining and committing the jury. They were accordingly discharged, and they brought actions for damages.

Eleven years after this, William Penn bent the whole force of his capacious mind to a great and noble undertaking. Having, in 1681, obtained from the crown the grant of a large tract of land in America, since named Pennsylvania after himself, as a compensation for the arrears due to him as executor to his father, he took over with him a colony of Quakers, and founded Philadelphia, or the City of *Brethren*, in allusion to their union and fraternal affection. After thus establishing

establishing the beginnings of a future empire, and propounding a body of laws, this truly great man, who reflects so much lustre on the name of Englishman, returned to his native country, and died at Beaconsfield, in Berkshire, of an apoplexy, in 1718, at the age of seventy-four.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE HYPOCONDRIAC.

Time—MIDSUMMER NOON.

UNFIT for toil, unable to collect
A fixed attention; pained to grasp the thoughts
That books present, or close pursue mine own;
Weak, weary, wretched, at the sultry hour
Of noon, I issue forth with nerves unstrung,
Half-lifeless, and unheeding where I stray,
Till, crossed the sun-burnt lawn, I reach at length,
With many a slow sad step, the sloping bank,
Where the pale willow droops athwart the stream;
Here, though I taste not gladness, will I stretch
My languid frame, beneath the chequered shade,
Haply to find a mitigated pain,
And lightened feel this burthen of myself,
Till day's meridian fierceness be o'er-past.

Now all is mute, and the right-downward beam,
That browns the pasturage, and drains each flower
Of all its freshness, shrivelling up its leaves,
Falls too on herd and cattle; round the deer
Lie faint beneath their beech-shades, while the flocks
Stand idly in the shallows of the brook,
Fanning off insects with the slow-swung tail.
Where now are all the gambols of their young,
The frisking antics of the morning hour?
When midst the fresh and sparkling dew they leaped,
And the cool air breathed gladness? Now the lark,
That with the sun had risen, and upward sprung
Joyous to heaven-gate, carolling her lay,
Folds up her russet pinion, and withdraws,
Languid and silent, to yon inmost grove.
Such o'er all nature is the oppressive sway
Of noon-tide heat: ah! like the leaden mace
Of Tyranny, that numbs each heaven-born power,
And levels low all energies of mind;
Or the yet heavier rule of dumb Despair,
That with its weight breaks down each inward spring.

Me too, th' intenseness of the sultry beam
Has sunk in languor, drained my nimble spirits,
Exhaled the health and marrow of my brain;
A heavier load of atmosphere appears
To press around me; painful 'tis to breathe,
An effort ev'n to lift the listless hand.
Yet not alone with herds and flocks I share
Meridian feebleness. Ah! me, 'twere well,
If this close air and burning sun subdued
Only my animal frame: but who can tell
The wretchedness, the loathing of my life,
With its vain toils, vain pleasures, that attend
This Incubus of Day? who can recount
All the sad thoughts he wakes within my breast.

Time was, when, eager in life's joyous prime,
This bosom knew no heaviness; gay Pleasure
Danced like a blooming nymph before my path,
And, pointing to her rose-bowers, beckoned me
To pluck their sweetness; ardent fancy sketched,
With rainbow hues, upon the pendant veil
That hid futurity, a brilliant scene,
Fields ever fair, and skies without a cloud;
Then every nerve was thrilled with hope and joy;
Or, if a transient sorrow claimed a tear,
It fell and vanished like an April shower;
And all again was sunshine, promise, peace:
Or, if I upward looked, lo! Glory sate
High on a rock, and cheered me to ascend,
To claim a niche within the marble fane
That crowned the steep; with glowing breast I heav'd
From the low vale, and bounded at her call,
Like a young roe along the mountain side.

These days—no more of them—Oh! gone they are,
For ever gone. Even in the spring of life
The rose-buds died. The curtain is drawn up,
And lo! the scene is sad reality.

And did I fondly ween, Ambition, crowned
With glad success, would compensation yield
For Pleasure's lie, for Fancy's vanished bliss!
Ah! envied few, ye comrades of my youth,
With whom I started in life's eager race,

And

And like whose glorious course mine might
have proved;
Nor lingering, nor misled, with panting
hearts
You pushed right onward, while the loose-
zoned maid
Unheeded crossed your path; her syren song
Assailed your soul, but soon, as from a rock,
Rolled back a wasted melody; for still
Attention stedfast looked towards the goal,
While Reason, with his wand, your chosen
guide,
Dispelled Imagination's air-built fanes,
And promises of bliss to indolence.
Your toil is o'er, and yours is now the palm,
The shout of thousands, and the laurel
crown;
Ah! envied!—When together we set forth,
Yes! I was fresh and vigorous as you,
And might, like you, have speeded. Now
the race
Is run and lost, and I, unpraised, unknown,
Follow inglorious;—doomed to hide my
shame
Midst the low crowds of mediocrity:
Past is my pride, my honor among men.
In those illusive hours, when Cheerfulness
Conducts Reflection, and bears up the heart;
Placid, self-satisfied, the mind will turn
Inward its contemplative eye, and smile;
Then all looks glad and joyous, as creation,
When fresh and fragrant from the summer
shower
It glitters in the sun: O! then, the soul
Panting with ardor, big with confidence,
Deems it has giant powers, and will achieve
Things yet untried by man: th' enthusiast
glow
Burns in each vein, fire flashes from the
eye,
The frame's incumbent weight seems light-
ened, raised,
Expanded by an energy divine!
Yet soon, too soon, the paroxysm subsides
In sad despondence: now the powers collapse
And sink in lassitude, while all around
The scene is darkened, and the languid eye
Perceives no beauty in the earth or heavens,
Nor aught to be desired—delights no more
Or man or woman: science, pleasure,
wealth,
All the pursuits, the uses of this world,
Seem weary, flat, unprofitable, stale:
Ah! now, no more complacent musings
spring
From self-inspection; discontent, despair,
Its sole results; while imperfection stains,
Or seems to stain, all objects and all toils,
But most of all, in the sad sufferer's mind,
Whate'er had sprung from his inventive
brain,
And once seemed fair and faultless. With a
blush,
Viewing his own creation, in disgust
He blots the canvas, or destroys the page.

Alas! for him, who in this woe-fraught hour,
Finds nought within to prop his sinking soul,
No secret flattery, no consciousness,
That on the walks of life he is revered,
And named with honor by the sage and good—
That might be something, echoing their
praise,
The mind in sweet soliloquy might say,
"Be of good cheer, 'tis but a passing cloud,
"Anon the sun will pour his radiance
bright,
"And all once more will be serene;—the
while
"Endure." But how, if all the moral past
Be but a blank, or worse; if strong desire
To climb to honor have sustained defeat,
If no soft welcome accent have approved
The cherished view that looked to future
times,
And grasped the laurel of a century's growth;
O! who can bear, when such the drear ac-
count,
Reflection's horror:—who, but feels, can tell!
Then all the common-places, which the
world
Prattles by rote, and thinks not from the
heart,
That life is brief, and full of cares; delight
A passing flower, that withers as it blows;
That wealth is worthless, since it cannot buy
Tranquillity; that friendship is most false,
And Wisdom's self most vain;—vain every
wish
And each research of man, who toiling long,
Is baffled in pursuit, or may succeed
And grasp a shadow:—these and many more,
The saws of Pedantry with frozen lips,
That lectures woe, are realized and felt,
Felt with a pain acute it never knew.
What then remains, since all is worthless,
vain,
Beneath a wise man's aim, a good man's hope,
But to escape from this polluted scene,
To burst the toil, and flee.—Rash mind!
forbear,
Think of the mandate, "Tarry till I call;"
Endure unto the end; wait, wait th' appointed
time,
Nor rush unlicenced to the judgment-throne,
For can'st thou tell what lies across the
gulph?
And were it worse than all thy sufferings here,
Say, can'st thou flee from that?
Back to thy sheath, detested poniard!—No,
Though all this world be weariness, though
hope
Of gladness be from me for ever fled,
My sole sad prospect but to totter on
Some joyless years, and sink into the grave;
Yet will I bend me to th' awards of heaven,
Nor wrest its high prerogative, to say,
When I have borne enough: dark are God's
ways,
Yet not less wise, because unsearchable.

In

In each affliction he decrees, design
There is, and doubtless that design is good:
In this depression even I now sustain,
This weariness of life, this hate of self,
May mercy be at work. And be it so!
Look, look, my soul, on thy polluted self,
Nor think thou gazest with a jaundiced eye,
What now thou loath'st is thou, is very thou!
Self-flattery glossed thee in thy brighter hours,
Now first thou hat'st, now first thou know'st, thyself.
Know and amend, that when the hour shall come,
That brings thy lawful summons to be gone,
Thou may'st depart with dignity and hope.
Lo! the wide field of Piety extends,
The field of Virtue, fair beneath thy feet:
Act well thy part, and smooth thy wrinkled brow,
And kiss the rod, and do the will of Heaven;
Soon will a few short years of sorrow pass,
And bliss, long sighed-for, will at length be thine,
Far richer bliss than this low world could yield,
Than wish could seek, than fancy could conceive. G.

TO ———,

ON THE RETURN OF SPRING.

CAN I lovely nature see,
In all her pristine gaiety,
And ev'ry hill and dale between,
Cloth'd again in cheerful green?

Can I view the shady bow'rs,
Deck'd again with varied flow'rs?
Flow'rs enamelling the glade,
That bud to die, and bloom to fade?

Can the rose its pride resume,
And breathe around its sweet perfume?
Extend its beauteous leaf anew,
With velvet touch, and crimson hue?

Can the airy zephyrs bring
New graces to the youthful spring,
Without recalling to my mind,
A maid as fair, but far less kind?

A maid as fair,—for nature's charms
Are centred in her circling arms;
Her cheeks the rose's hue eclipse,
And all its perfume 's in her lips.

But far less kind; for mark how free
The spring extends her charity;
Dispensing sweetness o'er the ball,
Bestows a smile alike on *all*.

Why then should'st thou refuse to bless,
Since thou can'st please with so much less?
I ask not half so much of thee;
Bestow a smile *alone* on *me*.

D. S.

SONG.

Tune—"*Humours of Glen.*"

HOW fresh is the rose in the gay dewy morning,
That peeps with a smile o'er yon eastern hill.
How fair is the lily, our gardens adorning,
And fresh is the daisy that blooms by the rill:
But MARY, the rarest, the fairest, sweet flower,
That ever adorned the green banks of the MAIN,*
Compar'd with this beauty, the eglantine bower,
The rose, and the lily, how trifling and vain!

How lovely her bosom, where friendship and feeling
Still heave for misfortune the dear tender sigh;
How sweet are her looks, ev'ry beauty revealing;
And mild is the lustre that beams in her eye.
The blush of her cheek still out-rivals Aurora,
When beauty and music awake the young dawn,
And sweeter her smile than the smile of sweet Flora,
When cowslips and daisies bedeck the gay lawn.

And, O, lovely maid! may thy beauties still flourish,
Unnipp'd by the blast of Misfortune's rough gale;
May Virtue attend thee, thy goodness to nourish,
And no ruffian hand the sweet blossom assail!
May Fortune's best smiles, lovely maid, never leave thee,
Through life's fleeting scenes as thou journey'st along,
And curst be the villain would seek to deceive thee,
Or offer thy virtue and innocence wrong!

Let lordlings exult in their titles and treasure,
Where courts and where grandeur extend their proud blaze,
And proud city-beauties may listen with pleasure,
While poets as venal re-echo their praise;
No man shall now boast of the city or palace,
Bedecked with their beauties, a gay gilded train—
For now there's a fairer adorns our green valleys—
'Tis Mary, sweet Mary, the flow'r of the Main.

Ballytrissa, Co. Antrim. JOHN GETTY.

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* The principal river in county Antrim, is called the Main. It rises in the northern part of the county, and falls into Lough Neagh.

PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. THOMAS MEAD'S, (SCOTT-STREET, YORKSHIRE,) *for Methods of Making Circular or Rotative Steam Engines, upon an entire new Principle.*

THE principle of this invention is not confined to engines of any particular form, but it consists in making use of two moveable pistons in such a manner that they alternately revolve, or move round their axes or centres, as we shall endeavour to explain, as well as we are able, without the help of figures. There are two circular plates or shells of metal, similar in their construction, having their insides made very correct. Each of these circular plates or shells, has a flanch and semicircular cavity formed for the reception of the pistons, which are afterwards described, and a recess or hollow part formed round its centre, for a small circular plate to turn in. Near the edge of each recess is a small groove running quite round; in the bottom of each groove is placed a metallic ring, and the remaining part of the groove is fitted up with packing or wadding, which ring and wadding may be moved with screws going through each shell, and may be turned on the outside of the engine after it is put together at any time, to make the small circular plates work steam-tight. On the outside of each shell, at its centre, is a hollow pipe for the reception of spindles. One of the circular plates has two holes, to which pipes are fitted, one to convey steam into the shells, the other to conduct it from them into a condenser wherever it may be required. The figures attached to this specification exhibit the parts already described, and also two pistons with grooves round them, to admit of a wadding and two small circular plates, to which the pistons are connected, or made fast. One of the spindles referred to is made hollow, to receive the other, which is solid, and passes through it. Two arms are fastened to the spindles, and each arm near its extremity carries a wheel, called a friction-wheel; a fly or regulating wheel, fixed to one end of a moveable axis, having in its front, opposite to its axis, a groove running across its diameter, for the reception of the friction-wheels, which wheels, when the pistons are put in motion, work in it, and give motion to the fly-wheel, and other machinery which may be connected with it. All the parts being described and shewn in the drawings, we are told; when the engine is to be put together, the arms should be taken from the spindles, and the solid one fixed into that which is hollow, which, with their respective pistons, and small circular plates, are to be placed in one of the shells, and the other placed over them: the shells are then to be fastened together, with screws or otherwise, so as just to admit the pistons with their respective plates and spindles to turn round in their respective chambers nearly steam-tight; the arms may then be made fast on the spindles, and the engine erected. Directions are now given for fixing the machine, which being done, and ready to be set to work, the steam is permitted to enter by one of the pipes into the steam-chamber, where, by its elasticity, it will press or act upon both pistons nearly alike; and, as one of the pistons is stopped or held fast, the steam cannot pass into the other pipe that way, but will force the other piston round with its small circular plate, spindle, arm, and friction-wheel, and put the fly in motion, and continue it. A similar effect may be produced with a concave globe, or sphere, having within it two moveable semicircular leaves, as substitutes for the pistons, with packings at their edges, and united in the centre or axis of the globe with hinges, and having each of them an axis passing through the globe to receive the arms and friction-wheels, and with holes, pipes, &c. for the admission of steam. Engines on this principle may be made of every size, and may be put in motion by air or water as well as steam. The invention may be applied to engines for extinguishing fire, or for raising or forcing water to any height, and for other purposes of practical utility.

MR. EDWARD SHORTER'S, (WAPPING,) *for an Apparatus for Working Pumps.*

Mr. Shorter, in describing his invention, says, he fixes at the stern or after-part of a vessel, an axis nearly parallel to the horizon, and in a fore and aft direction, so that one of its extremities may be within board, and the other, viz. the aftermost extremity, shall either be without board, or so placed as to admit of the fixing of an external apparatus on it, intended to produce a rotatory motion in the said axis, by means of which the pump or pumps of any description may be

be worked, a connection being made between the said axis and the pump, by any of the well-known methods. The rotatory motion is produced by a piece of mechanism called the fly, and which is drawn through the water by the motion of the ship, and is made to move round by the re-action of that fluid, or otherwise; in case the ship be at anchor in a current or stream, the direct action of the water produces the same effect. The fly is made of wood, or other suitable material, and may be constructed after the manner of the sails of the windmill or smoke-jack, or of any other form that shall present oblique surfaces to the relative action of the fluid, so as to cause it to revolve upon the principle of those machines: the said fly is connected with the aftermost end of the horizontal axis, by means of a spar, or chain of metallic rods, or a rope; and flexibility is given to those parts of the gear wherever it may be necessary, by means of universal joints, &c. The patentee adds, that his apparatus may be used to work the pumps of ships, and other vessels, by exposing the fly of proper dimensions to the action of the wind instead of water.

MR. BRYAN DONKIN'S, (BERMONDSEY,) *for a Pen of new Construction.*

This invention applies to metallic pens, which are considered by the patentee as a great improvement on those made from quills, inasmuch as they will last long without mending, and as the writing produced from them will be more uniformly the same than that produced by pens that require frequent repairing. The pens on this construction are not cylindrical, but the sides are flat or nearly so, in order that they may easily and pleasantly spring back from pressure when used, and readily return to their first situation, whatever may be the description of the characters of the writing therewith to be performed. The said sides are made in separate pieces, and then fixed in a tube or pipe, in an angular position, so as to constitute a pen. They may, however, be made in one piece; and, for the purpose of obtaining a variable degree of elasticity to the pen, two pieces of wire are introduced into the cavity formed between the flat sides of the pen and the outer tube, which give less or more elasticity, or make a softer or harder pen as they are drawn backward or forward upon the sides: and those parts of the flat sides opposed to each other, and forming the slit of the pen, rather thicker towards the points, in order to prevent the pen from sputtering.

MR. DAVID MATTHEW'S, (ROTHERHITHE,) *for an improved Method of Building Locks, and for Opening and Shutting the same.*

The objects of this invention are as follow: to render the construction of locks and lock-gates less expensive than they have been heretofore; to diminish the pressure of the water upon the gates; to render the locks less liable to be blown up, and to work the gates with less labour than has been necessary heretofore. The form of each of the lock-gates, instead of being, as usual, square or oblong, will be such that the depths of the gates will increase from the hanging-post to the meeting-post, making the lower edge a straight line, or curved line, descending from the lower end of the hanging-post to the lower end of the meeting-post: by this means the construction of the gates is less expensive, from their not requiring to be equally strong, and not taking so much timber; also the pressure of the gates is much diminished, on account of the surface exposed to the fluid being less, and by that means the pressure against the side walls is also less than in the case of the common lock-gates. The gates will shut against a sill in the form of the lower edge of the gates, which sill will project a little way beyond the termination of the body of the lock, so as to receive with the hollow quoins the whole pressure of the gates. The body of the lock will terminate on each side in a plane parallel, or nearly so, to the gates on that side when shut, at a convenient distance from the gate. The lower edges of the gates, instead of running on a platform, will move a little above a surface of brick or stone, which in form has the figure which is swept out by the lower edges of the gates in opening, but is placed a little below them. If the lower edge of the gate be in a straight line, it will be a regular conical surface; if a curved line it will be a curved conical surface; by this means the body of the lock and the sill form an arch, terminating in a groin arch, the strength of which is opposed to any effort of the water to blow up the lock. Upon this surface a circular rib of iron is raised, having the same centre with that on which the gate turns; on this rib the gate will turn by means of a roller. The rib will be most conveniently placed, so as to be always under the centre of gravity of the gate, and

and motion will be communicated to the gate, by means of a pinion, and rack segment, whose centre will also be the centre of the gate's motion. One end of the rack segment will be fastened to the back of the gate, the other end will run into the wall, by means of a culvert, having a corresponding circular direction to meet the pinion, which will be turned by a capstan at the surface of the ground. The rack may be fastened to the bottom of the gate, and may be supported by rollers running on the circular rib, continued into the wall as far as necessary; or the rack may be fastened to the centre of the pressure of the gate, and may be constructed of wood and iron, or iron cast hollow, so as to be as nearly as may be of the specific gravity of the water.

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I was in company with a wit, and a Scotchman; the conversation turned upon national courage, &c. The latter observed, "that a Scotchman dare show his front where an Englishman dare not show his rear." "That is very true," replied the wit, "because an Englishman has more modesty in his —— than a Scotchman has in his face."

BRIMSTONE.

An out-rider to a druggist, being in Bristol, was recommended to a person who was said to deal very largely in the article of *brimstone*. He waited upon him, expatiated at length on the superior quality of his brimstone, and wished for an order. The doctor, surprised, assured him he was mistaken, he did not deal in the article, being a minister of the gospel, and complained of the insult offered him; adding, that if the rider would come to his shop in the evening, he would furnish him with a large stock of spiritual *brimstone*.

SCOTCH COURAGE.

"Scotchmen will face the enemy; they will meet death at the point of the bayonet and the cannon's mouth!" "Yes," observed a wit, "they prefer death to the chance of returning to their barren native country."

WAR.

Why don't the people petition against wars in their commencement, rather than towards their close? Evils which might

might have been prevented by a philanthropic foresight, fall as a punishment upon them for their selfishness and cupidity after the mammon of unrighteousness.

HONOURS FOR GENTLEMEN.

When I was in Kentucky, in the year 1794, an Irishman of the name of M'Coy, who had formerly been a shoeblack, but had become wealthy, happened to say, that there ought to be a distinction between gentlemen and mechanics. The populace were not backward in improving the hint, by parading him in effigy, with all the paraphernalia of his office; and concluded the ceremony by the purifying honours of a bonfire.

THE MAID OF BALDOCK.

This celebrated rustic beauty was named Mary Cornwall, and was married about nine or ten years to Henry Leonard, a carpenter, of Baldock. She has been dead between thirty and forty years, and lies buried in Baldock churchyard, where the writer has seen her grave-stone. She was of the middle size, and a fair, good-looking, woman. She had one daughter, married to Joseph Green, a cooper, of Harlow-bush, in Essex. She died of a quinsy, from her inability to swallow. The song was popular in her own days, and she frequently avoided market-places and fairs, where it was constantly sung by ballad-singers. She used to be engaged to work at plain-work in the family of Mr. Pym, at Rodwell, and lived by her industry. Her father gave her but 100l. or 150l. when she married, so that she was indebted to her merit for her celebrity.

The following is the song once so popular:

Who has e'er been at Baldock must needs know the mill
At the sign of the Horse, at the foot of the hill,
Where the grave and the gay, the clown and the beau,
Without all distinction promiscuously go.

The man of the mill had a daughter so fair,
With so pleasing a shape, and so winning an air,
That once on the hay-field's green bank as I stood,
I thought she was Venus just sprung from the flood.

But looking again, I perceiv'd my mistake,
For Venus, though fair, has the look of a rake;
While nothing but virtue and modesty fill
The more beautiful looks of the lass of the mill.

Prometheus stole fire, as the poets do say,
To enliven the mass he had modell'd of clay;
Had Mary been with him, the beam of her eye
Had say'd him the trouble of robbing the sky.

Since first I beheld this dear lass of the mill,
I can never be quiet, do whate'er I will;
All day and all night I sigh and think still
I shall die if I have not the lass of the mill.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.

No circumstance is of more frequent occurrence in the history of science, or more to be regretted, than the powerful influence of great names in retarding the progress of knowledge. The young student of nature, in the course of his inquiries and experiments, frequently meets with facts at variance with received systems, and suspects the evidence of his senses, or the correctness of his observations, when they lead to conclusions that oppose the principles on which these systems are founded. The fear of ridicule frequently prevents him from pursuing his inquiries; and ages perhaps pass away before some one more courageous traces the same path, and ventures to attack the errors which have been consecrated by time.

When the phlogistic system of chemistry was overthrown by that of Lavoisier, the chemists of France were joined by the philosophers of every part of Europe, and fortified by a new nomenclature, their theory seemed to bid defiance to all the attempts which were made to oppose its authority. Fortunately for the cause of science, a young philosopher, Mr. Davy, appeared about the same period, who, by steadily pursuing the hints which the discoveries of Bennet and Volta had offered, appears to have arrived at a station from whence the arrangements of matter, and the operations of chemical agency, present

sent themselves under a view entirely new. A revolution in many parts of chemical philosophy is at hand, and perhaps it will be found that the progress of knowledge is not sufficiently advanced to expect the permanent establishment of any system of chemistry, which, like that of astronomy, will derive additional confirmation from the observations of each succeeding age. We ought not, however, to suffer the brilliancy of Dr. Davy's discoveries to impose upon our judgment; it is desirable that his conclusions should be examined with the same freedom, and the same candour, with which he has opposed preceding theories. It is our intention in the following Numbers of our Magazine, to present our readers with a general view of his experiments and discoveries, that bear immediately upon received systems of philosophy, in which we shall include those he is announcing in his present lectures at the Royal Institution. We shall in this Number advert to some new opinions, which, if established, are of considerable importance in practical chemistry, and other branches of natural philosophy. In his second lecture he stated, that he had by decisive experiments proved the doctrines of Berthollet respecting chemical affinity to be erroneous. Bergman, and former chemists, who had treated on this subject, had always supposed that two substances which combine with a powerful chemical affinity for each other, could not be separated from this combination by a third substance, which had a weaker affinity to either of them, whatever quantity of the third substance be employed in the experiment. This was the universally-established opinion, till the celebrated Berthollet, by a variety of experiments, which were admitted as conclusive, made it appear that the most powerful combinations might be decompounded by substances with weaker chemical affinities. This doctrine is advanced in his "Chemical Statics," and his "Researches respecting Chemical Affinity," and this law established. "In comparing the affinities of two bodies for a third, a weaker affinity in one of the two, will be compensated by increasing the quantity." It was much easier to admit the authority of Berthollet, than to repeat and vary his experiments; his doctrine was generally received, and chemistry was degraded from the rank of a science, to a mere collection of insulated facts. For, were this doctrine true, uncertainty must attend all the operations of chemistry, and the powers and laws of chemical affinity could never admit of being numerically expressed, or become the subject of calculation. Dr. Davy stated, that, in all the cases where two substances were separated from their combinations by a third, having a weaker affinity, the experiment had not been accurately made. The sulphat of barytes, or barytes united with the sulphuric acid, for which it has a greater affinity than any known substance, had been separated from its combination by potass: but Dr. D. asserted, that when this had been done, it had been done by double affinity; the carbonic acid of the potass uniting with the barytes, and the sulphuric with the potass. When pure potass was used, and the experiment was made in vacuo, no decomposition of the sulphat of barytes was effected, whatever proportion of potass might be used in the experiments. In all the other cases which he had repeated, the decomposition of the substances having more powerful affinities by weaker ones, had been cases of double affinity in some instances, the water of solution had itself formed a part of one of the new compounds.

Every practical chemist will be desirous to see a full detail of these experiments, by Dr. Davy. He will also be anxious to know how Dr. Davy will explain those cases of double elective affinities, in which the quantities employed appear materially to affect the results. It is stated by Dr. Henry, that, if one part of common salt be mixed in a mortar with half its weight of red oxyd of lead, and made into a paste with water, no decomposition takes place after twenty-four hours. Increase the weight of the oxyd of lead to three or four times that of the salt, and a decomposition of the salt will be effected. Before it can be admitted that the quantity, or mass, has no effect on chemical affinities, it remains to be proved, that in cases of double, as well as of single, elective affinities, the increase of quantity has no effect on the result, farther than saturating a greater or smaller quantity of one of the substances decompounded.

The peculiar views of Dr. Davy respecting animal heat, will be the subject of future remark. In the present Number, we shall notice those opinions on this subject, which he delivered this year

in his third lecture at the Royal Institution; because, we conceive they are not supported by the experiments which have been made in this country, and those very recently made in France, relating to respiration and animal heat. Dr. Davy stated, that he believed animal heat was not produced by the absorption of oxygen, in the act of respiration, as Crawford had supposed; but, that it was the result of all the changes and organic actions which were taking place in living animal bodies. He said that Mr. Brodie had lately exhibited some experiments before the Royal Society, in which the nerves connected with respiration, had been destroyed, and life and circulation continued, but unattended with the production of animal heat. Whence he inferred, that the nervous system was more necessary to its production than the sanguineous, or than respiration and circulation. Of the manner in which these experiments were conducted, we were not informed; but, from what we have since learned, we believe, that air was forced by a pair of bellows into the lungs of a rabbit, after the nerves connected with the lungs had been cut. This experiment appears to us to have been improperly conducted, if it were intended to decide the cause of animal heat. A current of air blown into the lungs, might itself lower the temperature of the body. The experiments of the French philosophers appear less liable to objection, as a passage was opened to the lungs, in order to admit access of air after the section of the nerves had been made. The respiration which had been suspended, resumed its action, accompanied with the usual change of the venous into arterial blood. These experiments we shall state here, as we believe no account of them has yet been published in this country. We shall introduce them with observing that Dr. Davy gave an account of the experiments of Dr. Fordyce and others, in which animals had been confined in rooms heated to more than 212 degrees, and, after remaining a considerable time, the temperature of the blood was not raised more than two degrees. This effect Dr. Davy attributed to the force of the vital principle controling the agency of material elements.

"Dr. Franklin suspected that the explanation of this fact must be sought in the increased perspiration which the heat occasions, it being an acknowledged principle, that evaporation of every kind produces cold. M. De Laroche the Younger, published some experiments, made in common with Mr. Berger, in which, these two philosophers observed a very sensible augmentation of heat in animals exposed to a high temperature, in atmospheres of sufficient humidity to prevent the transpiration of moisture both from the skin and the lungs. He stated, that animals, under such circumstances, increase in heat to a certain point, beyond the medium degree of their own natural temperature, and the temperature of the room in which they are inclosed, because the heat produced by their respiration, is added to that of the atmosphere which surrounds them. He has thus refuted a chimerical property attributed to the vital principle, and has proved that the illusion arises solely from the cause suspected by Franklin."

M. Depuytren, a little time since, made experiments, which appear, in some degree, to sanction the conclusions of Dr. Davy, from similar experiments of Mr. Brodie, which we have stated. These experiments consisted in cutting the eighteenth pair of nerves which go to the larynx, the lungs, the heart, and the stomach. As soon as the section was made, the animal began to languish and die, and the blood ceased to acquire the arterial quality in its passage through the lungs, although the necessary functions of respiration were not deranged in a degree proportionate to such an effect. Mr. Blainville has taken up the subject, and opposed the conclusions of Mr. Dupuytren; he has observed, after the section of the same pair of nerves, derangements in the functions of the stomach, which have contributed as much to the death of the animal, as the derangements of the pulmonary functions. He has even decided, after these experiments, that there is no interruption in the change of the venous into arterial blood. M. Dumas, professor at Montpellier, having opened a passage for the air to the lungs of those animals, which had suffered the operation of cutting the nerves, has seen that respiration resumes its action upon the blood. It is proved by a variety of other experiments, (of which an account is given in the report of the National Institute,) that, when this operation is performed, and there is venous blood, the animal has experienced suffocation from a sudden constricting

striction of the larynx, and this effect takes place soonest in young animals. The effect of the operation is to prevent the access of air to the lungs; but, when another passage is opened, respiration is carried on, and the change of venous into arterial blood takes place, in the same manner as before the section of the nerves.

It was announced by Dr. Davy, that he had, by the action of the voltaic battery, produced hydrogen, or inflammable air, from carbon, and some of the metals; and he believed, that future discoveries would prove that hydrogen formed a constituent part of all inflammable substances. He exhibited the fusion of platina in vacuo, by a powerful voltaic pile of 2000 plates, which is the first time the experiment had been shewn. During the fusion, intense light and heat were produced, and very vivid scintillations were emitted from the platina, which, Dr. Davy supposed, were occasioned by the separation of an elastic gas, probably hydrogen. The fact of the separation of hydrogen from carbon and the metals, is highly important: if Dr. Davy's conclusion be established, it will lead to the revival of that part of the phlogistic system, which considered hydrogen as the base of metals and other inflammable substances. Of this opinion Dr. Priestley was firmly convinced. A very short time previous to his death, he wrote a friend of ours in Yorkshire, expressing his firm belief, that before the expiration of ten years, the fact would be fully established, and the illusions respecting many parts of the new theory of chemistry, be completely destroyed by future discoveries. The voltaic battery, made use of in these experiments, is the most powerful instrument of the kind which has yet been constructed. The striking distance of the discharge was more than one inch in vacuo. All the metals which were acted on by it, immediately fused; oil, water, and spirit of wine, were rapidly decomposed, and vivid sparks given out from the wires, which were immersed in the fluids, and connected with the two extremities of the plates. Dr. Davy informed us, that he believed the full shock from it would occasion instantaneous death. He once, by accident, received a shock from a thousand plates; but, the discharge being made upon the dry cuticle of the hand, which is an imperfect conductor, the force of the shock was much weakened; and, though it was extremely painful, he did not receive any permanent injury. On examining his hands, he found the skin burned in that part where the discharge had been made.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

**** Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

THE Emperor Napoleon, in order to give its proper weight to the French language, and to simplify the acquirement of useful knowledge, has ordered that all exercises and theses in the universities throughout France, shall be performed and written in French; and that a knowledge of Latin and Greek shall, in no department of his government, be deemed a qualification for degrees, ranks, or offices, either political, medical, legal, or clerical. The prescriptions of physicians are to be in French, and the service of the church is no longer to be performed except in the vernacular tongue.

By an English artist just arrived from Paris, it appears, that the arts of painting, sculpture, and engraving, are carried to the highest point of perfection in that capital. We have indeed seen some French engravings recently imported by Colnaghi and Molteno, which are masterpieces of that art, and we learn that the works of the French painters are equally transcendant. As one instance of Napoleon's patronage of engraving, he lately placed 1,200,000 francs at the disposal of the proprietors of the magnificent series of engravings called the *Musée Napoleon*, to enable them to finish it in the style in which it has been commenced. It is not a little singular that men of letters, chemists, and mathematicians, are preferred and employed, in every department of the French government; and that the Institute, and every thing appertaining to art and science, is described as being eminently distinguished and encouraged; at the same time, that an inquisitorial police strikes terror into every family, and a general distrust and want of confidence paralyses every private energy of the people; and commercial credit and trade are even in a worse

worse state in France than they are in England.

The known taste and love of letters possessed by the Prince Regent of England will, we are confident, create an honourable rivalry in this species of patronage, should it so happen that his Royal Highness continues to wield the power with which, with so much satisfaction to the country, he has lately been invested. The letter of Mr. Hayter will explain his Royal Highness's attention to one of the most interesting literary topics of this age; and we venture to inform the public, that the period will be Augustan, in regard to arts and letters, whenever it may so happen that his Royal Highness shall be permanently clothed with the executive authority of the realm. We hail the period when the governments of England, as well those of France and America, shall unite in exciting a literary and scientific competition among their subjects; and hope to survive that iron age, in which, unhappily, the only competition has been in cutting of throats, and in arts of mutual injury and destruction.

In the course of the ensuing month, the new edition of the Rev. Mr. Dibdin's Bibliomania, which is now entitled a Bibliographical Romance, will make its appearance. It is in six parts; and will contain upwards of 600 pages; being a review of our most eminent scholars and book-collectors from king Alfred to the late Mr. Gough; with an account of their libraries. In the course of the volume, there is a copious list, with particular notices, of the most valuable Foreign Catalogues; including the public ones of our own country.

We are requested to correct a statement which appeared in our last, respecting the publication of Mr. Dibdin's English De Bure. This work will not be published these two years. At the same time we are requested to state, that the second volume of the new edition of Ames's Typographical Antiquities is already gone to press.

Sir John Carr has in forwardness for publication Descriptive Sketches of the South-east Parts of Spain, and of the Island of Majorca, Minorca, Sardinia, Sicily, and Malta, during a tour in those countries in 1809 and 1810; accompanied by engravings of views taken on the spot.

Mr. W. Jacob has in the press, in a quarto volume, with plates, Travels in Spain, in Letters written in 1809 and 1810; containing an account of the manufactures, commerce, productions, &c. with biographical anecdotes, and a view of Spain under the Mahommedan dominion.

Dr. Millar, lecturer on Materia Medica, in the University of Glasgow, has in the press Disquisitions on the History of Medicine; exhibiting a view of physic as observed to exist during remote periods, and among nations not far advanced in refinement.

Mr. Hamilton Bruce is preparing, from authentic sources, an elaborate work, giving a detailed account of all the Scottish families of note, from the peopling of Scotland by the Scythians to the present era; also a copious account of the different Scottish monarchs, and their existing posterity.

The Rev. Johnson Grant will speedily publish the first volume of a Summary of the History of the English Church, and of the Sects which have separated from it, from the earliest periods to the Reign of James the First.

Mr. Wilson has in the press, and nearly ready for delivery, a second edition of the Analysis of Country Dancing, with numerous additions and improvements; consisting of a great number of new figures, with some entire new reels, and a plan for composing to any tune one thousand different figures; together with the complete Etiquette of the Ball-Room; embellished with nearly 260 engravings on wood, by Berryman.

The first volume of the Transactions of the Geological Society, in quarto, with many plates, is in the press, and will be ready for publication in the month of May next.

The Rev. Dr. T. D. Whitaker, the historian of Whalley and Craven, an erroneous report of whose death has been circulated in some of the provincial papers, has in the press a new edition of the Vision of Piers Plowman, printed from MSS. of higher antiquity than any that have yet been collated, and forming a text almost entirely different from that of Crowley; together with a prefatory dissertation, paraphrases, glossary, and notes.

Dr. Joseph Reade, of Cork, has in the press Critical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Inner Corner of the Human Eye, with a new arrangement and method of cure.

Mr. Benjamin Gibson, vice-president of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester, and surgeon to the Manchester

chester Infirmary, will shortly publish Practical Observations on the Formation of an Artificial Pupil in several deranged States of the Eye; to which are annexed Remarks on the Extraction of soft Cataracts, and those of the membraneous Kind, through a Puncture of the Cornea. The work will be illustrated by plates.

A Report of the Speeches of the late Mr. Fox in the House of Commons, from his entrance into parliament in 1768 to the close of the session of 1806, is preparing.

The Rev. John Mitford will soon publish "Agnes, the Indian Captive;" with other poems.

A volume of Latin and English Poems, by Mr. E. B. Impey, is in the press.

The number of Provincial Banks in this country decreased from about 280, in the beginning of 1793, to about 230, in the beginning of 1797. Since that period the increase has been truly astonishing. It appears that in 1810 the total number of Banks in Great Britain was 796, viz.

In London, Westminster, and Southwark, including the Bank of England	67
In the rest of England	613
In Wales	25
In Berwick-on-Tweed	2
In the Isle of Man	1
In Guernsey	3
In Jersey	2
In Scotland	83
	796

Mr. Thomas Bingham, of Woodseats, near Sheffield, has invented an improved method of making reaping-hooks, which is not only attended with greater facility and expedition in the manufacture, but, as the improved blades are made of cast steel, they must be far preferable for sharpness of the edge and durability. The process is as follows: When the steel comes from the furnace, it is rolled in a rolling-mill into sheets of proper dimensions. Out of these the blades are cut according to sizes, and the rivet-holes pressed out in the fly. Pieces of iron are then slit for the back, and bent to fit the blades, and the holes are bored in them by an upright drill, after which the back and blade are riveted together. These hooks may be made with or without teeth, to suit purchasers; and, notwithstanding the superior quality of the cast-steel blades, they will be afforded, from the expeditious mode of manufacture, at nearly as low a price as the old ones.

The Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin, have conferred an honorary degree of LL.D. on Professor Davy, in testimony of their admiration of the extraordinary discoveries made by him in his Electro-chemical Philosophy, and communicated in his late course of lectures at the Dublin Society.

The Directors of the British Institution for promoting the Fine Arts in the United Kingdom, have given notice, that the three following premiums are proposed to be given for Pictures, by Artists of, or resident in, the United Kingdom, painted in the present year, and sent to the British Gallery on or before the 4th of January next: 1st. For the best Picture in Historical or Poetical Composition, Three Hundred Guineas.—2d. For the next best Picture in Historical or Poetical Composition, Two Hundred Guineas.—3d. For the next best Picture in Historical or Poetical Composition, One Hundred Guineas. The Directors reserve to themselves the power of withholding either of the premiums, if they think proper. A picture's being painted by commission, will not exclude it from competition for the premiums. Any picture painted for such premium, may (if otherwise worthy) be exhibited for sale at the Gallery next winter, for the benefit of the Artist.

The magnificent collection of curious productions of nature and art deposited in the Hunterian Museum at Glasgow, last year received considerable additions by valuable donations, of which the following may be mentioned:

Three different specimens of Calcspar, from the Cave of Strathaird, Isle of Skye, by the Rev. Dr. M'Leod, Kilmarnock, John Locke, Esq. and Hector M'Lean, student.—Three polished specimens of Portsoy Serpentine, by John Mavor, Esq. London.—Specimens of Pyrope, or Portsoy Serpentine, and of Petrified Wood, from Loch Leagh, by Professor Muirhead.—The Fish Callionymus Lyra, by John Jos. Dillon, Esq. barrister at law.—A large specimen of Petrified Wood, by Mr. Dinwiddie, of Germistoune.—An ancient Urn found in a Cairn, by William Cochrane, Esq. of Ladyland.—Twenty-one rough Garnets from the East Indies, by Major James Campbell.—Specimens of the only two Meteor Stones that are known to have fallen in Britain, viz. one in Yorkshire, 13th December, 1795; another, at Possil, near Glasgow, 5th April, 1804; by Miss Crawford, of Possil.—Thirty-four Silver Medallions of the present Royal Family of Spain, executed in Mexico and the Philippine Islands, presented by a citizen of Glasgow.

The Tenth Volume of the ENCYCLOPÆDIA LONDINENSIS, will be ready for the Subscribers on or about the 10th of March. This celebrated Dictionary of Arts and Sciences continues to be published regularly in weekly Numbers, with elegant Engravings, price 8d. each, or beautifully coloured Plates, 1s. 2d.

Dr. SMITH's two prizes of 25*l.* each, for the best proficients in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, have been adjudged to Messrs. DEERY and FRENCH, of Trinity and Caius Colleges, Cambridge.

The Governors of Bethlem Hospital have adjudged to Messrs. GOOD and LOCHNER, of Hatton-garden, the first premium, for their design for a new Lunatic Asylum about to be erected in St. George's-fields. Nearly sixty names appeared in the list of candidates.

The following is an accurate statement of the quantity of rain which fell, during the last year, at Dalkeith, Bothwell Castle, M'Farlane Observatory, Glasgow, and Brisbane Observatory, Largs, on a line extending almost quite across the island:

	Dalkeith	*Bothw.*	*M'Far.*	*Brisb.*
January	2.280	1.770	1.748	3.740
February	0.984	1.455	1.283	3.191
March	2.843	2.467	1.687	4.051
April	1.584	0.768	0.659	3.170
May	1.435	0.707	0.510	0.732
June	1.479	1.962	1.145	1.781
July	3.134	3.640	3.724	3.100
August	3.100	2.410	2.874	3.244
September	0.457	0.620	0.724	1.804
October	1.570	1.807	1.176	2.399
November	4.430	3.334	3.374	4.859
December	2.340	4.070	2.534	6.648
Total	25.636	25.010	21.433	38.714
Tot. in 1809	28.552	24.440	25.132	40.624

A simple and ingenious plan has been proposed for the construction of Light-houses, which, if generally executed, might prove beneficial to the shipping of the United Kingdom. The beacon consists of a lantern made of cast metal, in which there is a piece of clock-work, which makes the lamp turn round every two or three minutes, and exhibit different enlightened figures. The figures can be so varied, as to distinguish one light-house from another, and to prevent the possibility of mistaking the light of a lime-kiln, or accidental fire, for that of a beacon. The projector, Mr. Farmer, also recommends, as a substitute for light, in foggy weather, a buoy, similar in form to a life-boat, on which is fixed a bell of considerable magnitude and powerful tone, which the motion of the buoy, occasioned by the undulation of the sea, will keep perpetually ringing. The buoy may be placed at any convenient distance from the mouth of the harbour, or the mechanism in the beacon might be so constructed, as to cause a bell to ring, or a bass drum to beat, in hazy weather. By placing a buoy or boat of the above description on a sunken or dangerous rock, in any part of the sea, the mariner might be warned by the alarm-bell to keep at a proper distance.

FRANCE.

A ball of fire appeared in the commune of Chargouville, on the 23d of November, which, bursting with a tremendous explosion, let fall three large stones, accompanied with smoke, and darted with such force, that they entered the earth to the depth of near 80 centimeters. One of the stones is covered with a crust of greyish black, while the inside is more clear. It is very compact, and hard enough to cut glass. It appears to contain globules of iron, pretty large and brilliant.

Accounts from Rodez, in the department of Aveiron, of the date of the middle of December, state, that the winter had there set-in with extraordinary severity, the snow in many of the surrounding districts being six or seven feet deep; and that in the whole country the most dreadful alarm was occasioned by the ravages of the wolves. These ferocious animals, unable to subsist any longer in their native mountains, sally forth in flocks of many hundreds, and, entering the villages, make the peasant and his cattle their prey. The villages on the open plains are entirely deserted; a number of the poor people having fallen sacrifices in defending their tame animals, and the survivors not choosing to expose themselves to similar danger. The Prefect, with the humane view of reimbursing the sufferers, and preventing the department being depopulated, has ordered an inventory to be made of the losses, which almost exceed belief. It is ascertained, that within the last month, 8000 sheep, 400 goats, and 300 horses, have been killed by these ferocious animals. In the departments of the Lozere, and the Upper Loire, the ravages are still greater.

It has been found that the quantity and quality of oil extracted from olives, has

has been augmented by wetting the fruit with vinegar before it is pressed. The vinegar must wholly cover the fruit. The quantity of liquor obtained is one-tenth greater than by any other procedure; the oil is better flavored and more limpid.

A method has been discovered of uniting marble without iron, which is liable to rust, and after rains gives a greenish colour to the marble. For this purpose a cement is used, which prevents the rain from penetrating and spoiling works of art exposed to the weather.

AUSTRIA.

A prodigy of precocious acquirement has appeared in Germany, in the person of John Spitzler, a youth only 13 years of age, who is said to be well acquainted with ten different languages, most of the mathematical sciences, and to be a proficient in music. He is a native of Lower Austria, and the son of a reduced clergyman: for the last six months he has been blind. The Emperor Francis has settled a pension on him.

The base of the Carpathian mountains, near Makonitza, fell on the 6th of November, with a report so loud that it was heard at the distance of twelve miles. Six villages have been destroyed by this precipitation, and 34 lives lost.

The *astragalus bæticus* has been successfully cultivated in large quantities near Schönberg in Moravia, as a substitute for coffee. It is sown in April, and gathered in September, and requires but very little labour. The seed is treated in the same manner as Arabian coffee, and many judges affirm that it is deficient only in smell; it approaches nearer in taste to real coffee than any other vegetable.

ITALY.

M. Parea, inspector of woods at Ravenna, has discovered the secret of extracting from the plant-seed of the thorn (*ramus paliurus* of Linnæus) a clear sweet oil, without smell, and fit for domestic purposes.

All the vines and cotton within 14 miles of Mount Vesuvius, were destroyed by the eruption of the 12th of September. Every thing else within eight or ten miles was also destroyed. The lava, in some places, was 100 feet deep.

A Society for the promotion of Agriculture has been established at Rome. At its first meeting, it was resolved to offer a prize of the value of about 30 guineas, for the best Memoir on the construction of a plough adapted to the soil of the country, which would unite the principles of least resistance with working to the greatest depth.

The extraordinary Consulta has directed that the Schools of the Fine Arts dependent on the Academy of St. Luke, shall be composed of sixteen chairs, viz. six of the highest class, ten of the second, and three adjuncts. The professors of the first class will enjoy a salary of 1200 francs, those of the second 800 francs, and the adjuncts 500 francs. Gratifications will be annually granted them from the funds of the city. Out of the 25,000 francs granted to the Academy for its expences, 8300 will be allotted to the candidates for the prizes, and other variable demands, for the schools. The buildings of the convent of Ara Cœli, in the Capitol, are given to the Academy for the establishment of schools of design, exhibition-rooms, cabinets, museums, &c. and for attendants on the Academy. M. Canova is appointed perpetual director.

The public works undertaken in the same city, for the purpose of clearing away the earth from the remains of antiquity, are prosecuted with activity. The remains of the Temple of Vesta, also that of Fortuna Virilis, are being put into a state of order and better condition. The workmen have cleared the base of the temple of Jupiter Stator, and the ground about it is completely levelled. The diggings in the Coliseum proceed, and in many places the bases of the pilasters are discovered. The *Tabularium*, now disencumbered from the ruins which concealed it, displays its beautiful Doric order. The excavations about the temple of Antoninus and Faustina, are also going on briskly. Other works are proceeding in the *Forum Romanum*, now called the Campo Vaccino; in the Baths of Titus, with a view to discover the subterraneous grottos and their paintings; and also at the Arch of Janus Quadriformis.

M. Rosa, of Rimini, formerly a professor, and well-known to his countrymen by his works on natural history and natural philosophy, has discovered an indigenous substance proper to be substituted for indigo, for communicating all shades of blue tints, either to silk, wool, thread, or cotton. He asserts that the colouring fecula of this matter is in no wise inferior to indigo, whether as to beauty, or vivacity of colour, or as to durability and resistance to the effects of exterior bodies.

EAST INDIES.

A forest in India, 65 miles in length, and

and 28 in breadth, was set on fire in June last, through the negligence of some wood-cutters. At the date of the account, the conflagration had continued five weeks, and 50 villages in the vicinity of the forest had been destroyed. Many of the unfortunate and idolatrous natives, believing the calamity to be a direct visitation of some vengeful deity, and not choosing to survive the loss of their property, precipitated themselves into the flames.

An assistant in one of the public offices at the presidency of Calcutta, has lately suggested an improvement in the construction of ordnance for naval service. This improvement is simple, and admits of easy explanation. The gun is formed of three separate cylinders lying parallel to each other, and closely joined in their full extent, each with a separate touch-hole. The gun, or rather the three guns, thus formed, is mounted on its carriage in the usual manner, except that, instead of being placed on trunnions, it rests on a strong projecting ring, which is made to embrace the circumference of the gun, near its equipoise, and, by a cogged wheel, it is rendered easily susceptible of being turned vertically on the carriage, so as to bring any of the touch-holes to any particular position. By a proposed improvement in the carriage, it is believed that this triple gun may be worked with the same facility as any of the guns that are now in common use. The inventor conceives that the gun may be cast and bored in one mass of metal, and it is alleged that a piece of ordnance of this construction, which will carry three 6-pounders, will not exceed the weight of metal necessary for one 12-pounder.

WEST INDIES.

An article has appeared in the Martinico Gazette of June 1810, describing the wonderful effects of the *divine* Alconorque, a tree growing on the coast of that island, the wood of which is compact and heavy. This wood has acquired the reputation of being a specific in disorders of the liver, and especially in those of the lungs. Should this be justified by European practice, the cure of those almost incurable disorders, by which so many thousands are annually hurried to the grave, will indeed place it at the head of all earthly vegetables, and fairly entitle it to the epithet of *divine*. The outer bark being taken off, it is used in infusion; a glass of the liquor being taken morning and night with two spoonfuls of honey. Milk, acids, spices, and whatever irritates, must be avoided. A cataplasm cures pains in the side occasioned by abscess in the liver. The recipe is said to be derived from the Indians.

SOUTH AMERICA.

An American paper observes, that there is an error in the European Charts relative to Cape Frio. It is laid down as being in the latitude of 22. 34. but it is in fact in 23.; this error ought to be rectified; for by those charts most vessels will lie embayed, it being necessary to make Cape Frio before they can get up to Rio de Janeiro.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Numbers 20, 21, 22, and 23, of the Vocal Works of Handel, with a separate Accompaniment, arranged for the Organ or Piano-forte, by Dr. John Clarke, of Cambridge. Each Number (to Subscribers,) 5s.

WE have already spoken so amply of the general merits of this elegant and useful edition of the Vocal Works of Handel, that we have left ourselves little to say. The present Numbers complete the Oratorio of the Messiah, and commence that of Judas Maccabæus. Dr. Clarke continues to prosecute his laborious, but laudable undertaking, with the same sedulous attention to the convenience of that class of the musical public for whose use the publication was undertaken, and appears determined to derive honour as well from the execution as from the design. The frontispiece to Judas Maccabæus, in the twenty-third Number, is so appropriate in its composition, and so expressive in its engraving, as to do much honour to Mr. Burney and Mr. Taylor; and the music and words continue to be printed with all the neatness and accuracy which we have noticed in the preceding Numbers.

"The Mountain Daisy;" a favourite Song, written by Robert Burns. Composed by J. Blewitt. 1s. 6d.

This beautiful little sample of Burns's genius in ballad-writing has not fallen into bad hands. Though we cannot say that it might not have been set with more charm of melody and justness of expression, yet it is due to Mr. Blewitt that we should allow his music a respectable portion of merit, and pronounce it worthy the attention of the lovers of the simple ballad strain.

"La

"La Parade;" a Military Divertisement for the Piano-forte. Composed by M. P. King, esq. 2s. 6d.

This divertisement, which consists of an introductory adagio, a rondo, and the celebrated march given to the song "Let us take the Road," in the Beggar's Opera, is greatly above mediocrity, and calculated to sustain Mr. King's reputation as a composer. A facility of conception, and considerable knowledge of effect, is evident throughout the piece, and the movements are judiciously contrasted.

"While the sweet blushing Spring;" a favourite Duett. The Words written by Fielding; the Music composed by Edward Taylor. 1s. 6d.

This duett is set *a la ballata*, in two verses. Finding nothing new or tasteful in the melody, we hoped to be able to commend the combination of the *parts*, but were here again disappointed. The whole construction is so bad as to have doubly excited our pity; first, for the misfortune of the poet in falling into such miserable hands; and next, for the composer's ignorance of his own incapacity.

"The Voice of Spring;" a favourite Glee for Four Voices. Composed by W. J. Stevens. 1s. 6d.

We should suppose, from the general construction of this glee, that Mr. W. J. Stevens is a young composer. With juvenile efforts we always wish to be tender, but faults exhibit themselves in the pages before us, that force disapprobation. The melody is feeble and unconnected, the fabrication of the harmony betrays ignorance of the secrets of good composition, and the general effect is consequently bad.

"Oh! Cara Armonia! Oh! Dolce Piacere!" a Song, by Mozart, with twenty-five Variations for the Piano-forte. Composed and dedicated to Angelica Catalani, by F. Fiorillo. 4s.

These variations, all of which, except the twelfth, thirteenth, twenty-first, and twenty-second, are adapted to the harp as well as the piano-forte, are written with much real taste and fancy, and display considerable knowledge of the powers and characters of both instruments. They are all pleasing, progressively difficult in their execution, and admirably calculated for practice.

"Le Reveil des Graces;" a favourite Pastoral Rondo for the Piano-forte. Composed and dedicated to Miss Fichart, by J. S. Peile. 2s. 6d.

This rondo has considerable claims to our commendation. The general turn of the passages is easy and ingenious, their connection obvious, and their general result extremely pleasing. We, however, must object to the affected and *awkward distent* of some bars of the bass, where difficulty of execution is introduced without any compensating effect.

"Farewell, Harp!" an original Canzonet, with Variations for the Piano-forte, or Harp; dedicated to Mrs. Taylton, of Cloverly House, by Thomas Taylor. 1s. 6d.

"Farewell, Harp!" is adapted to the popular Welsh air, "*Nos Galon*," or "New Year's Night." Mr. Taylor, by the use he has made of this pleasing little specimen of Cambrian melody, has imparted to it considerable interest. It speaks the sense of the words, to which it is here united with force and truth; and the variations are fanciful and attractive.

Air, with Variations for the Piano-forte. Composed by W. A. Mozart. 2s.

From the perusal of this air and its variations we have received great pleasure. An elegant flow, and easy smoothness, form the chief characteristics of the melody, and the style in which it is worked upon is worthy of the excellent subject. To practitioners on the instrument for which it is here adapted, this piece cannot fail to be as useful as gratifying.

"The Foresters;" a favourite Rondo. Composed and arranged for the Piano-forte, by M. Holst. 2s.

Much spirit and animation pervades this little piece. Mr. Holst's efforts in this species of composition have often received our approbation, but never better deserved it than in the present instance. All the movements are happily varied, and relieve each other with admirable effect.

"The Eclipse Hornpipe;" arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-forte, by S. Hale. 1s. 6d.

This little piece, as an exercise for young practitioners, deserves our recommendation. The passages are not only pleasing, but lay well for the hand, and cannot fail to promote its progress in execution.

"Why does my Love her Linnet mourn?" a favourite Song, composed and arranged with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte, by Sir J. A. Stevenson, Mus. Doc. 1s.

We find in the melody of this song much genuine taste and truth of expression; and cannot but add that it is no small honour to the talents of Sir John Stevenson, that he should be able, by the force of his own fancy and feeling, to impart any thing like interest to such insipid and senseless words.

MONTHLY

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

The Use of all New Prints, Communications of Articles of Intelligence, &c. are requested under COVER *to the Care of the Publisher.*

The Lady of the Lake; a Poem by Walter Scott, Esq. illustrated with Engravings from the Designs of R. Westall, Esq. R. A. Published by John Sharpe, Piccadilly.

WALTER Scott may justly be called the poet of painters, few modern poets abounding more in high-wrought descriptions and interesting situations. Mr. Westall has availed himself of the popularity of the Lady of the Lake, to make a series of designs similar to those from Marmion; but with an inferior degree of success. There is more of the mannerist in this series, than any other of the works of this master, who is so decided a mannerist, that he need not place his name to any of his works, it being written in legible characters, in every nose, mouth, eye, and foot, of his figures. Mr. Westall has too long given up the study of nature for the ideal world of his own creation; not so furious indeed as that of Mr. Fuseli, but equally monotonous, and that of a worse description—cloying or insipid. The designs appear done in much haste, and not in the best manner of the artist; who can, when he will, produce pictorial loveliness and luxuriousness in all its splendor; as some of his best works, particularly his Marriage Procession, from one of the compartments of the shield of Achilles, exhibited in his gallery last spring, fully evince. The first print (Ellen in her Boat) is decidedly the best: the attitude is appropriate, the figure charming and lovely, and is the very Ellen of the poet. But candour impels us to say, that, comparing the drawing with the print, the draftsman is under infinite obligations to the engraver, (the younger Heath,) who has produced one of the sweetest prints that has emanated from the burin of modern art. It cannot be spoken of too highly, or admired too much. The other prints, are Ellen and Allan Bane, by Englehart; the Elevation of the Fiery Cross, by Raimbach, a print of great excellence; Ellen, Allan Bane, and the Knight of Snowdon, by Anker Smith; Roderick Dhu discovering Himself and his Ambush, by Noble; and Ellen claiming the Promise given with the Ring, from king James, by Golding. Nor should we forget mentioning with much commendation the beautiful vignette by Pye.

The Sixth Exhibition of the Works of British Artists, placed in the Gallery of the British Institution, Pall Mall, for Exhibition and Sale, 1811.

The British Institution has removed one great cause of lamentation, which every admirer and practiser of art in England most feelingly deplored, (the want of a good school of colouring) by opening their gallery during the summer and autumn to British students, in which they are permitted to study some of the finest specimens of painting which can be obtained from the most magnificent collections in this country: and their patriotic wishes of seeing a new school of historic painting rising within the walls of their institute, is certainly fast approaching to a consummation. Among the advantages arising to the country from proper encouragement to the arts generally, and from the British Institution particularly, (although they feelingly admit that it is not suitable to the wealth, the power, and the dominion, of the United Kingdom,) may be enumerated, that our artists are not now entirely confined to portraiture; that to portraiture is given a poetic character; that they can study the best of the old masters without difficulty; that a good school of colouring, (additional to the one of drawing in the Royal Academy,) is annually opened for them; that they are encouraged by premiums to a laudable emulation, and have a constant mart for the sale of works of merit. This society is happily on the advance, although the government, (to its disgrace be it spoken,) have refused the trifling boon solicited by them; and gratified are we in a high degree to see the names of every member of the Royal family, male and female, among the names of the governors of an institution, which, as they inform us in their introduction to the present catalogue, has for its object a just appreciation of the Fine Arts, not merely as sources of revenue, or as means of civil refinement, but have been revered and honoured for a nobler and more useful purpose. When directed to intellectual and national objects, and whilst their character is neither degraded by vulgar subjects, nor sullied by licentious images, they are calculated to raise the standard of morality and patriotism; to attract the

the homage and respect of foreign nations, and to produce those intellectual and virtuous feelings which are perpetually alive to the welfare and glory of the country, and prepared to offer every sacrifice, and to make every exertion in its defence." This is viewing the arts in a just and philosophic point of view, and is deserving of the deepest consideration from every one who is a member of the thinking part of the community.

Another passage in their address is so important in its results, and so true in itself, that we cannot refrain from transcribing it, and giving it as a summary and final answer to all the objections of Winckelmann, Dubos, and the sciolists of that school of criticism. "The governors of the institution, in directing their attention towards their object, have not listened to those insinuations which presume a *physical defect* in the natives of the British isles. They can discover no reason why British artists should not excel in the fine arts, or why the countrymen of Reynolds and West," we may add of Barry and of Mortimer, "should dread a competition with any modern school: however they may shrink from the invidious comparison, so frequently and so unfairly made, between a selection of the finest pictures produced during two brilliant centuries, by all the first painters in Europe, with the *annual* exhibition of the British metropolis." This is putting the question in a new, forcible, and fair, way; we agree most heartily with the proposition; and, as lovers of the fine arts, thank the honourable directors for it. "They are persuaded," they add, "that the mind is not less enterprising *here*, nor the intellectual attainments more circumscribed, than in other countries. They know that our artists do not want models of beauty, events of interest, warmth of feeling, variety of talent, or originality of character; and they do not consider it as an exclusive objection that a Raphael, or a Michael-Angelo, has not as yet appeared in this country; recollecting that there was a period before Milton, Shakespeare, Locke, and Newton, existed, when weak and narrow minds, estimating the talents of others by their own, might have contended that no Englishman could ever rival the productions of the ancient poets, dramatists, metaphysicians, and philosophers." With this interesting quotation we take our leave for this month, leaving snarlers and growlers at British art to digest it, and the friends and patrons to enjoy it. Next month we shall resume our observations, taking the pictures *seriatim*; but in the interim we take leave to call the attention of our readers to No. 7, Andromache imploring Ulysses to spare the Life of her Son, by *Dawe*. No. 10. The Entombing of Christ, by *Hilton*. No. 11. The Letter O, by *Sharp*. No. 29. The Bard, from Gray, by the President *West*. No. 52. Hæmon and Antigone, by *Halls*.

The Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain. By J. Britton, F. S. A. Part 23, No. 5, of Vol. III.

This excellent elucidation of our national antiquities still continues its claims to praise and patronage. This Number of it contains several specimens of pedestal columns, pinnacles, canopies, tracery, and moldings, of windows, and brackets, taken from Rosslyn Chapel; an elevation of the east end, and a perspective view of the altars, &c. at the east end, looking north, from drawings by James Elmes, esq. architect, after sketches by Joseph Gandy, esq. architect, and A. R. A. The detail and architectural fidelity of these plates, done by professional men, (instead of mere draftsmen,) are such as would be expected from knowledge guiding the hand. Correctness is not sacrificed to effect, which, however beautiful, never can compensate for the want of fidelity. The architect and antiquary will fully appreciate these remarks, and thank the able editor for so often availing himself of professional skill.

INTELLIGENCE.

On Monday, the 11th ult. at a general meeting of the Royal Academy, Mr. Wilkie, the celebrated painter of domestic life; Mr. Westmacott, the sculptor; Mr. Ward, painter; Mr. Bone, enamel painter; and Mr. Smirke, the architect of Covent Garden Theatre, Associates of the Academy, were elected to the rank of Royal Academicians.

Mr. Soane has announced his pamphlet, on the causes of the suspension of his lectures at the Royal Academy, as being nearly ready.

The British Institution has with considerable liberality, proposed the following premiums for pictures by artists of, or residing in, the United Kingdom, painted in the present year, and sent to the British Gallery, (Pall-Mall) on or before the 4th of January next, viz.

1st.

1st. For the best picture in historical or poetical composition, 300 guineas. 2d. For the next best picture in historical or poetical composition, 200 guineas. 3d. For the next best picture in historical or poetical composition, 100 guineas. For farther information, the reader is referred to the proposals at full, in the Institution.

On Monday, the 18th, Mr. Flaxman began a course of lectures on Sculpture, in the Royal Academy; and on the Thursday following, Mr. Fuseli began his course on Painting, in the same place, and both will continue them on Mondays and Thursdays, till completed. They will be noticed more at length in our next; as will the third Number of "*The Fine Arts of the English School*," which is just published.

The two Hunting Prints, of the Fox breaking Cover, and the Death of the Fox, from the celebrated original paintings by S. Gilpin, R.A. and P. Reinagle, A.R.A. will speedily make their appearance. They have been six years in the hands of Mr. Scott, the engraver, and are calculated to meet the expectation of the public, and gratify the taste and judgment of all true sportsmen, as well as the amateurs of the fine arts in general.

REPORT OF DISEASES,

Under the Care of the late Senior Physician of the Finsbury Dispensary, from the 20th of January to the 20th of February.

RHEUMATISMS, coughs, and catarrhal fevers, have been so prevalent, that it would seem an oversight not to notice a fact so remarkable. At the same time nothing has occurred relative to these complaints, at least within the experience of the Reporter, which from its novelty, singularity, or importance, could excite interest, or afford matter of instruction. It may however be not unworthy of remark, that in the above-mentioned cases of morbid affection, it is evident that we cannot, like our more robust and plethoric ancestors, bear with impunity, or even without a certain degree of risk, what is called the liberal, but what might more strictly be regarded as the licentious, application of the lancet.

Of the diseases of the *desk*, which the Reporter has noticed more than once before, he has recently met with several striking instances, in which there was a fixed pain in the chest, arising from the habitually-constrained posture of it. This pain is generally attended with at least an occasional difficulty of breathing, and most frequently with a cough, unaccompanied by expectoration. In counting-houses, those commercial cloisters, the seeds of disease are often sown at a very early age, which seldom fail, in the autumn of life, to produce an abundant harvest. The late Dr. George Fordyce used to say, in his Lectures, that avarice occasioned more disease than all the other vices put together. In this remark the lecturer was certainly seduced, by his hatred to avarice, to advance a doctrine unwarranted by experience. It is at least as distant from truth as the very different opinion of the celebrated Dr. Johnson, who asserted that a man was seldom so innocently employed, as when occupied in the getting of money. There are certain exceptions; but avarice will perhaps upon the whole be found, in the ordinary career of its gratification, to interfere less essentially with our bodily well-being, than any of the other passions, which are either acquired by habit, or are implanted in our nature.

A passion much more baneful to health is an hypochondriacal excess of solicitude about it. A person who is always feeling his pulse, can never have a good one. In like manner, one who is in constant apprehension of sickness, labours under a heavier malady than any which he fears. A man cannot take too much care of his health, but he may *think* too much about it. He should lay down certain rules of living, which are ascertained to be generally salutary, or which he has found adapted to his particular constitution, and should never deviate from them, except perhaps upon some extraordinary occasion. But these rules, although they should be the guides of his conduct, need not therefore be the subjects of his perpetual, or even frequent, meditation. Lord Chesterfield somewhere observes, that a gentleman will always make a point of being well-dressed, but will never think of his dress after it has been once adjusted. In like manner, a wise man, after having once *adjusted* his habits of life in a manner best adapted to promote the permanent enjoyment of it, will cease to feel any other

other anxiety about his health than that he may improve it to the best advantage.

A remarkable case has recently occurred under the notice of the Reporter, which strikingly exemplifies the connection and affinity which may exist between what are called *bilious* affections, and those which more peculiarly belong to the nervous system. The patient referred to, had, in consequence of a severe domestic deprivation, been led into habits of insidious solace, which, for upwards of two years, seemed to act only upon the liver, producing, at nearly regular intervals of ten days, vomiting of bile, which was occasionally attended by a species of diarrhœa, that assimilated the disorder to the character of cholera. For the considerable period above-mentioned, his only complaint was what, in popular and fashionable language, is denominated "The Bile." After the lapse, however, of nearly two years and a half from the commencement of his career in vinous indulgence, he was surprised, without any precautionary or prefatory intimation, by a seizure which paralysed one-half of his body, dividing it longitudinally into two equal sections, the one dead to all the purposes of sensation or voluntary motion, the other retaining all the functions and privileges of vitality, although in some measure, of course, clogged and impeded by the impotent and deceased half to which it was united. It is now more than three years since he has remained in this melancholy state; at least, during that time, he has experienced no important or permanent melioration, or any evident tendency towards the recovery of his corporeal powers. His mind also seems to have shared in the paralysis. This is more particularly evident in the lapses of his recollection. His memory has been maimed by the same blow which disabled one side of his body. His remembrance of *things* does not appear to be much impaired, but it is surprisingly so with regard to the denominations of persons or of places. Whilst with unaffected cordiality he is shaking hands with an intimate friend, he often has forgotten his name. Upon enquiry it appeared that the pernicious habits of the unfortunate patient were still persisted in, which sufficiently accounted for the unbroken protraction of his disorder. In this case nothing can be more evident, than that the bilious, in the first instance, and the nervous complaint, which succeeded, both originated from one source; which may give a hint to those who are much troubled with the *bile*, especially when it has been occasioned by the same means as in the instance just stated, that they may be at no great distance, unless they seasonably reform their diet, from a paralytic seizure. Paralytic seizures, there can be little doubt, are more common now than they were formerly; probably owing to a more luxurious and effeminate mode of living having been in modern times more generally adopted. The circumstances and symptoms which often, for a long time before the actual attack of palsy, precede and threaten its approach, are surprisingly similar to those which were detailed in the Report of the last month, as the avant couriers of an epileptic paroxysm. Happy are they who in either case have discernment to decipher, and resolution practically to apply, the characters of menace, before it be too late to avert the evil which they forebode!

J. Reid.

Grenville-street, Brunswick-square,
February 22, 1811.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN FEBRUARY.

Containing official Papers and authentic Documents.

SPAIN.

THE following manifesto of the Cortes General and Extraordinary to the Spanish nation, explains the present views, policy, and feelings, of that people.

Spaniards!—If the Cortes Extraordinary, assembled by your free and deliberate choice, and which has been installed solemnly in the royal Isle of Leon, has not before this day regularly addressed you, it was from the conviction it felt that its character and object should manifest themselves to you by its provident, just, and necessary decrees and declarations, rather than by studied professions and declarations. To act, and not to profess, was its sacred duty, applying itself with undivided heart and hand to the regeneration and well-being of the state. The Congress declaring and acknowledging the sovereignty of the nation, solemnly swearing in the name of all the people to

preserve the same for Ferdinand VII. king of Spain and the Indies. Sanctioning the constitutional division of three estates, abolishing arbitrary and unjust rules; re-establishing the freedom of thought in its original purity; restoring to the citizen one of the most sacred rights of political liberty—that of a free press; forming a new government on a compact and vigorous system; and endeavouring to strengthen the edifice of the state by constitutional laws, which they are engaged in framing. In these urgent and laudable occupations the Cortes were diligently engaged, when a novel and most extraordinary rumour, vague and hardly credited in its commencement, but soon, perhaps, through the machinations of the common enemy, obtaining extensive credit, resounded in all parts of Spain, as well as in many other quarters, and imperiously called for the most serious attention on the part of the national Congress.

Be aware, O Spaniards! that the tyrant of Europe, panting to subjugate us, now adds treachery and artifice to the unheard-of violence by which he has goaded you into this defensive war; and, considering the ardent force of your love and loyalty for your adored sovereign, he endeavours to contravene these sentiments, by insidiously pretending to make restitution to the outraged Spaniards, and to compassionate the state to which he has now reduced them. But think not, Spaniards! that tyrants ever are beneficent without some insidious motive. Ferdinand may be sent to Spain, but he will be surrounded by armed Frenchmen, and by Spaniards who suffer themselves to be seduced by the artifices, or intimidated by the menace, of Bonaparte. He would come as one of the family of this monster, either by means of an union with a foreign princess, or as an adopted son of Napoleon; he would come to administer to the will of this execrable protector, by endeavouring to obtain a peace of his dictation, or, in other words, to effectuate the ruin and subjugation of the Peninsula. Such is the substance of these rumours; considerations in which are at once compromised the honour and decorum of your king—the independence and sovereignty of the nation—and the dignity and salvation of the monarchy. The extravagant request of adoption, which is already said to have been made in the name of Ferdinand, and which is inserted in those public papers in the pay of Bonaparte, leaves no room to doubt of the design of the usurper to degrade and vilify their lawful sovereign in the eyes of Spaniards, for the purpose of forwarding his iniquitous designs. Thus you see the moment is arrived, perhaps is not far distant, when the nation may be placed in a situation as perilous and complicated, as that which gave birth to its heroic insurrection, and in which it would have to display a similar grandeur and nobleness of character.

The Cortes, in considering this most important subject, are fully aware of the grand character of the people whom they represent, of the worthy and noble example which they hold forth to the rest of Europe, and of the splendid hopes opposed to the gloomy horrors which are involved in this terrible contest. They feel that Spaniards must be aware that the war into which the outrageous tyranny of the Gallic despot has goaded them, must be carried on without compromise or relation, and with accelerated force. What can be the object of such a species of conciliation? It will not, Spaniards, be for that of your happiness and repose, or to make reparation for the various insults and accumulated injuries inflicted upon you! No, the souls of tyrants are never actuated by the impulse of virtue. Napoleon is instinctively malignant. This has been terribly exemplified with respect to us already. He again seeks to enslave us, to render us the unhappy influence of his insatiable ambition. Your admirable patriotism, courage, and constancy, have hitherto disconcerted his iniquitous projects. Spain has successfully resisted him, to whose triumphal car all the kings of Europe succumb. The subtle tyrant has self-consulted a project for subjugating Spain; he feels the ruling virtue of genuine Spaniards is that of loyalty to their sovereigns. He beholds the unpractised Ferdinand in his power; he conceives the expedient of sending him to Spain in the insidious character of an adopted son; but in effect as a degraded instrument. He knows his influence, and hopes to bring about a tranquil submission by his means. He sees that America already acknowledges his sway; but should this illustrious and devoted missionary be unsuccessful, he sees at least that the Spaniards will be divided, and the seeds sown of dissension and distrust, and thinks that the wavering and unprincipled among us will excuse their desertion, under the pretext of adhering to the fortunes of Ferdinand.

But, Spaniards, all these insidious machinations will vanish like the mists before the sun of your rectitude and true interests. Let us continue loyal to Ferdinand. What nation has ever given such proofs of loyalty to its sovereign? (Here a variety of signal instances are cited.) But, suppose Bonaparte should prevail on the captive prince to enter Spain; will he be the same, the adored monarch of our choice? No; Ferdinand Napoleon, can never be Ferdinand de Bourbon. No; he would be the servile instrument of the Corsican Attila, encircled by atrocious Gauls, and degraded Spaniards, instead of free and generous subjects. His identity would no longer exist. You would never become the deceived victims of such an illusion, and the crown which the tyrant would apparently restore, would form a new emblem of mockery and insult.

Political

Political independences and social felicity were our objects when, at Aranjuez, we tried to seat on the Spanish throne, a prince, idolized by us for his amiable and benevolent disposition. Such are still the objects of the Spanish people, for which they have already sustained a three years' sanguinary warfare, and have latterly convened the Extraordinary Cortes of the Spanish monarchy. To defend the country against its actual enemies, and to secure its future independence, is the universal wish of the people, and the sworn duty of their representatives; they wish for a monarchical constitution, but one free and equitable, as now contemplated by those representatives! Napoleon is deceived as to our real objects. Spaniards combat not for vain glory, or for undefined or unjust objects; our political independence, domestic tranquillity and freedom, and the integrity of our territories, are our real and only objects.

Let us announce to all Europe, that Spaniards contemplate, with astonishment and admiration, the spirited and generous exertions of our allies. Let us express our gratitude to our brethren in America, who have with such enthusiastic loyalty asserted the cause of the mother country, and present such a striking contrast to the vile assassins of the crafty tyrant. Let us evince to the world that the immense power of our common enemy will not avail against the impregnable barrier of your heroic virtue, though he should take advantage of the helpless situation of a young and unpractised prince, and convert him personally into the blind instrument of his atrocious projects.

The Cortes, the legitimate interpreters of your wills in this terrible crisis, swear solemnly, in your name, before the Supreme Being, in presence of all the nations of the earth, and of the august and beneficent ally in particular, not to lay down their arms, nor afford the enemy a moment of repose, nor to enter into any concert or agreement with him, until he shall have previously evacuated the territories of Spain, and those of our neighbouring and illustrious ally, Portugal! Unite with us in this solemn oath, all you respectable clergy who wish to maintain the cause of our altars and our holy religion; all you ennobled Spaniards, if you pretend, in imitation of your ancestors, to defend the throne and the country; and all you industrious and commercial citizens, and proprietors of every description, repine not at any sacrifices you may make for objects so justly dear to you: recollect and consider the barbarous and profane atrocities of your relentless enemy! If any amongst you prefer wearing the mark of inglorious slavery in your unmanly foreheads, let him fly the land of heroic freedom, and on him be the indignant curses of the nation.

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Given at the Royal Isle of Leon, the 9th of January, 1811.

ALONSE CANEDO, President.
JOSE MARTINEZ, Dep. Sec.
JOSE AZNAREZ, Dep. Sec.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Recapitulation of the Parliamentary Proceedings relative to the Establishment of the Regency.

Though the King's illness commenced on the 25th of October, very little was heard of it publicly in London until the 30th or 31st, the day before the meeting of Parliament. The meeting of Parliament is, perhaps, the circumstance to which the people is indebted for such early information of the state of his Majesty's health, as we may conclude, from what we have learned in the course of the discussion, that were it not for the casual omission of the sign manual to the proper instrument, we might have remained ignorant of it, until the time appointed for the regular meeting would have made the disclosure unavoidable. On the 1st of November, the Lord Chancellor informed the House of Lords of the melancholy event, and Lord Liverpool moved an adjournment for a fortnight (the shortest period within which Parliament can be assembled for the dispatch of business); he moved also, that the House should be summoned for that day, and that letters should be sent by the Chancellor to the Members, requesting their attendance: those motions were agreed to without debate or division. A similar notification was made to the Commons by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and similar proceedings adopted. The cause of his Majesty's illness was stated to be concern for the alarming state of his daughter the Princess Amelia's health; and very confident hopes were held out of his speedy recovery.

On the 14th, the physicians attending his Majesty were examined before the Privy Council at Buckingham-house; and the Parliament meeting the following day, pursuant to adjournment, the Chancellor, in the Lords, spoke of his Majesty's convalescence, from the favourable symptoms which his disorder began to assume: he moved an adjournment for another fortnight, and was seconded by Lord Moira. Lord Grenville complained of the conduct of ministers; they ought to have established the necessity of their meeting in the manner they did by the best evidence—the examination of the physicians by a Committee of that House. He did not desire, however, to oppose the question of adjournment. Lord Grey also spoke to the same effect. In the Commons, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved an adjournment for a fortnight, and spoke of the King's health almost in the same terms which had been used in the Lords: both he and Lord Eldon mentioned their confidence to have arisen from the opinion of the physicians. Mr. Ponsonby and Mr. Whitbread censured the manner of proceeding of the minister, but did not oppose

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the adjournment; but Sir Francis Burdett spoke at some length on the necessity of a permanent executive; and therefore, conceiving it to be the duty of the House to supply the defect without loss of time, opposed the proposed adjournment, and, supported by Sir Samuel Romilly, Mr. Elliott, and a few others, divided the House on the question. For the adjournment for a fortnight, 348—Against it, 53.—Majority, 285.

When the Lords met on the 29th of November, the examination of the physicians before the Privy Council was laid before them, and an adjournment for another fortnight moved by Lord Liverpool; but this was opposed by Lord Spencer and others, who moved as an amendment, that the House should appoint a committee to examine the physicians, and to report accordingly; and, upon that amendment, the House, after a pretty long debate, divided, when there appeared for the adjournment, 68—For the amendment, 56.—Majority, 32. In the Commons, the motion for adjournment, moved by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, was opposed by Mr. Ponsonby, who moved also for the appointment of a committee to examine the physicians. The House divided on the question of adjournment—For the adjournment, 233—Against it, 129—Majority, 104.

On the division for the committee, there was—Against it, 230—For a committee, 137.—Majority, 93.

The House of Lords and Commons met on the 13th of December, and proceeded to appoint committees to examine the physicians. In the Lords it was appointed by ballot; in the Commons, the Chancellor of the Exchequer selected a committee from the gentlemen on both sides of the House indifferently; each consisted of twenty-one members. Their lordships met on the following Monday (17th), but their committee not having finished their labour, adjourned till Wednesday, (19th). The report of the Commons' committee was brought up on Monday, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved an adjournment to the following Thursday (20th), and that the House should, on that day, resolve itself into a committee on the State of the Nation. On that day he proposed, in imitation of the mode pursued in 1788-9, by Mr. Pitt, to move three Resolutions: the first, declarative of the present incapacity of the sovereign; the second, the competency of the two Houses to supply that incapacity; and the third, that the proper mode of doing it should be by Bill: a call of the House was ordered for that day. Mr. Ponsonby signified his intention to oppose the proceeding by Bill.

At the meeting of the Lords, on Wednesday the 19th, Lord Liverpool moved to have the House called over on Thursday (27th.) Lord Spencer protested against the proceedings in 1788 being admitted as a precedent. Lord Liverpool gave notice of his intention to move for a committee to search for precedents to ascertain how far proxies could be admitted to vote on the settlement of the royal authority.

On Thursday (20th), there was a call of the House in the Commons. The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved his three resolutions: the first passed unanimously; the second, with the negative of Sir Francis Burdett; to the third, Mr. Ponsonby moved an amendment, that an Address should be presented to the Prince of Wales, praying him to take upon himself the office of Regent. On this the House divided—Against the amendment, 269—For the amendment, 157.—Majority for ministers, 112

In the Lords, on this day (20th), the Report was read short, and a debate took place on the mode of proceeding, but without a division.

The Commons met on the following day; and their Report on the State of the Nation being brought up, Lord William Russell moved the previous question on the second resolution, and divided the House upon it. For the resolution, 98—Against it, 15.—Majority, 83. The third resolution was also carried, and the House adjourned.

On Thursday (27th) the Lords proceeded in a manner similar to the Commons. The resolutions were carried by a majority of 26, 100 voting for ministers, and 74 against them. Amendments were moved to the second resolution, but the division was confined to the third. The Report was ordered to be brought up next day, and a conference with the Commons, after which the House adjourned. On Monday (31st), on the motion of Lord Liverpool, eight Lords were nominated to hold a conference with the Commons; the conference took place immediately after, and the House, after receiving the report, adjourned.

In the Commons, Mr. Spencer Stanhope reported from the committee the assent of the Lords to their resolutions; after which, the House resolving itself into a committee on the State of the Nation, the report of the former committee was referred to this committee by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He, after a long speech, moved five distinct propositions as the basis of a bill for regulating the office of Regent: the first, appointing the Prince Regent subject to certain restrictions and limitations; the second, restraining him from conferring the honours of the peerage for a certain time; the third, from granting places and pensions; the fourth regulated the king's private property; and the fifth respected the management of the household, which was to be vested in the queen. An amendment to the first resolution was moved by Mr. Lambe, the purport of which was to confer the whole power of the crown on the Regent without any restrictions, which, on a division, was negatived by a majority of 24; 224 voting against 200 for it. The House divided also on the second

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and third resolutions, on each of which ministers had a majority of 16. The resolution respecting his Majesty's private property passed without a division, and that concerning the household was not debated that night.

Tuesday, January 1st, the fifth resolution was proposed to the House. An amendment proposed by Earl Gower, was, after a long debate, carried by a majority of 13; 226 voting for the amendment, 213 against it. The amendment was, that, for a time to be limited, her Majesty shall retain such portion of the household as may be deemed necessary for the support of his Majesty's royal dignity.

The Lords met on Wednesday the 2d, and adjourned till next day, their being no communication from the Commons. The opposition members renewed their attack on the first resolution, and an amendment, moved by Lord Porchester, gave rise to a very long debate. After the gallery was cleared, Mr. Perceval moved an amendment, the purport of which was, to get rid of the amendment to the fifth resolution, which had been carried against him; but in this he failed, as on a division his amendment was rejected by a majority of three. This gave rise to a mistake in all the morning papers; next day it was reported that the division took place on Lord Porchester's amendment.

On the next day, Thursday, January 3, the Lords met, and appointed a committee to confer with the Commons, and adjourned after the committee had reported. Lord Liverpool moved, that the resolutions received from the Commons should be presented to their Lordships' House sitting in committee, Thursday, the following day; he also gave notice of a motion respecting proxies and presents.

The Commons, reported from the committee, that they had presented their resolutions in conference, and they had signified that they would return an answer by messengers of their own.

On Friday the 4th, an amendment was moved in the Lords by the Marquis of Lansdowne, the purport of which was to remove the restrictions, which was carried by a majority of 3—Contents, 105—Non-contents, 102.

A division also took place on the second resolution for restricting the creation of peers. For the amendment, 106—Against it, 100.—Majority, 6.

The next division was on Lord Liverpool's amendment to the fifth resolution.—For the resolution, 110—For the amendment, 97.—Majority against ministers, 13.

The other resolutions were passed without a division. On bringing up the Report, the amendments on the first and second resolutions appearing to contradict each other, the first resolution was restored to its original state by the consent of the Lords on both sides. The other resolutions were passed without a division.

After the three first divisions strangers were not admitted, but a long discussion having ensued, the House again divided on the question that the committee should adjourn any time during pleasure—Contents, 102—Non-contents, 99.—Majority, 3. Three proxies should be admitted—Contents, 99—Non-contents, 102.—Majority, 3. The Report was then received, and the House adjourned at five in the morning.

On Monday the 7th, a resolution of the Commons, authorizing the Treasury to advance money for the public service without the usual warrant (the King's sign manual) was confirmed by the concurrence of the Lords. The Commons having adopted the amendment of the Lords on the second resolution, namely, that of prohibiting the creation of peers for a limited time by the Regent, the Chancellor of the Exchequer then moved, that deputations from their house should be appointed to wait on the Prince and Queen with the resolutions, praying the former to accept the Regency on the conditions contained in the resolutions, and the latter the care of the King's person. These resolutions were sent up to the Lords, and received their sanction on the 10th. The Lords appointed certain Members of their House to join the deputations from the Commons, and, on Friday the 11th, the answers of the Prince and Queen, accepting their respective charges on the proposed conditions, were reported to both Houses, and on that day a resolution to affix the great seal to a commission for the opening of Parliament passed the Lords, after a debate and a division, in which there appeared for the Resolution—Contents, 53—Non-contents, 33.—Majority, 20

This resolution, on the following Monday, was sanctioned by a vote of the Commons, and next day (15th,) Parliament was opened by a commission drawn up in the usual form, and running in the King's name, and differing in no respect from former precedents, save that, at the end, it was expressed to be done by, and with the consent of, the Lords and Commons.

On the same day, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved for leave to bring in the Regency Bill, which being granted, it was forthwith presented, read a first time, and ordered for a second reading the next day. On Thursday, the 17th, the Bill was committed, and its clauses on that and the following day received ample discussion. Several amendments were proposed, but rejected. On Thursday, Mr. Ponsonby moved an amendment to the clause of the Bill, which extends the duration of the restrictions to the 1st of February, 1812, confining it to the 1st of August; this was negatived on a division—For the original clause, 184—For Mr. Ponsonby's amendment, 160.—Majority, 24.

The same gentleman moved an amendment

ment to the clause respecting the household, which by the Bill is under the controul of the Queen: but this amendment was also lost: on dividing, there appeared—For the clause as it stands in the Bill, 209—For the amendment, 182—Majority, 27.

Two other amendments were proposed to the same clause, which divided the House; on the first division the Ministers had a majority of 22; on the latter, of 24. The House in a committee got through the remaining clauses on Friday the 18th. Several amendments were proposed, but none pressed to a division: the report was brought up, and it was ordered to be taken into consideration on Monday the 21st.

On Monday the Lords met, but adjourned over till the following Wednesday, waiting for the Bill from the Commons. The Report of the committee give rise to a long debate in the Commons, Mr. Ponsonby again proposing an amendment respecting the household, but it was rejected on a division, by a majority of 22.

Thus ended the contest in the Commons; for, on Wednesday, the 22d, the Bill was read a third time and passed, and on the same day was read a first time in the Lords, where certain resolutions moved by the Lord Chancellor, establishing the right of voting by proxy, were disposed of by the question of adjournment, which was moved by Lord Moira. The question of adjournment was carried by a majority of 2, proxies included.

The Bill was read a second time in the Lords next day.

On Friday, January 25, the Bill was discussed in a committee of the whole House, and respecting the time during which the limitations should continue; it was settled, after some discussion, that it should be for six months, dated from the 1st of February. The Marquis of Lansdowne moved an amendment on the household clause similar to that of Mr. Ponsonby in the Commons, which, on a division, was carried by a majority of 19. The question had been previously put, that the original clause stand part of the Bill, which was rejected by a majority of 12. Monday 28th, the duration the restrictions was again debated, and an amendment proposed by Lord Grenville: lost by a majority of 17 in favour of Ministers, who contended for twelve months. Lord Liverpool moved to have the clause respecting the household restored, as it came from the Commons, which was carried by a majority of 3. Lord Grenville moved the adoption of the clause in the Bill of 1789, as a substitution for the household clause, which, on a division, was rejected by a majority of 17. Lord Stanhope moved for the addition of the Duke of Bedford to her Majesty's Council, which was rejected by a majority of 18. And Lord King moved that Lord Eldon's name should be omitted, which motion, on a division, was rejected by a majority of 35.

On Tuesday, the 29th, the Bill passed the Lords; and on Thursday, the 31st, the amendments of the Lords were adopted by the Commons, and the Bill was sent back. February the 1st, Lord Liverpool moved for a Commission to affix the Great Seal to the Bill, which was agreed to by both Houses on the following Tuesday (5th,) and on the same day the Bill, in this manner, received the royal assent.

Tuesday the 12th, the Lord Chancellor took his seat, and notified to the Parliament, that his Royal Highness the Prince Regent had commanded the commission for opening Parliament to be read; and then read the following speech:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"In execution of the commission which has now been read to you, we are commanded by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent to express, in the strongest manner, how deeply he laments, not only in common with all his Majesty's loyal subjects, but with a personal and filial affliction, the great national calamity which has been the occasion of imposing upon his Royal Highness the duty of exercising, in his Majesty's name, the royal authority of this kingdom.

"In conveying to you the sense which his Royal Highness entertains of the great difficulties attending the important trust which is reposed in him, his Royal Highness commands us to assure you, that he looks with the most perfect confidence to the wisdom and zeal of parliament, and to the attachment of a loyal and affectionate people, for the most effectual assistance and support; and his Royal Highness will, on his part, exert his utmost endeavours to direct the powers with which he is invested, to the advancement of the prosperity, welfare, and security, of his Majesty's dominions.

"We are directed to inform you, that his Royal Highness has great satisfaction in being enabled to state, that fresh opportunities have been afforded during the last campaign, for distinguishing the valour and skill of his Majesty's forces both by sea and land.

"The capture of the islands of Bourbon and of Amboyna, have still further reduced the colonial dependencies of the enemy.

"The attack upon the island of Sicily, which was announced to the world with a presumptuous anticipation of success, has been repulsed by the persevering exertions and valour of his Majesty's land and sea forces.

"The judicious arrangement adopted by the officers commanding on that station, derived material support from the zeal and ardour which were manifested during this contest by the inhabitants of Sicily, and from the co-operation of the naval means which were directed by his Sicilian Majesty to this object.

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"In Portugal, and at Cadiz, the defence of which constituted the principal object of his Majesty's exertions in the last campaign, the designs of the enemy have been hitherto frustrated. The consummate skill, prudence, and perseverance, of Lieutenant-general Lord Viscount Wellington, and the discipline and determined bravery of the officers and men under his command, have been conspicuously displayed throughout the whole of the campaign. The effect of those distinguished qualities, in inspiring confidence and energy into the troops of his Majesty's allies, has been happily evinced by their general good conduct, and particularly by the brilliant part which they bore in the repulse of the enemy at Busaco. And his Royal Highness commands us further to state, that he trusts you will enable him to continue the most effectual assistance to the brave nations of the peninsula, in the support of a contest which they manifest a determination to maintain with unabated perseverance; and his Royal Highness is persuaded, that you will feel that the best interests of the British empire must be deeply affected in the issue of this contest, on which the liberties and independence of the Spanish and Portuguese nations entirely depend.

"We have it likewise in command to acquaint you, that discussions are now depending between this country and the United States of America, and that it is the earnest wish of his Royal Highness, that he may find himself enabled to bring these discussions to an amicable termination, consistent with the honour of his Majesty's crown, and the maritime rights and interests of the United Kingdom.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"We are directed to acquaint you, that his Royal Highness the Prince Regent has given his commands, that the estimates for the expenditure of the current year should be laid before you; and his Royal Highness has great satisfaction in acquainting you, that although the difficulties under which the commerce of this kingdom has laboured, have in some degree affected a part of his Majesty's revenue, particularly in Ireland, yet that the revenue of Great Britain in the last year, though unaided by any new taxation, is greater than was ever known in any preceding year. And his Royal Highness trusts to your zeal and liberality to afford his Majesty adequate supplies for the support of the great contest in which he is necessarily engaged.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"We are commanded by his Royal Highness to declare to you, that it is the most anxious wish of his heart, that he may be enabled to restore unimpaired into the hands of his Majesty the government of his kingdom; and that his Royal Highness earnestly prays, that the Almighty may be pleased in his mercy to accelerate the termination of a calamity so deeply lamented by the whole nation, and so peculiarly afflicting to his Royal Highness himself."

On the 14th the Corporation of London presented the following address to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Regent of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

The dutiful and loyal Address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the City of London, in Common Council assembled.

May it please your Royal Highness—We, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, most humbly approach your Royal Highness, with the warmest assurances of affectionate attachment to your royal person, and unshaken adherence to those sacred principles which seated your family upon the throne of this realm, fully convinced that those principles afford the best security to the honour and dignity of the sovereign, and the rights and interests of the people.

Whilst we offer to your Royal Highness our sincere condolence upon the severe visitation with which it has pleased Divine Providence to afflict our most gracious Sovereign, which has occasioned a suspension of the royal functions, it is with heartfelt consolation that, in common with all ranks of our fellow subjects, we behold in the person of your Royal Highness, a prince highly endowed, and eminently qualified to exercise the regal duties—a prince, who has so greatly endeared himself to the people, by his moderation and forbearance, on various trying occasions, and the attachment he has so uniformly shewn to their rights and liberties.

Had indeed the desire and expectation of the United Kingdom been realized, by vesting in your Royal Highness the full powers of the executive authority, we should have had just cause for congratulation; confident as we feel, that those powers would have been wisely and beneficially exercised, to enable us to meet the extraordinary exigencies of so perilous a crisis.

Deeply impressed with a sense of the many and great difficulties which, with powers so limited, your Royal Highness must have to encounter in the discharge of duties so arduous, and feeling towards your Royal Highness the fullness of that loyal affection, which in deeds, as well as in words, we have so long demonstrated towards your royal father and family, we would fain have forborne to cloud the dawn of our intercourse with your Royal Highness, by even a glance at our grievances, manifold and weighty as they are; but duty to our sovereign, duty to our country, the example of our forefathers, justice to posterity, the fame and the safety of the kingdom, all, with voice imperious, forbid us to disguise our thoughts, or to smother our feelings.

Far be it from us, insulted as the Corporation of this ancient, and at all former times respected,

spected, city, has recently been by the servants of the crown, far be it from us to indulge in complaint of grievances peculiar to ourselves; ready and willing as we are to share in all the necessary burthens, and all the dangers of our country. It is of general grievances, grievances sorely felt in all ranks of life, of accumulated and ever-accumulating taxation, rendered doubly grievous by the oppressive mode of exaction, and of the increased and increasing distress and misery therefrom arising; of the improvident expenditure of the immense sums thus wrung from industry and labour; of the waste of life and of treasure in ill-contrived and ill-conducted expeditions; of the attempts which, for many years past, and especially within the last three years, have been made, and with but too much success, to crush public liberty in all its branches, and especially the liberty of freely discussing the conduct of public men, and the nature and tendency of public measures.

Can we refrain from humbly expressing our complaints, when we have seen those ministers who have so long usurped the royal authority, and who it is now discovered have, by practising the most criminal deception upon the parliament and the people, carried on the government during his Majesty's former incapacity, exerting their influence to degrade the kingly office; when we have seen measures adopted evincing the most ungrounded jealousy and mistrust of your Royal Highness; when we have seen the prerogatives of the crown entailed and withheld; when we have seen a new estate established in the realm, highly dangerous and unconstitutional; when we have seen power, influence, and emolument, thus set apart to controul and embarrass the executive government; at a time of such unprecedented difficulty, when all the energies of the state are necessary to enable us to surmount the dangers with which we are threatened, both at home and abroad. We confess, that feeling as we do, the most unbounded gratitude to your Royal Highness, for undertaking these arduous duties at a moment of such peril, and under such circumstances, we can discover no cause for congratulation; on the contrary, we should be filled with dismay and the most alarming apprehensions, were it not for the known patriotism and amiable qualities which your Royal Highness possesses, and the resource which, we trust, your Royal Highness will find in the zeal, ardour, affection, and loyalty, of a free and united people.

Numerous other grievances we forbear even to mention, but there is one so prominent in the odiousness of its nature, as well as in the magnitude of its mischievous consequences, that we are unable to refrain from marking it out as a particular object of our complaint, and of your Royal Highness's virtuous abhorrence. The present representation in the Commons House of Parliament, a ready instrument in the hands of the minister for the time being, whether for the purpose of nullifying the just prerogatives of the crown, or of insulting and oppressing the people, and a reform in which representation is therefore absolutely necessary for the safety of the crown, the happiness of the people, and the peace and independence of the country.

Reposing the fullest confidence in your Royal Highness's beneficent views and intentions, we can only deplore the present unfortunate state of things, fully relying, that under circumstances so novel and embarrassing, every measure which depends personally upon your Royal Highness, will be adopted towards extricating us from our present difficulties, and for promoting the peace, happiness, and security, of the country.

Thus to mingle our expressions of confidence and affection with the voice of complaint is grievous to our hearts; but placing, as we do, implicit reliance on the constitutional principles of your Royal Highness, we are cheered with the hope that such a change of system will take place, as will henceforward for a long series of happy years, prevent your Royal Highness from being greeted by the faithful and loyal City of London, in any voice but that of content and of gratitude.

The Prince Regent's Answer.

"I thank you for the assurances of your attachment, and of your confidence in the sincerity of my endeavours to promote the welfare and security of his Majesty's dominions, by the faithful administration of those powers with which I am entrusted during the lamented indisposition of the king.

"In the arduous situation in which I am placed, I can assure you that it will be the happiest moment of my life, when, by the blessing of Providence, I shall be called upon to resign the powers delegated to me, into the hands of my beloved and reveted father and sovereign.

"My own disposition, no less than the example of my royal father, will make me at all times ready to listen to the complaints of those who may think themselves aggrieved, and will determine me on all occasions to regulate my conduct upon the established principles of that ancient and excellent constitution, under which the people of this country have hitherto enjoyed a state of unrivalled prosperity and happiness."

The season has been characterized by its tempestuous winds, and many ships of war and innumerable merchantmen have been lost, with thousands of their crews. Among others, the Minotaur of 74 guns, was lost on the coast of Holland, and two frigates on the coast of Scotland.

EAST INDIES.

A series of events have taken place in India highly advantageous in their result to the interests of Britain.

In August last we lost three frigates in a port

a port of the Isle of France, which ran ashore in attacking a squadron of the enemy; but owing to the excellent management and good fortune of Captain Rowley, in a fourth frigate, he recovered his superiority again by captures from the enemy, even before he was reinforced!

In November an expedition sailed from the Isle of Bourbon under Admiral Bertie and General Abercrombie, and early in December made good a landing in the Isle of France. After a skirmish with some forces of the enemy, in which Colonel Campbell and Major O'Keefe were killed, the Island and all its dependencies were surrendered, together with a fleet of frigates, and other vessels, in the principal port.

These islands are not only important acquisitions as affording relief to our trade from the enemy's cruisers, but also as being more defensible positions than our continental territories in India. The time must come when our only possessions in Asia will be the maritime positions of Ceylon, the Cape, and the Mauritius, and other islands.

Since the arrival of the above intelligence, it appears that another detachment of the British naval force has taken possession of Banda, and probably long ere this, of the whole of the Moluccas.

Alphabetical List of Bankruptcies and Dividends, *announced between the 20th of January and the 20th of February, extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 220.]

(The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.)

Adds W. Corking, linen draper. (Wilde, Warwick square
Ainsworth L. Witnell, Lancaster, and P. Bennett, Wilton, cambric manufacturers. (Dewhurst, Blackburn, and Blacklock and Makinson, Temple
Alder W. Seward street, Goswell street, soda manufacturer. (Bindman, Dyer's court, Aldermanbury
Andrews W. Gincefter place, Newington, paper hanger. (Watson, Clifford's inn
Aplin G. C. East Budleigh, Devon, miller. (Palmer, Barnard's inn, and Seacombe, Exeter
Bagnold W. Liverpool, brewer. (Egerton, Gray's inn square, and Spurrier and Ingleby, Birmingham
Bagster R. Piccadilly, upholsterer. (Dentou and Barker, Gray's inn
Bainbridge G. C. and W. Cartwright, Liverpool, merchants. (Tarrant and Co. Chancery lane, and Maffey and Cartwright, Liverpool
Barber W. and R. Cheapside, warehousemen. (Wilde, Warwick square
Barber J. and T. Hatton, Macclesfield, liquor merchants. (Norbury, Macclesfield, and Sherwin, St. James street, Bedford row
Beavan J. H. Kennington, flour factor. (Reeks, Wellclose square
Belshaw T. Manchester, machine maker. (Halsted and Ainsworth, Manchester, and Milne and Parry, Temple
Bennet F. Downend, Glocester, mealman. (Cox or Swet, Bristol, and James, Gray's inn
Bennett T. Charing Acre, ironmonger. (Annesley and Bennett, Angel court, Throgmorton street
Benwell J. Freinford, Somerset, innholder. (Williams, Red Lion square, and Williams and Bush, Trowbridge
Berry J. Norwich, printer. (Simpson and Rackham, Norwich, and Windus and Holtaway, Chancery lane
Berry R. Shoreditch, hop merchant. (Clutton, St. Thomas's street, Southwark
Birkinshaw J. Newton upon Ouse, York, brewer. (Lambert, Gray's inn square, and Lockwood, jun. Easingwold, York
Bishop G. C. Maldstone, soap manufacturer. (Bovill and Tutin, New Bridge street
Blagg W. R. Great Grimsby, corn merchant. (Daubney, Great Grimsby, and Grey, Holborn court, Gray's inn
Blakely A. Dewsbury, York, cloth manufacturer. (Rylah, Dewsbury, and Crofsley, Holborn court, Gray's inn
Blaylock J. Carlisle, muslin manufacturer. (Mounsey and Giles, Carlisle, and Mounsey, Staple's inn
Bleafe J. Dover street, Piccadilly, upholsterer. (Wedd and Day, Gerard street, Soho
Blow W. Hertford, tanner. (White and Son, New square, Lincoln's inn
Blowers T. Tottenham Court road, linen draper. (Sweet and Stokes, Temple
Boeman W. sen. Queen street, Southwark, victualler. (Johnson, Charlotte street, Fitzroy square
Bowen D. Neath, Glamorgan, dyer. (Cardale and Spear, Gray's inn, and Powell, Neath
Boyes R. Preston, Lancaster, builder. (Ellis, Chancery lane, and Dixon, Preston
Brade R., R. Norcott, and J. Joel, Manchester, coach makers. (Windle, John street, Bedford row, Maudsley, Birmingham, and Ford, Manchester
Brain J. Bristol, cooper. (Whitcombe and King, Serjeant's inn, Fleet street, and Frankis, Bristol
Bridges, W. Great Wild street, Lincoln's inn fields, victualler. (Bovill, New Bridge street
Brooke, C. High Town, Liverfedge, York, butcher. (Evans, Hatton Garden, and Carr, Gomersal, York
Brown J. jun. and G. Brown, Cannon street, cheesemongers. (Willet and Annefley, Finsbury square
Buchanan R. Liverpool, vender of medicines. (Chambre, Chapel street, Bedford row, and Statham and Hughes, Liverpool
Buckley T. Kennington lane, shoemaker. (Brown, Blackman street, Borough
Bullen T. High street, Newington, dealer. (Brown, Blackman street
Bundy R. Briftol, brewer. (Stephens, Briftol, and Sweet and Stokes, Temple
Burrows J. Hammersmith, victualler. (Cuppage and Camp J. West Smithfield, stationer. (Bourdon, Temple street, White Friars
Cannon S. Becklingham, Essex, carpenter. (Harvey, Feering House, Kelvedon, Essex, and Warne, Broad street
Canfield W. Hackney road, carpenter. (Wilde and Knight, Castle street, Falcon square
Careleff J. Three King court, Lombard street, merchant. (Wills, Fairthorne, and Clarke, Warnford court, and Barrett and Wilfon, Manchester
Carter T. Oxford street, upholsterer. (Sweet and Stokes, Temple
Caffel M. Sun street, Bishopsgate. (Hart, Pope's Head alley, Cornhill
Chalfont S. Edware, corn dealer. (Vincent, Bedford street, Bedford square
Clayton J. Horbury York, clothier. (Scholefield, Horbury, and Battye, Chancery lane
Cogfwell W. Trowbridge, Wilts, clothier. (Williams, Red Lion square, and Williams and Bush, Trowbridge
Collins R. Union court, Broad street, builder. (Elliffon, White Hart court, Lombard street
Colvin J. Liverpool, merchant. (Windle, John street, Bedford row, and Griffith and Hinde, Liverpool
Cooke J. Houghton Drayton, Hants, miller. (Bremridge, Inner Temple, and Footner, Andover
Cooper J. Oxford street, umbrella maker. (Aspinall, Quality court, Chancery lane
Cooper S. Pemberton row, Gough square, china gilder. (Matthews and Randall, Caftle street, Holborn
Corri D. Air street, Piccadilly, profeffor of mufic. (Turner and Pike, Bloomsbury square
Coufins J. Bread street, merchant. (Lowlefs and Crofse, St. Mildred's court, Poultry
Creed J. Weymouth, Dorfet, victualler. (Henning, Weymouth, and Alexander, New square, Lincoln's inn
Crippen C. Limehouse, hoop bender. (Thomas, Fen court, Fenchurch street
Crook A. B. Colne, Lancaster, cotton manufacturer. (Hardacre, Colne, and Wigleiworth, Gray's inn square
Cullen R. and J. Peers, Cheapside, factors. (Fuller, Fore street, Cripplegate
Curgenven R. jun. Plymouth, linen draper. (Follett, Temple, and Prideaux, Plymouth
Dallas A. Tower hill, wine merchant. (Whitton, Great James street, Bedford row
Dawfon T. High street, Wapping, grocer. (Clutton, St. Thomas's street, Southwark
Defontenaux L. Great Titchfield street, apothecary. (Collins and Waller, Spital square
Dingwall P. Ludgate hill, grocer. (Robinfon, Charterhouse square
Ditchburn J. Sherborne lane, carpenter. (Fitches and Sampfon, Swithin's lane

Ebworth W. Wellbury, Gloucester, dealer. (Whitcombe and King, Serjeant's inn, and Frankis, Bristol
Eddifon T. Romford, linen draper. (Townshend, Romford, and Jones, Martin's lane
Faerbar O. C. Brydges ftreet, Covent Garden, tailor. (Prior, Copthall court, Throgmorton ftreet
Fairlefs E. T. Staples inn, money fcrivener. (Watfon and Plumptree, Temple
Fallows H. Pendleton, Manchefter, dealer and chapman. (Buckley, Manchefter, and Milne and Parry, Temple
Faugeon H. Pembrokeftreet, Carmarthen, coal merchant. (Popkin, Dean ftreet, Soho, and Seymour, Mere
Fettes R. York, grocer. (Brook and Bulmer, York, and Bellaud Brodrick, Bow lane
Firth E. Hatton Garden, tanner. (Kenrick, Hatfield ftreet, Chriftchurch, Surry
Fifher J. Weeley, Eflex, fhopkeeper. (Nettleftip, Grocer's Hall
Flack J. Layftall ftreet, Liquorpond ftreet, coach fmith. (Hufley, Furnival's inn
Floyd G. Liverpool, liquor merchant. (Shepherd and Adlington, Bedford row, and Plumbe, Liverpool
Foiter T. Doncafter, butcher. (Preston, Doncafter, and Bleafdale, Alexander, and Holme, New inn
Fuller J. jun. grocer, Manchefter. (Hewitt and Kirk, Manchefter, and Ellis, Chancery lane
Garman W. Briftol, merchant. (James, Gray's inn fquare, and Cornifh, Briftol
Gates T. Robert ftreet, Chriftchurch, Surry, victualler.
Evans, Kennington Crofs
Gibbs J. A. Worthing, plumber. (Stratton and Allport, Shoreditch
Gibfon E. Great St. Helen's, merchant. (Dawes, Angel court, Throgmorton ftreet
Gibfon W. Edgware inn, cheefemonger. (Richardfon, Fifher, and Lake, Bury ftreet, St. James's
Godart P. Wilmot ftreet, Brunfwick fquare, oilman. (Hind, Throgmorton ftreet
Gordon G. Damary Farm, Dorfet, maltfter. (Bremridge, Temple, and Foreft, Lewes
Goodman G. Marchmont ftreet, builder. (Toone, Clifford's inn
Gofling S. Bramhall, Chefter, muflin manufacturer. (Baddeley, Stockport, and Willis and Parry, Temple
Graham R. Liverpool, merchant. (Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings, and Orred and Baines, or Crump and Lodge, Liverpool
Granger T. Long Acre, brafs founder. (Truwhitt, Lyon's inn
Greaves T. Oldham, Lancafter, grocer. (Barlow, Oldham, and Milne and Parry, Temple
Grobecker W. A. Great St. Helen's, fhip owner. (Settree; St. Mary Axe
Hainfworth J. Pudfey, York, clothier. (Upton, Nicholfon, and Hemingway, Leeds, and Lambert and Sons, Bedford row
Haley C. Wigmore ftreet, watchmaker. (Kibblewhite, Rowland, and Robinfon, Gray's inn place
Hall J. Bletchingly, brewer. (Williams and Wilmot, New inn
Hamand S. B. Plymouth, linen draper. (Rood, jun. Plymouth Dock, and Drewe and Loxham, New inn
Harriott T. Briftol, fhopkeeper, chinaman. (Warrand and Wood, Caftle court, Budge row
Hart S. Plymouth, tavern keeper. (Williams and Darke, Prince's ftreet, Bedford row, and Buzon, Plymouth Dock
Hartley C. and W. Bingley, York, worfted fpinners. (Evans, Hatton Garden, and Crofley, Bradford
Hawkins J. Queen ftreet, Limehoufe, builder. (Evitt and Rixon, Hayden fquare, Minories
Haywood J. B. and J. Finniger, Calne, Wilts, and Coleman ftreet, clothiers. (Debary, Derby, and Sculamore, Temple
Heath J. Wimfter, Cheshire, cheefe factor. (Wilfon, Temple, and Sparrow, Newcaftle, Stafford
Hefkl W. Gray's Inn lane, grocer. (Morgan, Old City Chambers
Hendy W. Swanfea, victualler. (Bleafdale, Alexander, and Holme, New inn, and Berrington and Jenkins, Swanfea
Heywood J. Manchefter, machine maker. (Foulkes and Crefwell, Manchefter, and Longdill and Beckit, Gray's inn
Hill J. Axminfter, Devon, innholder. (Pearfon and Son, Temple, and Taunton, Axminfter
Hobfon J. Levenfhulme, Lancafter, dyer. (Nabb, Manchefter
Hodgfon A. Fenchurch ftreet Chambers, merchant. (Atchefon and Morgan, Winchefter ftreet
Holder J. Hull, tailor. (Exley, Stocker, and Dawfon, Furnival's inn, and Codd and Garland, Hull
Hopwood E. Marfden, Lancafhire, cotton manufacturer. (Eaton and Brumell, Aldermgate ftreet, and Delafare, Keighley, York
Horner J. Smithfield, victualler. (Wiltshire, Bolton, and Weft, Old Broad ftreet
Horner R. Welburn, York, tanner. (Smithfon and Son, New Malton, and Robinfon, Eflex ftreet, London
Hunt R. Bucklerfbury, warehouseman. (Eaton and Brumell, Aldermgate ftreet
Hutchins G. Andover, fpirit dealer. (Neale, New inn, and Bird, Andover
Hyrdes, J. and J. Clemfon, Manchefter, dyers. (Buckley, Manchefter, and Milne and Parry, Temple
Ingleby J. Lygan y-wern, and C. Ingleby, Soughton, Flintfhire, lead merchants. (Roberts, Holywell, Pillet, and Millice and Parry, Temple
Ingram B. Old ftreet, bedftead maker. (Collins and Waller, Spital fquare
Iflerwood J. Manchefter, manufacturer. (Willis, Faire thorpe, and Clark, Warnford court, and Hellop, Manchefter
Ives J. Cawfton, Norfolk, grocer. (Boyce and Deacon, Norwich, and Windus and Holtaway, Chancery lane
Jackfon W. Sherbourne lane, merchant. (Highmoor, Bufh lane, Cannon ftreet
Jefferies J. Sudbury, Suffolk, miller. (Stedman, Sudbury, and Meggifon and Fairbank, Hatton Garden
Jermett R. Old Change, factor. (Hackett, Bearbinder lane
Jones J. Rochdale, oil dealer. (Mangnall, Warwick fquare
Jones S. Wardour ftreet, grocer. (Blake and Son, Cook's court, Carey ftreet
Jones C. and E. Loadfman, Sheffield, druggists. (Lawlefs and Crofse, St. Mildred's court, Poultry
Jofephs M. Great Prefcot ftreet, Goodman's fields, merchant. (Pearce and Son, Swithin's lane
Joyce, A. D. Fordingbridge, Hants, tick manufacturer. (Kinfey, Furnival's inn
Karby W. Stratford, Eflex, plumber and glazier. (Stratton and Allport, Shoreditch
Keating J. Manchefter, dealer. (Hewitt and Kirk, Manchefter, and Ellis, Chancery lane
Kelly J. Great Puttenney ftreet, Golden fquare, victualler
Kent T. E. Cannon ftreet road, St. George's in the Eaft, timber dealer. (Reeks, Wellclofe fquare
King J. Rampftead, fhop keeper. (Bryant, Copthall court, Throgmorton ftreet
Kirk J. Leeds, tin plate worker. (Atkinfon and Bolland, Leeds
Knight W. Wells ftreet, carpenter. (Turner and Pike, Bloomsbury fquare
Krauts J. Manchefter, merchant. (Tarrant, Clarke, and Richards, Chancery lane, and Byfield, Manchefter
Lay W. Oxford ftreet, hatter. (Tucker, Bartlett's buildings
Lee R. and D. Payne, Cheapfide, fhawl printers. (Prefland and Munn, Brunfwick fquare
Leech H. Bury St. Edmund's, merchant. (Sparke, Bury
Lewis, J. Worcefter, vintner. (Becke, Bream's buildings, Chancery lane, and Allen, Worcefter
Lewis W. Abingdon, banker. (Falcon, Temple
Llewillen W. Briftol, toy dealer. (Shepherd and Adlington, Bedford row, London, and Jenkins, Briftol
Lockley J. J. Tooley ftreet, dealer in foap and candles. (Harding, Primrofe ftreet, Bifhopfgate
Mallefon J. K. Sweeting's alley, Cornhill, bill broker. (Wily, Buckingham ftreet, Strand
Mafon J. Heywood, Lancafter, fhopkeeper. (Parker, Bury, Lancafter, and Wigleforth, Gray's inn fquare
Mayers R. Manchefter, grocer. (Ellis, Chancery lane, and Johnfon and Londfdale, Manchefter
Mellor T. Burflem, Stafford, potter. (Barber, Fetter lane, and Fenton, Newcaftle, Staford
Metcram J. Old Bailey, dealer and chapman. (Parton, Walbrook
M'Guffie A. Liverpool, merchant. (Tarrant, Clarke, and Richards, Chancery lane, and Maffey and Cartwright, Liverpool
Midwood T. H. Bow lane, Cheapfide, warehouseman. (Benbow and Hope, Stone buildings, Lincoln's inn
Mills J. Holywell ftreet, Strand, merchant. (Mayhew, Symond's inn
Mooney C. Spring Garden, tavern keeper. (Walton, Girdler's hall, Bafinghall ftreet
Morley J. Stewardftone, Eflex, filk throwfter. (Gregfon and Dixon, Angel court, Throgmorton ftreet
Mofgrove W. Honiton, Devon, furgeon and apothecary. (Barber, Exeter, and Collett, Chancery lane
Mundy A. Shrewton, Wilts, victualler. (Swayne, Wilton
Nicholfon G. Queen ftreet, Bloomsbury, dealer. (Tooley, Warwick court, Ho born
Norris R. Manchefter, merchant. (Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings, Chancery lane
Pailethorpe J. Nottingham, merchant. (Blacklock and Makinfon, Temple, and Sanders, Nottingham
Paine E. Dowgate hill, merchant. (Bovill, New Bridge ftreet
Parker B. Great Saffron hill, iron founder. (Jones and Reynell, Mayor's Court Office, Royal Exchange
Parkhoufe, E. Brixham, linen draper. (Burton, New Millman ftreet, and Mortimer, Exeter
Parkin J. W. Keighley, York, tobacconift. (Williams and Darke, Prince's ftreet, Bedford row, and Burbeary, Sheffield
Parr J. Manchefter, merchant. (Ellis, Chancery lane, and Knight and Hadley, Manchefter
Parry J. Ingleford, potters. (Wadefon, Barlow, and Groffvenor, Auftin Friars
Patrick J. Mary-le-bone ftreet, Piccadilly, linen draper. (Sweet and Stokes, Temple
Pearkes J. St. Paul's Church yard, filk weaver. (Smith, Harber's Hall
Peck S. Liverpool, merchant. (Williamfon, Liverpool, and Windle, John ftreet, Bedford row
Peterfdorff F. Hatton Garden, furrier. (Stratton and Allport, Shoreditch
Phelps R. and T. Prefidee, Newnham, Glocester, linen drapers. (Chilton, Lincoln's inn, and Ward, Glocester
Phillips D. Wallbrook, tailor. (Courteen, Walbrook
Pitt C. Southampton, flatuary. (Lys, Took's court, Chancery lane

Pottell

Pottell W. Cow lane, carpenter. [Primrose, Southampton buildings, Chancery lane
Potter J. Manchester, grocer. [Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings, and Jepson, Manchester
Price J. Coventry, ribbon manufacturer. [Alexander, New square, Lincoln's inn, and Minster, Coventry
Price J. Birmingham, brass founder. [Swain, Stevens, and Maples, Old Jewry, and Whately, Birmingham
Proctor E. Ludgate hill, corn dealer. [Smith, Dorset street, Salisbury square
Proctor T. Shoreditch, brewer. [Mayo and Berkley, Lincoln's inn fields
Reddall J. Great St. Helen's, merchant. [Bellamy, Clifford's inn
Reynards R. and T. Hull, merchants. [Courteen, Walbrook
Richards H. Strand, gun maker. [Murphy and Cameron, Bouverie street, Fleet street
Richardson J. Sloane street, apothecary. [Swain, Stevens, and Maples, Old Jewry
Richardson T. Cadoxton juxta Neath, Glamorgan, chemist. [Bleasdale, Alexander, and Holme, New inn, and Berrington and Jenkins, Swansea
Rigden R. Hatton street, blacking maker. [Edwards, Castle street, Holborn
Roberts E. and J. Neath, Suffolk lane, cotton brokers. [Wilde, Warwick square
Roberts T. Liverpool, woollen draper. [Windle, John street, Bedford row, and Griffith and Hinde, Liverpool
Saint C. Norwich, shawl manufacturer. [Abbott, Chancery lane, and Bygrave and Goodwin, Norwich
Salisbury J. Highgate, victualler. [Price and Williams, Lincoln's inn
Sanderson W. Liverpool, timber merchant. [Windle, John street, Bedford row, and Griffith and Hinde, Liverpool
Sankey C. James street, Covent Garden, cheesemonger. [Willett and Annesley, Finsbury square
Seed J. Preston, Lancaster, corn merchant. [Windle, John street, Bedford row, and Smith, Preston
Sellis J. Brixton hill, Surry, carpenter. [Benton, Union street, Southwark
Senior R. Bristol, clothier. [Strickland, Bristol, and Price and Williams, Lincoln's inn
Sills Jr. Jr. and J. W. Jr. Hambro' wharf, London, merchants. [Falcon, Temple
Simpson F. Lancaster, merchant. [Blacklock and Makinson, Temple, and Atkinson, Lancaster
Simpson N. jun. Ely, Cambridge, carrier. [Pickering, Staple's inn, and Archer, Mildenhall, Suffolk
Smith A. C. Kennington green, merchant. [Brown, Blackman street, Borough
Smith E. Greenwich, grocer. [Richardson, New inn
Sowter R. and T. H. Payne, Cullum street, London, merchants. [Cornforth Hull, and Exley, Stocker, and Dawson, Furnival's inn
Stephens E. sen. and jun. Oxford street, carvers and gilders. [Hall, Coleman street
Stephens W. C. Westbury upon-Trym, Gloucester, jobber. [Daniel and Sons, Bristol, and Harrison, Temple
Stonehewer W. and J. Bailey, Manchester, cotton manufacturers. [Willis, Fairthorne, and Clarke, Warnford court, and Barrett and Willson, Manchester
Stott J. Failsworth, Manchester, cotton manufacturer. [Barlow, Oldham, and Milne and Parry, Temple
Stott W. Rochdale, Lancaster, money scrivener. [Tarrant, Clarke, and Richards, Chancery lane
Sutton J. Sandy, Beds, butcher. [Smith, Furnival's inn
Swindells, S. Stockport, hatter. [Baddeley, Stockport, and Milne and Parry, Temple
Symonds E. Rusper, Sussex, dealer in cattle. [Palmer, Doughty street
Tallemach T. Peterham, Surry, dairyman. [Willett and Annesley, Finsbury square
Taylor J. Manchester, cotton, Mary-le-bone, cheesemonger. [Fiske, Fullarave place, Strand
Thomson J. Nag's Head court, merchant. [Kibblewhite, Rowland, and Robinson, Gray's inn place
Thornley J. Liverpool, merchant. [Bird, Liverpool, and Windle, John street, Bedford row
Thornton, W. Hinckley, currier. [Ware, Gray's inn, and Jarvis, Hinckley
Timmins, T. Birmingham, tailor. [Devon and Tooke, Gray's inn square, and Barker and Unett, Birmingham
Trevithick R. and R. Dickinson, Limehouse, dealers in iron tanks. [Wadeson, Barlow, and Grosvenor, Austin Friars
Van Dyck P. A. Fenchurch buildings, merchant. [Willet and Annesley, Finsbury square
Vicat G. Portsmouth, vintner. [Calloway, Portsmouth, and Collett, Chancery lane
Walsh J. Brixton, Surry, clothier. [Highmore, Bush lane, Cannon street
Walker C. Manchester, manufacturer. [Halstead and Ainsworth, Manchester, and Milne and Parry, Temple
Walter J. Little Britain, lace dealer. [Lyon, Gray's inn, and Heath, Buckingham
Watts G. Well street, Hackney, baker. [Ashfield, High street, Shadwell
Webb J. Bristol, linen draper. [Thomas, Wallbrook
Webb J. Mudderhall, Stafford, corn dealer. [Exley, Stocker, and Dawson, Furnival's inn, and Middleton, and Vernon Stone, Stafford
Webber J. Webb street, Southwark, rag merchant. [Hall, Coleman street
Weston R. and J. and J. Dutton, Berry court, factors. [Pullen, Fore street, Cripplegate
White E. B. Chamber street, Goodman's fields. [Rutson Wellclose square
White J. Gloucester, barge owner. [James, Gray's inn square, and Okey, Gloucester
White T. Liverpool, merchant. [Windle, John street, Bedford row, and Griffith and Hinde, Liverpool
Whitwell W. Bethnal Green, soap manufacturer. [Hindman, Dyer's court, Aldermanbury
Williams A. Rumney, Monmouth, shopkeeper. [Daniel and Sons, Bristol, and Pearson and Son, Temple
Wilson E. H. Liverpool, merchant. [Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings, and Orred and Baines, Liverpool
Withers J. Frethford, Somerset, corn factor. [Highmoor, Bush lane, London, and Wingate, Bath
Woodward W. Tottenham, falesman. [Taylor, Old street road
Woolley R. Lane End, Stafford, potter. [Barber, Fetter lane, and Fenton, Newcastle-under Lyme

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Allen W. Radipole, Dorset, innholder, March 1
Andrade J. and J. C. Stockbroker, Abchurch lane, insurance broker, March 2
Armitage R. Vigo lane, St. James's, ironmonger, March 10
Ashwell, J. W. Colchester, grocer, Feb. 27
Baillie G. and J. Janray, Finsbury Place, merchants, March 9
Balls J. Bury St. Edmund's, carrier, Feb. 17
Barter J. Strand, tailor, Feb. 23
Bateman J. Hull, merchant, March 2
Bell J. Old City Chambers, wine merchant, Feb. 23
Bent J. Lincoln's Inn Fields, merchant, March 9
Berridge W. Maiden lane, Wood street, Cheapside, Feb. 26
Berry T. Fleet street, man's mercer, Feb. 19
Best B. Great St. Helen's, merchant tailor, March 2
Bignell W. Great St. Helen's, broker, March 2
Bone, J. and W. Hone, Strand, booksellers, March 5
Bonser W., R. Newcomb, and J. Sisson, Cannon street, silk-hat manufacturers, Feb. 26
Bowler G. Houghton, Lancaster, dealer, Feb. 14
Bowler W. sen, Castle street, Southwark, hat manufacturer, March 2
Bracken R., T. Williams, and L. Bracken, Lothbury, merchants, March 9
Breakwell G. Southwark, victualler, Feb. 26
Breffit J. Alfreton, Derby, mercer, March 6
Brewer J. Richmond hill, victualler, Feb. 2
Brewer W. Barnpool mills, Somerset, miller, Feb. 22
Brickwood J. sen. and jun. J. Rainier, W. Morgan, and J. Starkey, Lombard street, bankers, Jan. 26
Brooks J. Liverpool, brewer, Feb. 19
Brown E. jun. Pleasant Place, Battle bridge, painter, Feb. 23
Burge W. Southampton, butcher, Feb. 25
Burrough M. New Sarum, banker, Feb. 27
Cammford W. George street, Oxford street, baker, March 2
Carter J. Sandwich, draper, March 25
Chidell J. Southampton, porter merchant, March 13
Clark W. Water lane, Tower street, merchant, Feb. 13
Clements R. Norwich, appraiser, Feb. 25
Clayton J. jun. Leeds, woolstapler, March 4
Cohen A. and S. Sheerness, slop sellers, Feb. 23
Cooke J. W. Gravelend, carpenter, April 3
Cornforth W. Bishopwearmouth, tail maker, Feb. 28
Crosse T. Pickett street, Temple Bar, linen draper, March 9
Darling W. York street, Southwark, victualler, Feb. 27
Dawe S. Lyme, Dorset, vintner, March 11
Davies E. T. Great Warner street, linen draper, March 2
Dawes J., W. Noble, R. H. Croft, and R. Barwick, Pall Mall, bankers, March 2
Delany J. Liverpool, draper, Feb. 16
Delpini C. A. St. Martin street, merchant, March 2
Dennet R. Greek street, Soho, cheesemonger, Jan. 30
Deschamp W. W., B. S. Morgan, and P. M'Taggart, Suffolk lane, merchants, March 16
Dibsdale J. Bradford street, Bedford row, boot and shoe maker, March 16
Dickenson J. W. sen. and W. D. jun. Bread street, merchants, March 9
Dunlop J. St. Mary Axe, merchant, Feb. 19
Eccles F. Crispin street, spitalfields, draper, Feb. 26
Elliott H. Sunderland, merchant, March 2
Emdin A. G. Portsmouth, shopkeeper, March 2
Evans E. Neath, Glamorgan, shopkeeper, March 2
Evans T. Oxford street, victualler, March 2
Fisher F. King's Arms Yard, Coleman street, merchant, March 9
Fisher W. Houndsditch, linen draper, March 12
Forster R. High street, Bloomsbury, cheesemonger, March 2
Foster J. and A. Hallas-bridge mill, York, cotton twist spinners, Feb. 27
Fox J. Coleman street buildings, merchant, Feb. 26
Freeman D. W. Sykes and J. Freeman, Bermondsey, leather factors, March 16
Frost J. Doncaster, innholder, Feb. 22
Gorman J. Aldermanbury, hosier, Feb. 16
Gilbert C. St. George's fields, bank maker, March 9
Gilling T. Sergeant road, shopkeeper, March 2
Goodenough W. Hampstead road, coach maker, Feb. 13
Green R. Bishopsgate street, jeweller, Feb. 28
Hawkesstead R. Manchester, cotton manufacturer, March 6
Healey S. Liverpool, merchant, March 13
Heseltine B. Beech street, Barbican, hop merchant, Feb. 14

Hewson

Howson T. Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate street, merchant, Feb. 16
Hingeston C. and R. Walbrook, men's mercers, March 2
Hollamby W. Leadenhall street, librarian, Feb. 26
Holme T. Liverpool, house builder, March 1
Houghton W. Liverpool, merchant, March 13
Howard E. Henrietta street, Covent Garden, money scrivener, Feb. 23
Howland T. Thame, Oxford, carrier. March 19
Hunt G. Stalbridge, linen draper. Feb. 25
Hunter A. Little Portland street, coachmaker, March 2
Hutchinson W. P. Liverpool grocer, March 4
Inwood D. Lower Thames street, oil and color man, March 16
Jackson E. Horsley down, brewer, March 16
James J. Bristol, cooper, Feb. 28
Jameson R. and T. Ironmonger lane, merchants. Feb. 25
Johnson W. Edgware road, collar maker. March 15
Jones L. C. New Tothill street, victualler, Feb. 25
Jones D. Pentre Bach, Glamorgan, grocer, Feb. 28
Killick R. Southampton, upholsterer, April 27
Kinsey W. Ox ord street, coachmaker, March 2
Kitton S. R. Holt, Norfolk, printer, Feb 15
Lawrence R. Prospect row, Bermondsey, corn dealer, March 16
Leman J. Ramsgate, shopkeeper, Feb. 22
Lewis H. and W. Chambers, Rathbone Place, shopkeeper, March 9
Lichfield S. and M. Dunsford, Basinghall street, merchants, March 15
Like T. Old Brompton, builder, Feb. 26
Long J. Deptford, victualler, March 9
Macdonald J. Woolwich, victualler, April 2
Maitland T. New Bridge street merchant, March 15
Manning R. Stock Exchange, stock broker, March 23
Marshall C. Vinegar Yard, Southwark, worsted manufacturer, March 9
Marshall W. Old Bethlem, dealer, Feb. 13
Martineau P. St. James's street, warehouseman, March 2
Mason E. Great Swan Alley, Coleman street, carpenter, March 9
Mathews W. Brown's lane, Spitalfields, carpenter, March 2
May S. N. Great St. Helen's, merchant, March 1
Mead F. J. and E. Lewis, Holle street, Cavendish square, milliners, Feb. 26
Millward C. S. Bromley, Middlesex, miller, March 16
Moore J. New Surry street, Blackfriars road, ironmonger, March 2
Morrish W. Bath, cheesemonger, Feb. 28
Mountford J. Worcester, woollen draper, Feb. 23
Neve J. Birmingham, linen draper. Feb. 22
Nicholls J. Gray's inn, scrivener, March 16
Nicholls R. Norwich, woollen draper, Feb. 18
Nockold J. Colchester, dealer, Feb. 15
Nott J. Romford, grocer, March 9
Oakley J. St. John street, bedstead maker, March 23
Oddy S. A. and H. Oxford street, booksellers, March 21
O'Donnoghue B. Widcombe, Somerset, wine merchant, Feb. 28
Ogle J. Billiter square, merchant, March 16
Osburn F. G. Pontefract, York, liquorice merchant, March 8
Pagett D. Leicester, grocer, March 13
Parnell W. Stoney lane, Borough, brewer, Feb. 19
Parr J. G. and T. C. Patrick, Suffolk lane, insurance brokers, March 5
Parr R. Watling street, wholesale haberdasher, March 16
Pasi W. T. and J. Bailey, Dockhead, brewers, March 12
Payler T. Greenwich, merchant, March 9
Pearson G. Friday street, Cheapside, warehouseman, Feb. 5
Percival W. Oxford street, linen draper. Feb. 19
Perfect M. W. and A. W. Bodecker, Little St. Helen's, March 30
Phillips D. Bristol, mercer, Feb. 18
Phillips P. J. Oxford street, upholsterer, Feb. 26
Pickard W. Little Moorfields, breeches maker, Feb. 14
Post W. Bristol, carver, Feb. 20
Read R. Lothbury, warehouseman, May 4
Reid J. Broad street, underwriter, March 12
Robe C. J. Kent road, Southwark, stone mason, March 16
Roberts J. Dolefaur, Cardigan, horse dealer, March 16
Robertson J. Lydd, Kent, linen draper, March 5
Robinson T. Manchester, innkeeper, Feb. 28
Robinson W. Ditchingham, Suffolk, shoemaker, March 16
Robinson S. E. Bond court, Walbrook, merchant, March 23
Rowlandson T. J. Bates, S. Rowlandson, F. Isaac, and W. Brien, Cheapside, merchants, March 2
Rowton W. and T. Morha l, Chester, bankers, Feb. 5
Ruffey B. New Bond street, tailor. March 16
Rutlidge T. Reading, baker, Feb. 19
Samuel R. High street, Middlesex, linen draper, March 16
Saunders T. Borough market, builder, March 9
Saxelbye J. Derby, merchant, March 4
Sheldon R. H. Neville's court, Fetter lane, jeweller, March 9
Singer S. Wellbury, Wilts, clothier, March 13
Smith F. and W. Harrison, Addle street, warehousemen, March 5
Smith J. S. Liverpool, shoemaker, March 5
Sparks W. Castle street, Leicester fields, currier, Feb. 26
Stapleton T. Sheerness, shopkeeper, Feb. 28
Steele J. Llandaff, Glamorgan, coal merchant, March 16
Stokes T. Tooley street, cabinet maker. Feb. 26
Strickland S. Richmond Green, tailor. March 2
Suter G. Broad street, Bloomsbury, victualler, Feb. 26
Swift J. Liverpool, flationer, Feb. 23
Swire S. Halifax, York, merchant Feb. 28
Sykes J. Queen street, Cheapside, sugar factor. Feb. 26
Tabart B. Bond street, bookseller, March 9
Tipper S. Leadenhall street, bookseller Feb. 19
Trott D. Old Change, calico printer, Feb. 26
Tudor M. A. Reading, innholder, Feb. 20
Twallin J. Ludgate hill, innkeeper, Feb. 26
Waidson J. Chesthunt, tailor, Feb. 19
Wharton C. Northwich, liquor merchant, Feb. 19
White T. Southwark, haberdasher, May 4
Williams W. Well Smithfield, cutler, Jan. 23
Wing J. Stamford, Lincoln, victualler, Feb. 14
Woodman W. Lime street square, merchant, March 19
Woolcombe W. sen. and jun. Rotherhithe, ship builders, May 9

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON:

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

ABOUT seven o'clock in the evening of February 8th, a destructive fire happened at the printing-office of Mr. Barnard, in Skinner-street. It was occasioned by an accident in the press-room, where a great number of sheets were hanging. Some of the paper having taken fire, the men at work immediately endeavoured to extinguish the flames, but their exertions were unavailing; the blaze spread with astonishing rapidity, and it was with the greatest difficulty they escaped from the room. In a short space of time the upper part of the house was enveloped in flames, and a conflagration more luminous has seldom occurred in the metropolis. The engines soon arrived, but the house being in a confined situation up a long narrow passage, it was some time before water could be thrown to produce any effect. The whole extent of the printing-office continued burning until all was destroyed.

The Royal Naval Asylum at Greenwich, under the patronage of government, is now nearly finished, and has a very elegant appearance when viewed from Greenwich Hospital. It is at present calculated to contain 1000 children; but it is proposed to extend the establishment to 2000.

MARRIED.

At Mary-le-bone, J. Russell, esq. of Ham Hall, Staffordshire, to Mary, only daughter of David Pike Watts, esq. of Portland Place.—John Mackenzie, esq. son of the Hon. George M. of Jamaica, to Miss Knibbs, of Bentinck-street, Manchester-square.—Richard Jennings, esq. of Portland Place, to Louisa, youngest daughter of Richard Paul Jodrell, esq.—Thomas Nelson, M.D. of Berners-street, to Catherine, youngest daughter of the late Robert Hamilton, esq. of Grenada.—James Whatman, esq. of Vinters, Kent, to Eliza, eldest daughter of S. R. Gaussen, esq. of Brookman's Park, Herts.—R. Wroughton, esq. to Eliza, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Thomas.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Francis, only

only son of Francis Skurry, esq. of Guildford, to Frances Jemima, only daughter of John Martyr, esq. of the same place.—The Rev. Robert Walpole, son of the late Hon. Robert W. his Majesty's Envoy at the court of Lisbon, to Caroline, youngest daughter of the late John Hyde, esq. one of the Judges of the supreme court at Calcutta.—James O'Reilly, esq. eldest son of Sir Hugh O'R. bart. to Miss D'Arabet, only daughter of the late Baron D'A.—Edward Bullock Douglas, esq. of Devonshire Place, to Miss Harriet Bullock, youngest daughter of the Rev. Dr. B. rector of St. Paul's, Covent Garden.

At St. James's, Wm. Brereton, esq. of Brenton, Norfolk, to Miss Hale, of Tavistock-square.

Lieut. Foreman, 56th regiment, to Miss Polhill, only daughter of the late Col. P. of the East India Company's service.

Abraham Van Brienen, esq. of Archangel, to Mrs. Mansell, of Crawford-street.

Thomas Henry Buckle, esq. of Mark-lane, to Miss Middleton, daughter of the late Peter M. esq. of Hull.

At Hampstead, Thomas Hughan, esq. M.P. of Devonshire Place, to Miss Millegan, eldest daughter of Robert M. esq.

At West Ham, John Goodwin, esq. of Hull, to Miss Morgan.

At Islington, Mr. N. H. Clifton, to Martha, daughter of the late Rev. A. Crow.

At St. Pancras, Edward Banks Read, esq. of Ipswich, to Miss S. M'Dowell, of Cleveland-street.

At Hackney, Capt. Ambrose Lane, 44th regiment, to Miss E. Le Mesurier, daughter of the late Peter Le M. esq. governor of Alderney.

DIED.

At Lambeth, *Daniel Golden, esq.* 78; and *Mrs. Dorothy G.* his wife, 82.

In Bloomsbury-square, *Edward Ommaney, esq.* 76.

At Northall, *Mrs. Sarah Pott*, relict of Percival P. esq. senior surgeon of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, 87.

In Harley-street, *Lady Elizabeth Lee*, relict of Sir Wm. L. bart. and daughter of Simon Earl Harcourt.

At Stockwell, *Mr. Wm. Rich.—Frederic Malling, esq.*

In Southampton Buildings, *Nathaniel Huson, esq.* barrister at law, and a commissioner of bankrupts.

In Upper Berkeley-street, *Thomas Jameson, esq.* father of Dr. J. physician to the Baltic fleet.

In the New Road, Fitzroy-square, *Paul Barber, esq.* 78.

At Hackney, *Mrs. Mary Malkin*, widow of Thomas M. esq.

At Dulwich Common, *Mrs. Hall*, wife of Mr. H. surgeon.

In Powis Place, *Eliza*, wife of the Rev. John Cracroft, and eldest daughter of James Lewis, esq.

In Lower Grosvenor-street, *Mrs. Bacon*, relict of Col. Philip B. of Ipswich.

In Billiter-square, *Mrs. Druce*, wife of Mr. Charles D.

At Greenwich, *Charles Stow, esq.*

In Alfred Place, Bedford-square, *Mrs. Alford*, wife of Henry A. esq. of the Middle Temple, third daughter of T. B. Paget, esq. of Tamworth, Staffordshire.

At Vauxhall, *Miss Whitmore*, eldest daughter of Capt. W. 23.

In Bruton-street, *Mrs. Fletcher*, relict of Mr. Thomas F. of Gainsborough.—The *Right Hon. John Smyth*, one of his Majesty's most honorable privy council, late master of the mint, and many years representative in parliament for the borough of Pontefract. He married a daughter of the Duke of Grafton.

At Hammersmith, the *Rev. Dr. Keith.*—*Mrs. Girdler*, wife of J. S. G. esq. one of the magistrates for Middlesex.—*Mrs. Lefevre*, 65.

In Devonshire-street, Portland Place, *Philip Stimpson, esq.*

In Holborn, *George*, youngest son of Wm. Kinnard, esq. 21.

In Arlington-street, *Thomas Nicholson, esq.* of Bishopwearmouth, Durham.

In Bryanstone-street, *Mrs. Yonge*, relict of Dr. Philip Y. bishop of Norwich, 81.

In Spitalfields, in his 77th year, the *Rev. Robert Head*, M.A. curate of Guyhirn chapel, in the parish of Wisbech St. Mary, and master of the grammar-school at Holbeach, Lincolnshire, to which latter he was appointed on the death of the Rev. Richard Gibson, in 1793. The right of nomination to Guyhirn chapel is in the Rev. Dr. Jobson, vicar of Wisbech; and the school of Holbeach is in the gift of feoffees.

Mr. Wm. Kirby Trimmer, son of the late Mrs. T.

At Guildhall, *Mrs. Woodthorpe*, wife of Henry W. esq. town-clerk of London.

At Putney, *Miss Pettiward*, daughter of the late Roger P. D.D.

In Hertford-street, May Fair, *Jane*, youngest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Coombe, 15.

In Clarges-street, *Mrs. Sidney*, wife of Joseph S. esq. of Penshurst Castle, Kent.

At Homerton, *Edward*, grandson of Edward Knapp, esq. of Winchester, 18.

In Beaumont-street, *Jean John Allen, esq.* of Spring Mount, Antrim, Ireland, 26.

In Bedford-square, *Mrs. Mary Tatnall*, of Theobald's, Herts.

In Keppel-street, the youngest son of Mr. Alderman Atkins.

In Oxendon-street, *Mrs. Elizabeth Strachan*, wife of Mr. Wm. S. 63.

In Argyle-street, *Christopher Coates Porter, esq.* major of the West London militia.

In Finsbury-square, *Mrs. N. Solomons*, sister to the late Abraham Goldsmid, esq.

At Richmond, *Mrs. Brown*, wife of Wm. B. esq.

At

At Canonbury, *Bernard Bedwell, esq.* 86.

In South-street, Finsbury-square, *Mrs. Child*, 77.

At Morden College, Blackheath, *Capt. Henry Cowper*, many years an active commander in the New York trade, 78.

In Panton-square, *Lieut. Robert Tryon*, of H.M.S. the Phipps, of a wound which he received in boarding an enemy's vessel.

In the Temple, *Stewart Kyd, esq.* barrister, author of several valuable publications on the laws of England.

In Great Ormond-street, in his 76th year, *Atkinson Bush, esq.* a gentleman of great influence in the county of Middlesex, and well known so far back as the days of "Wilkes and Liberty," when he was an active and eloquent supporter of that arch-patriot.

At Lady Saltoun's, New Cavendish-street, after only a few hours illness, in his 24th year, the *Hon. Simon Fraser*, son of the late, and only brother of the present, Lord Saltoun, and a banker in Lombard-street, at the head of the house of Fraser, Perring, and Co. Mr. Fraser was at the opera only the preceding evening.

Mr. Joseph Smart, sen. formerly an eminent printer and bookseller at Wolverhampton, Staffordshire.

Mrs. Coke, wife of the Rev. Dr. C. general superintendant of the Irish, Welch, West India, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland, missions in the Methodist connection.

At Greenwich, in his 80th year, the *Rev. Nevil Maskelyne, D.D. F.R.S.* rector of North Runcton, Norfolk, and Astronomer Royal, of whose life a Memoir will be given in our next.

At Paddington, his Excellency the *Duke d'Alburquerque*, ambassador extraordinary from Spain to this country. His disorder, a derangement, brought on by grief and disappointment, was of so violent a nature as to prove mortal in a few days. From the moment he was seized to that of his death, he scarcely ceased to exclaim, *Moriar Napoleon!*

The late *Mary Verney, Baroness Fermanagh*, (whose death we have already noticed in page 92 of our last Number,) was born October 23, 1737, the posthumous and only child of the Honourable John Verney, eldest son of Ralph Viscount Fermanagh, Baron of Belturbet, and first Earl of Verney, to which latter honour he was promoted after his son's decease. Her ladyship's great-grandfather was Ralph Viscount Fermanagh, in which title he was succeeded by his son Ralph, created Earl of Verney, as before-mentioned, who died October 4, 1752, and was succeeded by his second, but eldest surviving son, Ralph, second Earl, who was one of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, a fellow of the Royal Society, and successively M.P. for Wendover and Carmarthen. This lord married Sept. 11, 1740, Mary, daughter and heiress of Henry Herring, of Egham, Surry, a director of the Bank of England; but dying without issue, March 25, 1791, the titles of Baron of Belturbet, Viscount Fermanagh, and Earl of Verney, became extinct; but the estates devolved to his niece, Mary Verney, only daughter of his elder brother, the Hon. John Verney, who, as before stated, died in his father's life-time, without issue male. Mary Verney was created Baroness Fermanagh in 1792, about a year after the extinction of the antient titles of her ancestors; but, deceasing unmarried, the title of Fermanagh becomes again extinct, making the twelfth Irish Peerage which has failed since the Union in January 1801, for default of male heirs.

[*Further particulars of Mr. Lewis, whose death is recorded at page 78 of our last Number.*] This gentleman, as a comic actor, was certainly at the head of his profession for the whole of the period of which he was on the London stage. He had acquired considerable fame as a comedian, before he ventured upon the boards of the great metropolis of the British empire. He made his first appearance in London at Covent Garden Theatre, about the year 1774, in the part of the West Indian, which he represented with so much ease, sprightliness, and humour, that he fixed his reputation on his first appearance, and made such a progress in public favour, that he was, during the whole of his career, the popular comedian of his day. From the characters which he generally assumed, and from his well-bred manners in private life, he soon acquired the designation of Gentleman Lewis, to distinguish him from Lee Lewes, who generally represented parts of a less elegant description. Mr. Lewis came upon the London boards just as poor Woodward was closing his career, and he was the rightful inheritor of that excellent actor's range of characters; and was indeed capable of assuming parts which Woodward would have been incapable of representing; such, for instance, as Faulkland in the Rivals, a part which Mr. Lewis rendered very prominent in that admirable comedy, and which he supported with all requisite ease and sensibility. There was an original spirit, gaiety, and whim, in Mr. Lewis's manner, which not only enabled him to display the general round of stock characters, as they are called, of the legitimate drama, with great skill, but which induced O'Keeffe, and other dramatic writers of the present day, to design parts entirely for the purpose of drawing forth his peculiar talents, and affording scope for the exuberance of his humour. Indeed it may be truly said, that many productions of the present day were indebted for the favour with which they were received wholly to the whim, gaiety, and original humour, with which he supported the principal characters. But the powers of Mr. Lewis were not confined to comedy. He was a very respectable actor in the tragic province; and we are assured that the excellence which he displayed in Mrs. Hannah More's tragedy of Percy, procured

procured him the warm approbation of Garrick himself. But though Mr. Lewis distinguished himself so much in what may be called the dashing characters of comedy, his private life was marked by every domestic virtue. He was an affectionate husband and father, and he was rewarded by the possession of an estimable wife, and amiable and accomplished offspring. The immediate cause of his death was a fever on his chest; and he had only been confined to his bed a week, before his family and numerous train of friends, had the misfortune to be deprived of him. As a member of society he was distinguished for probity, and a strict performance of all his engagements. It is so seldom that the world is deprived of a man of his eminence in the rank of society to which he belonged, and to whom the public were so much indebted for so many years of harmless pleasure, that we have deemed it an act of duty and gratitude to a man of worth and talents, to give this testimony to his professional excellence and personal merits. He was in possession of his faculties till the last moments; and his latest words testified affection for his family, and resignation to his fate. It was generally supposed that Mr. Lewis was a native of Ireland, but he was born in the principality of Wales.

[*Further particulars of Mrs. Trimmer, whose death is mentioned at page 91 of our last Number.*] This excellent lady was summoned from a world of trouble and sorrow, by one of the most gentle calls that ever was sent from Heaven to a human being: while sitting in her chair, perusing the letters of a deceased friend, she sank as it were into a tranquil slumber; and so peaceful was her end, that the moment when the soul was separated from the body could not be exactly ascertained. It is an erroneous opinion among many persons, that Mrs. Trimmer desired and prayed that she might be removed from this world in the very manner in which she really was. This, however, was far from being the case; it is true, that she always wished to be spared the pain of a lingering illness, and had great dread of her faculties being impaired by age: she was, however, so fully aware of the many imperfections and errors to which human nature is liable, that it was her earnest desire to have some time allowed her to prepare for death. Though Fortune had lavished no extraordinary gifts upon her, the poor ever found in Mrs. Trimmer, a friend who was always ready to supply their wants. Without those superior advantages of education which the females of the present day possess in so eminent a degree, she had, by her own diligence and application, contributed in a most wonderful manner to the improvement of the rising generation, through the means of those works which are approved of and admired by the most learned and distinguished persons of the age. Possessed of a naturally good understanding, a clear perception, a sound judgment, a pious and benevolent heart, and a strong desire to be useful to others, she succeeded so well in the task which she had undertaken, that while the extreme humility of her mind prevented her from wishing or seeking for fame, her character became known and applauded, not only in every part of her native country, but also in some of its most distant colonies. Her remains were deposited in the family-vault at Ealing, on Saturday, January 5; and a funeral sermon was preached at New Brentford, January 6, by Mr. Haverfield. A correct list of Mrs. Trimmer's publications is here subjoined: 1. A Little Spelling-book for Young Children. 2. Easy Lessons; a sequel to the above. 3. Sixty-four Prints taken from the Old Testament, with a Description, in a set of easy Lessons. 4. Sixty-four Prints from the New Testament, and Description. 5. Sixty-four Prints of Roman History, with Description. 6. Sixty-four Prints of English History, with Description. 7. A Comment on Dr. Watts's Divine Songs for Children. 8. An easy Introduction to the Knowledge of Nature, and Reading the Holy Scriptures. 9. An Abridgment of Scripture History, consisting of Lessons from the Old Testament. 10. An Abridgment of the New Testament, consisting of Lessons composed chiefly from the Gospels. 11. A Scripture Catechism, containing an explanation of the above Lessons in the style of familiar conversation, in 2 vols. The four last articles were written originally for children in the lower classes of life; but they have been adopted into many schools and families, for the instruction of those of superior condition. 12. An Attempt to familiarise the Catechism of the Church of England. 13. An Explanation of the Office of Baptism, and of the Order of Confirmation in the Common Prayer-book. 14. The same, with Questions for the Use of Teachers. 15. A Companion to the Book of Common Prayer, containing a practical Comment on the Liturgy, Epistles, and Gospels. This work, though principally intended for young persons, has proved satisfactory to persons of maturer years. 16. The same in two vols. with Questions for the Use of Teachers. 17. Sacred History, selected from the Scriptures, with Annotations and Reflections. This work is executed upon a peculiar plan, and was composed with a view of exciting in young minds an early taste for divine subjects, and of furnishing persons of maturer years, who have not leisure for the works of more voluminous commentators, with assistance in the study of the Scriptures. The historical events are collected from the various books of which the sacred volume is composed, and arranged in a regular series; many passages of the prophetic writings, and of the Psalms, are interwoven with the respective

spective parts of the history to which they relate; and the whole illustrated by annotations and reflections, founded on the best authorities. 18. Fabulous Histories, designed to teach the proper treatment of animals. 19. The Guardian of Education; in 5 vols. This was a periodical work, which was published at first in monthly, and afterwards in quarterly, Numbers. It was undertaken with the pious and benevolent design of assisting young mothers in the education of their children, and was continued through twenty-eight numbers; when the fatigue which attended so laborious a task, and a multiplicity of other avocations, obliged the venerable editor and authoress to relinquish it.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

*** *Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

ACCORDING to a public notice given by the Trinity House, the Low Light which has been erected on the Ferne Island, was to be exhibited for the first time, on Friday the 1st of February, 1811, and continued every night from sun-set to sun-rise, for the benefit of navigation. This light is not seen except in a northerly direction, and when kept on the bearing with the High Light, as described in the printed instructions, will serve as a leading direction through the sound, between the Goldstone and the Plough, near Holy Island.

Married.] At Berwick, William Hay, esq. to Margaret, fourth daughter of Charles Ogilvy, esq. of Zetland.—Lieutenant Johnson, of the Aberdeenshire militia, to Miss Stevenson, daughter of John S. esq.

At Hexham, Mr. William Parker, of the Westwood, to Miss Tweddell.

At Newcastle, Mr. Richard Geodlad, to Mrs. Jane Clark.—Mr. Thomas Adams, to Miss A. M. Gallon.—Mr. Daniel Heatley, to Mrs. Ann Taylersen.—Mr. F. Thistlewaite, to Miss M. Moody.

At Wolsingham, Mr. John Green, to Miss Jane Collinson.

At Durham, Mr. Thomas Ewbank, to Miss Colling.

At Coxhow, Lieut. William Hawkins, East York militia, to Ann, daughter of Mr. Andrew Lee, of West Salton.

Died.] At Newcastle, Mr. Huntingdon.—Mrs. Jane Burleigh, 80.—Mr. William Bell.—Mrs. Brown.—Mr. Ayre.—Mr. William Farrer, of Stockton, 42.—Mr. David Crighton.—Mr. William Bass, of Gainsborough, 45. He was drowned by falling down a staith into the Tyne.—Mrs. Roper.—Mr. C. Pigg, many years surveyor for the corporation, 72.—Mr. George Clark.—Mr. P. Dixon, clerk to the collector of excise in this town, 32. He went to bed in perfect health, and was found dead the next morning.—Middleton Hewitson, esq.

At Berwick, Mrs. Adamson, wife of Captain A. paymaster of the Aberdeenshire militia.—Mr. Thomas Scott, 72.—Mrs. Jackes, 77.

At Tweedmouth, Mrs. James, 84.

At Sunderland, Mrs. Eleanor Rochester, 77.—Mr. Michael Dunn.

At Darlington, Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. Henry S.—Mrs. Crow.

At Alnwick, Mr. Thomas Strother, 64.—Mrs. Hudson.

At Durham, Mary Ann, daughter of Mrs. Methold, and grand-daughter of Sir John Eden, bart.—Mr. George Longstaff, 86.—William, son of Mr. Thomas Ainsley, 18.—Mr. Henry Wilson, 60.—Mrs. Hutchinson, relict of Timothy H. esq. of Egglestone, 79.—Mr. William Aynsley, of Crook Hall Mill, 79.

At Stockton, Mr. George Wright.—Henry Hutchinson, sen. esq. 77.—In consequence of her clothes taking fire, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of George Hubback, esq. of Acomb, near York.

At Norton, at the house of her son-in-law Henry Stapylton, esq. Mrs. Gregory, widow of Captain G. of the royal navy.

At Monkwearmouth Shore, Mr. Joseph Lee, agent to the late Sir Hedworth Williamson, 76.

At Ford, the Rev. W. Warkman, rector of that place.

At Morpeth, Mr. Thomas Robson, 61.

At Fatfield, Mr. George Dumble, 92.

At Low Stubbick, near Hexham, Mr. John Middleton, 91.

At Rase, near Alston, Mr. William Walton, 75.

At Bishopwearmouth, Mrs. Butler, 57.

CUMBERLAND.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

A Society has been recently established in Carlisle for the purpose of assisting the society in London for promoting Christianity among the Jews. The number of subscribers, at one penny per week, has become so numerous, that the annual sum raised by this means will not, it is supposed, be less than from 40l. to 50l.

The following is the number of baptisms, burials, and marriages, in the parishes of Workington and Harrington, in the course of the year 1810:

Workington.		*Harrington.*	
Baptisms	214	Baptisms	51
Burials	149	Burials	32
Marriages	66	Marriages	14

From the statement published by the committee of the Carlisle Dispensary, it appears that the expences of that institution from the 5th of February 1810, to the 5th of February 1811, amount to 247l. 9s. 7d. exceeding the receipts by 1l. 17s. The number of patients admitted during the last year was 848. Of these, 620 have been cured; 57 relieved; 30 irregular, and dismissed by advice; 48 have died; and 93 remain on the books.

Married.] At Carlisle, Mr. Joseph Thompson, to Miss Elizabeth Barnes.—Mr. C. Hodgson, to Miss Catharine Fisher.—Mr. R. Boak, of the royal artillery, to Miss Elizabeth Parker, of Wigton.

At Penrith, Mr. Robert Stockdale, to Miss Jane Smith.—Captain Wm. Buchanan, R.N. to Miss Harrison, daughter of the late Dr. H.

At Kirk Braddan, Isle of Man, Mr. Oliver Beckett, to Miss Ann Clark, second daughter of the late Captain C. of the royal navy.

At Douglas, Isle of Man, Mr. Thomas Garrett, to Miss Elizabeth Skillicorn.

At Heversham, near Kendal, Mr. Timothy Brown, of Bury, Lancashire, to Miss Jane Crosfield.

At Whitehaven, Captain Fraser, of the Ballons, to Miss Holmes.

Died.] At Carlisle, Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Saul, solicitor, 16.—Mrs. Peascod.—Mr. Lawrence Benson, 30.—Mrs. Jane Macdonald, 90.—Mrs. Sarah Renny, 97.—Mr. John Pagan, 22.—Captain William Greenwell, on half-pay, 60.—Margaret, third daughter of Mr. John Hornsby, 23.—Mrs. Margaret Henderson, 74.—Mr. William Creighton, surgeon, 35.—At Miss Gwyler's boarding-school, Miss Isabella Johnston, 13.—Mrs. Routledge.—Jane, daughter of Mr. William Anderson, 25.—Sarah, daughter of Mr. John Tweddell, 16.

At Penrith, Mrs. Elizabeth Sutton.—Miss Todd.—Mr. Joseph Lee.

At Whitehaven, Mrs. Selkirk, wife of Captain S. of the Worsley of this port.—Mr. William Bragg, 30.—Mrs. Watts, relict of Captain William W. and one of the oldest inhabitants of this town, 89.—Mr. Ellwood, wife of Mr. John E. 55.—Mrs. Abigail Fletcher.—Mr. John Benn, formerly master of a vessel from this port, 84.—Mr. John Kane, second mate of the Derwent, Captain Osborn. He was drowned in this harbour, in attempting, it is supposed, to get on board the vessel. He was a native of Clifton, near Workington.

At Kendal, Mr. George Brethwaite.

At Workington, Mr. John Garrett, 78.

At Bromwell, in Kirklington, Mrs. Mary Graham.

At Moorhouse, Mrs. Ruth Armstrong, 90.

At Longburgh, Susannah Pattinson, 95.

At Cowenbridge, near Kirkby Lonsdale, Mr. Henry Gifford, 101.

At Kirkland, Kendal, Mr. William Postlethwaite, formerly a partner in the house of Wilson, Cartmell, and Co

At Drig, Mr. John Benn, 27.

In the Isle of Man, at Ballaugh, in consequence of a fall from his horse, Mr. Daniel Corlett, attorney.—At Oatlands, near Douglas, Mrs. Oats, relict of James O. esq.—At Castletown, Mr. Richard Davis, of Whitehaven.

At Morland, Westmoreland, of which place he was vicar near 40 years, the Rev. John Jackson. He was a native of Scbergham, Westmoreland, greatly respected by his parishioners, and eminent for his taste in horticulture, particularly in the cultivation of choice fruit-trees.

At Botcherby, Ann Anderson, widow, 90.

At Breckenbrough, Hesket in the Forest, John Elwood, 89.

At Snouts in Bewcastle, Mr. Matthew Armstrong.

At Sleetbeck, Mr. George Armstrong, 53.

At Carleton House, near Ravenglass, in her 73d year, Mrs. Burrow, a maiden lady, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. B. rector of Drig and Irton, and sister of the late Dr. B. many years master of Rugby school.

At Bewcastle, John, son of the Rev. Mr. Lauder, dissenting minister, 23.

At Maryport, Miss Mary Lucas.

YORKSHIRE.

On Monday, Feb. 4th, a most terrible accident happened at Providence Mill, in Shipley, near Bradford. About a quarter before one o'clock, when preparations were making for the work-people to renew their labour after dinner, the boiler of the steam-engine burst with a tremendous explosion; it was carried eight or nine yards from its seat against the mill, to which it did considerable injury: but what is much more lamentable, five young persons who were near the spot, were so dreadfully wounded, that four of them died the same evening, and the fifth on Wednesday, all surgical aid proving ineffectual.

The cause between the Rev. Basil Wood, of Bath, rector of Thorp Basset, in the East-riding of this county, and his parishioners, respecting the tithes of that parish, was heard in the Court of Chancery on the 7th of February, when a decree was made in

favour of the rector, establishing his right to tithes in kind; and the defendants were ordered to account with the rector for four years, the time of his incumbency, and to pay the costs of suit. The defence set up was, that awards for money payments, accompanied with allotments of land, made in 1695 and 1718, amounting to a composition real, sanctioned by the then Archbishop of York, the diocesan; the Earl of Carlisle, lord of the manor and patron; and the Rev. Bernard Lewis, the then rector; and confirmed by a decree of the Court of Chancery in 1722, were binding on future rectors. By the present decree it is completely established, that no award or decree as to an existing rector, or any composition real, since the statute of the 13th Elizabeth, can deprive a future incumbent of his common-law right to tithes in kind.

The Hull Dock Company's dividend for last year was 35l. 1s. 8d. per share: this is independent of the property tax, before the deduction of which the dividend stands 57l. 5s. 2d. being an increase of 13l. 10s. 5d. on the dividend of the preceding year.

A few days since, as J. Decring, esq. accompanied by a friend, was shooting in his grounds in this county, they observed a large bird in the air at some distance, which, when they approached, was discovered to be a hawk. With some trouble they contrived to shoot it, and, upon examination, the craw was found to contain, in addition to numerous bones of small birds, a large piece of blue cloth, in which were sewed up two guinea pieces, a seven shilling piece, and two sixpences.

Married.] At Beverley, Lieut. Harden, 34th regt. to Miss Lundie.—Mr. Wilkinson, attorney, to Miss Hornby.

At Wakefield, Joseph Hargreaves, esq. to Maria, fourth daughter of Thomas Hardy, esq.—Mr. J. Simpson, of York, to Miss Mary Wood.

At Tadcaster, James Upton, esq. to Miss Sisson.

At York, Mr. D. Forster, of Otley, to Bella, third daughter of the Rev. G. Brown.—Mr. Craggs, bookseller, of Hull, to Miss Swineard.

At Warthill, Mr. Benjamin Staveley, of Stockton on the Forest, to Miss Hutchinson, daughter of G. H. esq.

At Leeds, Mr. Edward Coupland, to Frances, second daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Wilkinson.—Mr. William Naylor, eldest son of William N. esq. of Belle Vue, near Wakefield, to Eliza, eldest daughter of Edward Brooke, esq. of Chapel Allerton.

At Sinnington, William Shepherd, esq. of Douthwaite Dale, to Miss Grundon.

At Barmby-Dunn, Thomas Gresham, esq. to Gertrude Eliza, only daughter of the late John Hepworth, esq. all of that place.

At Doncaster, Joseph Bulmer, of South Shields, esq. one of the acting magistrates for the county of Durham, to Miss Stanley.

At Hull, Mr. J. S. Radford, to Miss F. Hall.

At Pontefract, Thomas Crowder, esq. of Liverpool, to Eliza, second daughter of the late John Perfect, esq.

Died.] At York, John Romans, esq. formerly attorney at law, 83.—Mrs. Hardy, 82.—Mrs. Hall, 85.—Mrs. Wilkinson, relict of Mr. Sheriff W. 79.—Mrs. Alice Preston, 75.—Mrs. Lever, relict of Mr. John L. of Manchester.—Mrs. Jenner, wife of William J. esq.—Mrs. Watson, 54.—Mrs. Hardy, 68.—Mr. Thomas Bowlby, 47.

At Hull, Mrs. Yeoman, 62.—Mr. S. Kirkman.—Mrs. Smith, of Sam's Coffee House, 46.—Mr. William Smith, of the Humber Tavern, 53.—Mr. Joseph Lyel, tide-waiter, 45.—Hannah, wife of Mr. George Watson, 54.—Mr. A. T. Gritton.

At Sheffield, Mrs. Archard.—Miss Mallinson.—Mrs. Hannah Dickinson, 56; and, a few days afterwards, her sister, Mrs. Elizabeth D. 61.—Mr. J. Smith.—Mrs. Ratcliffe.—Mr. George Wood.—Mr. Harrison.

At Crookhouse, near Barnsley, Mr. Jeremiah Swift, 88.

At Richmond, Diana Glenton, 104.—Miss Bowes, 45; and, a few days afterwards, her father, Mr. Matthew B. surgeon, 84, a diligent and successful practitioner in that place for more than half a century.

At Kirk Hammerton, near York, Richard, eldest son of Mr. Atkinson, 19.

At Leeds, Thomas Pease, esq. formerly of Darlington, Durham, 68.—William Cookson, esq. an alderman of this borough.—The Rev. Miles Atkinson, vicar of Kippax, minister of St. Paul's, and near 48 years curate and lecturer of the parish church of this town, 70.

At Hetton, near Skipton, Alice Parker, 101.

At Everingham, the Rev. Thomas Gurnell.

At Wakefield, Mr. Thomas Shackleton, 42.—Mrs. Stocks, wife of Mr. Matthew S. and daughter of the late Rev. Andrew Halley, minister of Lundie, near Dundee.

At Fulford Cottage, near York, Mrs. Theakston.

At Malton, Mrs. Brand, 30.

At Aberford, Mrs. Wood, 34.

At New House, near Huddersfield, Mrs. Bradley, relict of J. B. esq. 86.

At Low Row in Swale Dale, Ralph Parke, esq. 77.

At Bridlington, Mrs. Mary Sever, 71.—Mr. B. Sedman, 70.

At Pool, near Otley, Mrs. Milthorpe, 96.

At Cottingham, Mr. Ringrose, surgeon.

At Kellington, near Ferrybridge, of which place he had been vicar upwards of 40 years, the Rev. Francis Paddey.

At Patrington, Mr. Richard Simpson, forty-two years chief constable of the south division of Holderness, 76.

At

At Norton, near Sheffield, Mr. J. Morewood, 93.

At Pudsey, Rebecca, relict of the Rev. William Holmes, formerly of Pontefract, 79.

At Hornsea, Mr. Richard Powley, chief constable of the division of North Holderness, 60.

At Ryther, Mr. Joseph Holmes, 60.

At Arksey, near Doncaster, Thomas Foster, esq. one of the common council of that corporation, 57.

At Scarborough, Captain George Salvin.

At Chevet, near Wakefield, Mrs. Minethorp, 81.

LANCASHIRE.

James Taylor, esq. has obtained the prize medal from the Whalley Agricultural Society, for planting last season 400 acres of land with upwards of 1,600,000 forest trees.

Married.] At Manchester, Captain Campbell, of the 51st light infantry, to Eliza, second daughter of the late D. Wolff, esq. of Manchester.

At Rochdale, George Jepson, esq. of Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, to Sarah, eldest daughter of the Rev. Robert Cane, vicar of Norton.

At Prestwich, Mr. John Springett, of Bradford, Yorkshire, to Mary Isabella, daughter of D'arcy Lever, esq. of Bolton.

At Liverpool, Mr. John Jones, to Miss Ellen Julia Boyd, youngest daughter of the late Major B. 63d regt.—Mr. Shaw, surgeon, to Miss Lowndes, daughter of Thomas L. esq.—Captain Darnault, to Miss M. A. Lowry.—Mr. Plumbe, attorney, to Miss Marshall.—Captain David Roche, of the ship Betsey, to Miss Helena Manly.—Captain D. Stalker, to Mary Jane, only daughter of Mr. Robert Hanson.

At Lancaster, Captain John Emett, of the brig Laurel, to Miss Nixon.

At Walton, Thomas Wilson, esq. banker, of Preston, to Miss Fairhurst, of Everton.

Died.] At Great Lever Hall, near Bolton, Miss Livesey, eldest daughter of the late Mr. L.

At Lancaster, Ann, youngest daughter of Richard Atkinson, esq. 14.—Mr. John Heaildeu, 57.—Mr. Christopher Hully, 79.

At Whitworth, Mr. John Havitt, of Sheffield.

At Wavertree, Mr. William Rigg.

At Ormskirk, Mrs. Wright, 67.

At the Hollins, near Bury, Samuel Meddowcroft, esq. 70.

At Peel House, Thomas Woolrich, esq. 25.

At Preston, Mr. William Mayor.

At Rochdale, Robert Holt, esq.

At Prescot, Mrs. Riding, 68.

At Bolton, the Rev. Dr. Bancroft, vicar of that place.

At Liverpool, Mrs. Ann Bolton, 93.—Mr. Richard Settle, 76.—Mr. John Brown, 73.—Mrs. Dixon, 48.—Miss E. Tyson, 25.—Mrs. Mary Hall, 64.—Edward Murray, esq. 78.—Mr. Robert Waln, 85.—Mr. James Garnett.—Mr. Thomas Teasyman, 60.—Mr. James Fairhurst, 38.—Mr Valentine Byrom, 49.—Mrs. Summers, aged 52, wife of Mr. S. house-apothecary to the Liverpool Dispensary. The loss of this valuable woman is deeply to be lamented, not only by her family, but also on account of her zeal and unremitting exertions for the true interests of that charitable institution, which she has eminently evinced, by supplying the place of her infirm husband for a period of nearly six years; and by her anxious efforts alone, it may truly be said, her dissolution was in no small degree accelerated.—Mrs. Gildart, wife of James G. esq. 59.—Mrs. Rushton, wife of Mr. R. bookseller.—Mrs. Ann Winkley, 54.—Mr. Robert Hudson.—Mrs. Hunter, 46.—Mr. P. Cartwright, 62.—Mr. H. Appleton.—Mr. Thomas Baines, 66.—Sarah, wife of Mr. Thomas Waugh, 25.—Mr. Thomas Graham, surgeon.—Mr. Thomas Hawe, 88.—Mr. Joseph Gent, land-waiter, 45.—Mrs. Woods, 47.—Mrs. Jane Archer, 40.—Mrs. E. Winstanley, 28.—Mr. Richard Fairclough, 51.—Mr. Walter Laidlaw.

At Manchester, Mr. Edward Threlfall, attorney and deputy steward of Salford Court, 48.

At Toxteth Park, Mrs. Balmer, wife of Mr. James B. 65.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Knutsford, C. W. Rhodes, esq. of New Providence, to Miss Tyldsley.

At Chester, Mr. Robert Shearing, druggist, to Miss Haywood.—Mr. Morton, to Miss Butler.—Mr. Owen, to Miss Kenrick.—Mr. Hughes, to Miss Duke.

At Prestbury, Mr. S. Nixon, of Hulme Walfield, near Congleton, to Miss Jane Brentnell, of Capesthorne.

At Great Budworth, Mr. B. Starkie, of Over Whitley, to Miss Corns, of Stretton.

At Witton Chapel, Northwich, William Holland, esq. of Castle Lodge, to Mrs. Holland, relict of —— H. esq. of Sandbach.

Died.] At Chester, S. Fawcett, LL.D.—Mr. Boult, 77.—Mrs. Bradford.—Mrs. Harding, relict of William H. esq. of Bakewell, Derbyshire.

At Neston, Edmund Lyon, esq.

At Trafford, near Chester, Mrs. Chamberlin.

At Northwich, Mr. Samuel Taylor, bookseller, 35.—Jane, daughter of Mr. Charles Warton, 20.

At Zeaiand, near Chester, Miss M. Williams.

At Lymme Hall, Miss Taylor, second daughter of T. Taylor, esq.

At Crewe Hall, Mr. T. Hilditch, butler to Lord Crewe, in whose family he had been upwards of 40 years.

DERBYSHIRE.

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The committee appointed to manage the late musical festival at Derby have reported to the Weekly Board of the Infirmary, that they had received the sum of 3560*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* and paid the sum of 2140*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.* leaving a balance in favour of the charity of 1428*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.*

Married.] At Matlock, Mr. Wild, attorney, to Miss Debanke.

Died.] At Duffield, Mrs. Gould, relict of Edward G. esq. of Mansfield, Notts, 85.

At Whittington, near Chesterfield, Mrs. Denton.

At Quorndon, Mr. John Newham, of Nottingham.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Tuxford, Mr. Flower, of Boughton, to Miss Elizabeth Howson.

At Retford, Mr. Francis White, to Miss Brumby.

At Newark, Mr T. W. Clerk, to Miss Mary Hall.—Mr. Richard Hutchinson, to Mrs. Pacey.

At Nottingham, Mr. James Pearson, aged 72, to Miss Mary Banks, 18.—Mr. Wm. Gripper, to Miss Mary Dearman.—Mr. John Bostock, of Quorndon, Leicester, to Miss Ann Laxton.

At Lenton, Mr. Samuel Soar, to Miss Baker, both of Sion Hill, Radford.

At Ruddington, Mr. Thomas Beastall, of Plumtree, to Miss Sarah Lingdale.

Died.] At Mansfield, Benjamin Sharpe, esq. formerly of Fleet street, banker, 79.—Mrs. Ann Parkin, wife of Mr. Thomas P. sen. 74.—Mr. James Marriott, 77.

At Newark, Mrs. Lamb, 91.—Mr. W. Crampton, 80.—Miss Pettifer.—Mr. Bland, solicitor, 38. The circumstances attending the death of this gentleman are particularly distressing. On the 17th of January, the passengers by the Highflyer coach from the north, dined as usual at the hotel in Newark. A bottle of port wine was ordered, on tasting which, one of the passengers observed that it had an unpleasant flavour, and begged that it might be changed. The waiter took away the bottle, poured into a fresh decanter half of the wine which had been objected to, and filled it up from another bottle. This he took into the room, and the greater part was drank by the passengers, who, after the coach had set out towards Grantham, were seized with extreme sickness; one gentleman in particular, who had taken more of the wine than the others, it was thought would have died, but has since recovered. The half of the bottle of wine sent out of the passengers' room, was put aside for the purpose of mixing negus. In the evening, Mr. Bland went into the hotel, and drank a glass or two of wine and water. He returned home at his usual hour, and went to bed; in the middle of the night was taken so ill, as to induce Mrs. Bland to send for his brother, an apothecary in the town; but before that gentleman arrived he was dead. An inquest was held, and the jury, after the fullest enquiry, and the examination of the surgeons by whom the body was opened, returned a verdict of—*Died by poison.*

At Nottingham, Mr. Alexander Green, 37.—Mrs. Barratt.—Mrs. Grundy.—Mrs. Clay, 41.—Mrs. Salmon, 35.—Mrs. Etchels.

At Thorsby Park, near Ollerton, the Rev. Mr. Saltoun, (a near relation of Lady Manvers.) He was skaiting in the park, when the ice suddenly gave way, and he was drowned before any assistance could reach him.

At Barnby, near Newark, Mr. Bescoby, 80.

At Cromwell, Mrs. Bradley, wife of James B. gent.

At Retford, Mrs. Bettison, 71. She had retired to rest in as good health as usual, and was found dead in bed in the morning.

At Newton upon Trent, Mr. Rayner, sen. 66.

At Basford, Mr. Wm. Bramley, 79.

At Bilborough, Mrs. Smith, 81.

At Swinderby, Mrs. Raven, mother of Mr. R. being the fifth person of his family interred within ten weeks, 76.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Spalding, the Rev. Mr. Spence, formerly assistant curate of that parish, and now curate of Kirton, near Boston, to Miss Gates, daughter and sole heiress of the late —— G. esq. of Spalding; a young lady whose removal from that town will be a severe loss to many, she having for some years past educated, and affectionately nurtured in the first principles of religion, twenty young girls of that parish. Upon the above occasion, those children were all newly clothed and comfortably treated at her expense, and witnessed, most of them with tears, the act that separated them from their kindest benefactress.

At Lincoln, Mr. James Simpson, to Mrs. Turner.

At Reavesby, Edward Soulby, gent. of Frith Bank, near Boston, to Miss Hardy.

At Tattershall, Mr. F. G. Probart, of Great Portland-street, London, to Elizabeth, only daughter of T. Dickinson, esq.

Died.] At Grantham, Mrs. Calcraft, wife of R. C. esq.—Mr. Richard Hickson.—Of the small-pox, in the prime of life, Mr. John Long.

At Stamford, Mrs. Susannah Allen, a maiden lady, 83.

The Rev. Dr. John Vardill, rector of Skirbeck and Fishtoft, near Boston, 60.

At Sleaford, Mrs. Clayton, 82.—Mr. Wm. Fisher.

At Gainsborough, Mrs. Parker, 86.—Miss Harriett Thompson, 25.

At Haugh, near Spilsby, George Bourne, esq.

At Horncastle, Mrs. Armstrong, 24.

At Grainthorpe, Mrs. Blowe, 80.

At Sibsey, Mr. Richard Plant, 57.

At Louth, Mr. Robert Odlin, 79.

A:

At Heckington, Mr. Daniel Pacey, 86.

At Blyth, Mrs. Blakey, 104.

At Boston, Mr. Edward Dickinson, 82.

At Wootton House, Mrs. Leadbeater, relict of Roger L. esq. of Brigg, and mother of Mrs. Uppleby, of the former place.

At Bolingbroke, of which parish he had been schoolmaster 73 years, Mr. Baoington, 89.

At Grimsby, Mr. Wm. Harrison, sen.—Mrs. Mary Steward.—Miss Elizabeth Kent.

At Greatford, John Lloyd, esq. only son of the Rev. Mr. L. rector of Barnack, Northamptonshire.

At Bourne, Mrs. Hydes, sister of the late Rev. Mr. H. 72.

At Brigg, Mrs. Ann Scoffin, 85.

At Immingham, Mr. John Waddingham, 96; and, two days afterwards, his daughter, Mrs. Laming, 68.

At Dunholme, Mr. Dickenson, 86.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Leicester, Mr. James Yates, to Miss Sarah Robinson.—Mr. Hill, of Uppingham, to Miss Sarah Keightley.—Mr. Robert Marshall, to Miss White, only daughter of the late Mr. Christopher W. of Buckingham, Northamptonshire.

At Somerby, Mr. Guy Cole, of Langham, Rutland, to Miss Mary Anne Mayn.

At Barrow upon Soar, Mr. Edward Stokes, of Long Clawford, to Miss Simpkin.

Died.] At Leicester, Mr. Leeson.—Mr. T. L. Bradley.—Mr. Nutt.—Mr. Thomas Heaford, 31.—Mr. Charles Measures, 20.—Mr. C. Robotham.—Mrs. Cardale, 75.—Dorothy Simpson, 95. She has sixty sons and grandsons serving his Majesty.

At Great Bowden, Mr. Wm. Gilbert, 80.

At Sketchley, near Burbage, Richard Spooner Jaques, esq. who, in 1792, served the office of high sheriff for the county. He has left 100l. to the poor of each of the parishes of Burbage, Woolvey, and Hinckley, and 200l. to the Leicester Infirmary.

At Glenfield, Mrs. Throsby.

At Hoton, near Loughborough, Mr. John Parkinson, 20.

In St. Nicholas's-street, Leicester, Elizabeth, relict of the late Mr. John Coltman, 74; a woman of uncommon genius and taste, though they have been buried in private life. At a very early age, her talents procured her the personal acquaintance and friendship of Shenstone, Dodsley, and Spence. Dodsley thought a landscape of hers, cut with a pair of scissars out of writing-paper, so extraordinary, that he caused it to be presented to her Majesty. Spence bequeathed her all his prints; some of them, which he had himself collected in Italy, were very valuable. Born with endowments that might have distinguished her from her sex, and qualified her to shine either in a literary circle, or an exhibition of the works of painters, Mrs. Coltman devoted her whole time, after her marriage, to the service of her Maker, the duties of her family, and the mitigation of distress in those around her. It is believed by the writer of this article, who has known her intimately from twenty-eight years of age, that she never undertook any thing in which she did not succeed; or practised any thing in which she did not excel. In the several relations of daughter, wife, and mother, her conduct was exemplary. Two sons and two daughters, who inherit a great portion of their mother's virtues and talents, together with their father's, will bear witness, in their hearts, to this testimony of a friend.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Married.] At Tixover, the Hon. Thomas Orde Powlett, to Letitia, sister of Stafford O'Brien, esq. of Blatherwick Park.

Died.] At Stoke, Miss Brian, daughter of Thomas B. esq. 13.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Stafford, Mr. Nichol, of Southmolton, Devon, to Miss Martha Turnock.

At Stoke upon Trent, Mr. R. C. Tomkinson, bookseller, of Stoke, to Miss Brown, of Shelton.

At Rugeley, Mr. S. Fortescue, surgeon, to Miss Wood.

At Woolstanton, Mr. Thomas Morris, to Miss Elizabeth Taylor, of Burslem.

At Burton upon Trent, Mr. Cooper, of the Ryle Farm, to Miss Jane Port, of Burton Extra.

At Newcastle, Mr. Richard Hatton, to Mrs. Charlotte Massey.

Died.] At Colehurst, Mr. Michael Peake.

Mr. Edward Eardley, many years superintendant of the Ape Dale colliery, near Newcastle, 61.

At Stone, Mr. John Tharme, a member of Captain Steedman's troop of volunteer cavalry.

At Newcastle-under-Lyme, in the prime of life, very suddenly, Mr. G. Mycock. He had been on business into the potteries the preceding day, and by exertion in walking had over-heated himself; on calling at a friend's house, he requested to have some water, and drank a large tumbler full; in the course of the evening he complained of a pain at the stomach, but the following morning was so well as again to walk a part of the way to the potteries, when finding the pain increase, he returned home and died in a few hours.—Mrs. Wilkinson, 93.—Mrs. Broughton.—Mrs. Lowe, 81.—Mr. Joseph Shufflebottom, 74.—Mrs. Smallwood.

At Hanley, Mrs. Taylor.

At Talk-o'th-Hill, Mr. John Eardley, of the Swan inn.

At Uttoxeter, Mr. John Marstow, 58.

At Burton-upon-Trent, Mrs. Hind.

At Walton, near Eccleshall, Mrs. Yates.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. J. Rowlinson, 90.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. Thomas Jordan,

Jordan, to Miss Anne Morgan.—Mr. Benjamin Barns, to Miss Hinekley.

At Leamington Hastings, Mr. W. Howlett, to Miss Clark, both of Broadwell.

At Nuneaton, Mr. Hook, of Kenilworth, to Miss Wagstaff.

Died.] At Rugby, Catherine, third daughter of the late Thomas Harris, esq.

At Henley in Arden, Mr. Leggett, of the White Horse inn.

At Birmingham, Mrs. Elizabeth Jefcoate, 84.—Mr. John Sadler, 75.—Mr. J. G. Warmington, attorney, and adjutant of the second battalion of Birmingham volunteers.—Mrs. Pratt, relict of Mr. Josiah P. 75.—John Hurford, esq. of Hayley.—Mr. John Haywood, 71.—Mr. B. Parkes.—Mrs. Jones, relict of Mr. J. of Kidderminster.—Mrs. Wood, wife of Mr. Stephen W. 54.

At Coventry, Mrs. Harrison, 74.

At Fillongley, Mr. Vincent Eagle, 74.

At Statfold, Mrs. Onion, 81.

At Moseley Wake Green, Mr. Edmund Darby, of Birmingham, 57.

In Cadiz Bay, on board his Majesty's ship St. Alban's, in his 23d year, Lieutenant John Darby, son of the late Mr. Edmund Darby, of Cherry-street, Birmingham. His death was occasioned by his not giving the countersign to a Spanish gun-boat, who mistook him for an enemy, at night.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Shrewsbury, the Rev. Humphrey Sandford, of Magdalen College, Cambridge, to Miss Holland, daughter of the late Rev. George H.—Mr. Blower, to Miss Hutton.—Mr. William Rowlands, to Miss Davies.

At Mainstone, Mr. William Starr, of the More, to Miss Humphries, of Edenhope.

At Church Stretton, Mr. Bromley, of Picklescott, to Miss Mills, of the Red Lion Inn.

At Wem, Mr. Francis Lee, to Miss Dawes.

Died.] At Shiffnal, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Latham Hinde, vicar of that place.

At Sleap Hall, Charles Garland Greenwollers, esq.

At Preston, near Kinnersley, Mrs. Ogles.

At Shrewsbury, Mr. Williams.—Miss Mary Blower.—Mrs. Oakley, wife of Mr. Richard O.—Mrs. Hughes.—Mrs. Tudor.

At Ketley, Mr. Vickers.—Mrs. Hughes.

At Hinstock, Mr. Bentley.

At Hocklington, Mr. Edward Owen; and, the following day, his wife.

At Broseley, Mr. Marshall, manager of a company of comedians.

At Oswestry, John Sheppard, esq. one of the partners in the Oswestry bank, and mayor of that town.

At Colehurst, Mr. Peake, 62.

At Petton, J. C. Sparling, only son, and Sophia, youngest daughter, of William S. esq.

At Acton Burnell, Mrs. Grimshaw, 82.

At Wellington, Mr. Robert Collier.

At Knockin, Mr. Hilton.

At Hilton, in the parish of Worfield, aged 73, Thomas Smythe, gent. worn out with years, under a gentle decay of nature. Till an advanced period of life, and his retirement from society, he had rendered himself highly acceptable to a selected acquaintance, by the social exercise of a liberal and benevolent mind. He had formerly been an officer of the militia for this county; in the local militia of the same county, his only son John Groum Smythe is now a major, and resides at Hilton. The period cannot be ascertained since the reign of Edward II. when the family of Smythe had not their abode at this place, being regularly descended from ancestry of the paternal line and name, at that early era. From this family emanated several others in that neighbourhood, particularly those resident at Chesterton, where they had considerable possessions, but are now extinct.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Worcester, Mr. Joseph Mann, to Miss Young.—Mr. Jennings, bookseller, of London, to Miss Scandrett.

Died.] At Franch, near Kidderminster, Mrs. Woodward, wife of Mr. John W.

At Stourbridge, Mrs. Foster, relict of Mr. Henry F.

At Kidderminster, in his 69th year, Mr. Joseph Broom, formerly a carpet manufacturer, but who had for many years retired from business.—Mr. John Roberts.

At Worcester, Mr. James Bigg, 49.—Mrs. Lewis, wife of Mr. John L.

At Evesham, the Rev. Benjamin Davis, dissenting minister, and formerly tutor to the Dissenting Academy at Carmarthen.

At Old Swinford, on entering the church, Samuel Bingham, who served as a drummer under General Wolfe, at the taking of Quebec.

At Churchill, near Stourbridge, the Rev. Milward Southall.

At Bevereye, near Worcester, the Rev. Treadway Nash, D.D. rector of Leigh, and the oldest magistrate for the county, 86. This gentleman, with an industrious and patriotic spirit, which did him infinite honour, after proposing to the Society of Antiquaries to undertake an Account of the History and Antiquities of Worcestershire, and offering without effect to open a subscription for that purpose with three or four hundred pounds, at length undertook the laborious and expensive task himself. In 1781 he published the first volume of his valuable Collections for the History of Worcestershire, and completed the work with another volume the following year. Dr. Nash was also editor of a superb edition of Butler's Hudibras, with notes, in three quarto volumes, published in 1793.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Avenbury, Mr. John Walker, of Westington, to Miss Mary Smith, of the Brook-house, near Bromyard.

Died.] At Ross, Mr. Evan Evans, of the Coach and Horses Inn.—Mr. John Robinson.

At Leominster, Mrs. Husbands.

At

At Burton Court, Hereford, Miss Brewster, younger daughter of the late John B. esq.

At Hereford, Mr. Benjamin Shinn, 74.—Mrs. J. Baker, 82.—Mrs. Catherine Shepperd.—Mr. Edward Davies, 75.

At Mansell Lacy, Mr John Ashley.

At Moreton Jeffries, Miss Ann Taylor, 19.

At Bromyard, Mr. John James.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Married.] At Abergavenny, Mr. James Fisher, of Werndee, to Miss Price, daughter of Mr. P. druggist.

Died.] At Monmouth, Mrs. Johnson, wife of T. J. esq. one of the senior aldermen of that town, 90.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

The old market-house in Cheltenham, which has long been in a state of dilapidation, lately fell with a tremendous crash. A female was enveloped in the rubbish, and had her shoulder dislocated, and was otherwise much bruised; a large beam falling obliquely over her head, saved her life. Considering it was market-day, and the numbers passing and repassing, it seems a special providence that no other accident occurred.

During the late contest for a representative in parliament for this county, the number of freeholders who voted was:

For Sir Berkeley William Guise, bart.	3114
For the Hon. John Dutton - -	2633
Total	5747

being 46 less than were polled in the grand contest in 1776. The whole expenditure of the two candidates will, it is supposed, fall little short of 200,000*l.*

Married.] At Gloucester, George Worral Counsell, esq. to Miss Trimnell, only surviving daughter of the late James T. esq. of Jamaica.

At Newent, Mr. Hollister, surgeon, to Eliza, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Beale.

At Woodchester, Mr. George Banaster, of Tewkesbury, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. Howard.

At Tetbury, Mr. John Townsend, of Cirencester, to Miss. H. Bamford.

Died.] At Cirencester, Robert Timbrell, esq. a deputy-lieutenant, and acting magistrate, of this county.—Miss Harden, sister of Mr. H. surgeon.

At Painswick, Miss Baylis, daughter of the late Benjamin B. esq.

At Hempstead, Mr. John Bayley, 46.

At Twining, Mr. David Griffith, 78.

At Gloucester, Mr. William Potter, one of the lay clerks of the cathedral.—Mr. Bradley.

At Tewksbury, Mr. Johns.

At Quenington, the Rev. John Pettat, rector of that place, and a magistrate for the county.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Oxford, already one of the most beautiful cities in the empire, is about to experience some very considerable improvements. A great number of indifferent houses belonging to Christ's and Brazenose Colleges, are, on the early expiration of the present leases, to be pulled down, and the streets in their neighbourhood are to be widened. It is also proposed to open a grand avenue to Christ's College, by throwing down the nest of dirty houses which at present obscures its front.

A few days ago, upwards of 150 persons, comprising all the landlords, and a great number of other persons of the town and vicinity of Banbury, dined in a large cask newly erected there, upwards of seventy feet in circumference, and eighteen feet high, containing, when full, 46,000 gallons.

Married.] At Cassington, Mr. N. Pilkington, of Kensington, to Miss Mary Ann Thornton.

At Ensham, Mr. Wheeler, to Miss Stanley.—Mr. Scragg, of Kidlington, to Sarah, second daughter of Mr. Wilsdon, of Twelve Acres Farm.

Died.] At Beaudesert, near Henley, Mrs. Mary Court, 105.

At Oxford, the Rev. John Webb, formerly of Wadham College, 66.—Mr. John Ward, of the Plough inn.—Mary, daughter of the late Mr. Wells, servant of Oriel College.—Mr. Dix.—Mr. John Haines, 63.—Mr. William Bailey.—Mrs. Best, wife of Mr. John B. 48.—Mrs. Collingwood, 56.—Mr. Cole, 84.—Mrs. Collcutt.

At Norton, Mrs. Chapman, 46.

At Tetsworth, Mr. J. B. Edmonds.

At Ensham, Mr. Emanuel Jarvis.

At Thame, Mrs. Bristow.

At Ford House, near Henley, Mrs. Cooper, wife of John C. esq. banker, of Henley.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

The new aqueduct cast-iron bridge of the Grand Junction Canal, over the river Ouse, below Stoney Stratford, was opened January 21, with the usual ceremonies. The whole length of the iron work is 101 feet; it is wide enough for two boats to pass each other, and has a towing path of iron attached to it. The bridge is firm and tight in every part, and displays not the least appearance of strain from the great weight on every part. The opening of this aqueduct, and the passage of trade over the embankment, are expected to add 500*l.* per month to the revenues of the company.

Married.] At Stoke Golding, Mr. T. Woodcock, of Pipewell Lodge, Northampton, to Miss Ann Hopkins.

At Winslow, Mr. John Clarke, of Little Horwood, to Miss Sarah Bignell.

Died.] At Newport Pagnell, William Hancock, esq.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Essenden, Mr. Thomas Coleman, of Gayton, Northamptonshire, to Miss Inwood.

Died.]

Died.] At Turner's Hill, Cheshunt, John Relph, esq. 78.

At Bishop's Stortford, Mrs. Wilby, wife of Mr. W. of Little Britain, London.

At Tring, Thomas Duncombe, esq.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Peterborough, Mr. Blunt, of Whittlesea, to Miss Pridgeon.

At Barnwell, near Oundle, Mr. Eaton Ealand, of London, to Miss Peake.

Died.] At Barnac, Mr. John Lloyd, of Lime-street, London, merchant.

At Oundle, Mr. J. Tookey.—Mrs. Susannah Peak, 87.

At Kettering, Mr. George Roughton, surgeon, 21.—Miss Addison, youngest daughter of Major A.—Mr. Wm. Willis.

At Pitsford, Frances Lucy, second daughter of Edward Bull, esq.—Judith, wife of the Rev. T. H. Bullen, rector of Kennet, near Newmarket, and lately master of the grammar school at Oundle.

At Eydon Lodge, Mrs. Annesley, wife of the Rev. Francis A.

At Kenilworth, Mrs. C. Thompson.

At Ravensthorpe, Mr John Howes.—Mr. Robert Green.

At Northampton, Mr. Richard Bosworth.—Mr. Young.—Mr. Greenough, of the Bear Inn.—Mrs. Thornton, relict of Thomas Lee T. esq. late of Brockhall, in this county, 66.—Mrs. Green.—Quarter-master Lettington, of the 3d Dragoon Guards, in which he had served above 30 years.

At Pytchley, Mr. Wm. Markham, 76.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] At St. Ives, Mr. Albine Cook, to Miss Hunt.

At Glatton, Mr. Thomas Hitchcock, of Sawtry, to Miss Bletsoe.

John Fowler, esq. of King's Ripton, to Miss Swannell, daughter of William S. esq. of Filgrove, Bucks.

Died.] At Huntingdon, Mrs. Hurst, wife of Thomas H. esq.—In her 26th year, Jane, the widow of William Bell, esq. of Belfield-house, Essex. The circumstances attending the death of this lady are truly melancholy. Her five children, (the eldest but seven years of age) were recovering from a scarlet fever, and as Mrs. Bell was going with her family to her father's residence in Essex, it was thought advisable that she should proceed to Huntingdon; to avoid the fever, and wait there till the children should follow in a few days, when perfectly recovered; it was found, that, during her attention to the infants, she had received the infection, and her friends reached Huntingdon, only in time to receive her last breath.

At Conington-lane, near Stilton, Mr. Brandon, of the Woolpack Inn.

At Stibbington, Mr. Stredder, of Folkingham, to Miss Bonfield.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] At Chesterton, James Elmslie, esq. of London, to Miss Calder, daughter of James C. esq. of Aberdeen.

At Leverington, W. Elston, esq. of Wisbech, to Mrs. Swaine, relict of Walter S. esq. of Walpole, Norfolk.

Died.] At Thorney, Mr. Sisson.

At Saffron Walden, Jane, wife of Thomas Hall, esq. and only daughter of the Rev. Dr. Gretton, master of Magdalen College, Cambridge.

At Chatteris, Mrs. Westwood, wife of John W. esq.

At Cambridge, Mrs. Dawson, 60.—Mrs. Kimpton.—Mrs. Mary Hobson, 71.—Mr. John Coverly, 88.

NORFOLK.

Married.] At Harleston, Mr. Strowger, surgeon, to Mrs. Freshfield.

At Yarmouth, Mr. Stephen Gowing, to Miss Sewell.

At Lynn, Mr. Watts, to Mrs. Leaford.

T. Forster, esq. of Roydon Hall, to Sarah, eldest daughter of J. Holland, esq. of Rising Lodge.

Died.] At Tacolnestone, Mrs. Brown, wife of J. B. esq.

At Tibenham, Michael Beverley, esq.

The Rev. Eli Morgan Price, D.D. of Ormesby, vicar of Runham and Griston, in this county.

At Yarmouth, in his 50th year, John Walter, esq. chief agent of the victualling office.—John, son of Mr. John Kent.—Mr. Joseph Birt, 72.—Mrs. Beart, relict of Mr. Charles B. of Gorleston.

At East Dereham, Mrs. Vincent, 64.

At Saham Toney, in consequence of a fall from his horse, C. Hunt, esq.

At Aylsham, Mrs. Ellis, post-mistress, 53.

At Cromer, Mrs. Stevenson.

At Loddon, Christian Newstead, in her 100th year.

At Methwold, Miss Cock, daughter of Mr. Abraham C. 20.

At Alby Hill, Mr. Francis Holland.

At Boughton, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Robert Land, 75.

At Wacton, J. Clarke, esq.

At East Ruston, Mrs. Ann Postle, 77.

At Norwich, Mrs. Martha Holloway, relict of Mr. John H.—John Cubitt, gent.—Mr. Lancelot Atkinson, 49.—Mary, wife of Mr. Richard Watson, veterinary surgeon, 39.—Robert, eldest son of Mr. R. Hawkes.—Mr. W. Bessy, of the Wounded Hart Inn.—Mrs. Lawter, wife of Mr. L. under-chamberlain of this city.—Henry, son of Captain Cockburn, of the Royal Artillery.—Mr. Thomas Scott.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Melton, Mr. W. Haken, to Miss Gooding.

Mr. James Ashwell, surgeon, of Holtesly, to Miss Cuddon, daughter of Mr. C. of Beccles.

At Bury, Mr. Thomas, to Miss Smith.—Mr. David Mann, to Miss Devereux.

Died.] At Melford, where he had resided only

only a month, John Peacock, esq. lately an eminent flour-factor of London.—Mr. Galliard, formerly an eminent dancing-master in London, where he accumulated considerable property.

Mrs. Tweed, wife of the Rev. Joseph T. rector of Capel St. Mary.

At Clifton, Catherine, fourth daughter of the Rev. Francis Capper, rector of Earl Soham.

At Hadleigh, Mrs. Chinery, wife of Mr. Abraham C.—Mr. Enoch Mills, 40.

At Icklingham, John Gwilt, esq. 84.

At Sudbury, Mrs. Barker, wife of Mr. Joseph B.

At Bury, in consequence of her clothes taking fire, Mrs. Facey.

At Hoxne, Mrs. Pearl.

At Ufford, Mr. Daniel Manthorp, 62.

At Wingfield, Mrs. Cotton, 90.

At Needham Market, Stephenson Kitching, esq.

At Ipswich, Mrs. Bransby, wife of Mr. B. bookseller.—Mr. Barnabas Gibson, 39.—Mrs. Clubbe.

At Cranley Hall, T. French, esq. one of the bailiffs of Eye, 57.

At Rougham Place, Mrs. Pogson, relict of John P. esq. 48.

At Whepstead, Catherine, wife of Mr. John Thacker, 68.

At Witnesham, Mrs. Jane Page, a respectable school mistress there near 40 years, 87.

At Old Newton, James Selburn, gent. 53.

At Wickham Market, Mr. J. Woodard, of the White Hart Inn.

John Dade, esq. formerly major in the West Suffolk militia, 84.

At Ixworth, Mrs. Day, relict of Mr. Charles D. surgeon, 70.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Great Saling, Bartlet Goodrich, esq. nephew of B. Goodrich, esq. of Saling Grove, to his daughter Miss G.

At Great Berstead, Thomas Spitty, esq. to Miss Jenner, daughter of the Rev. Dr. J. of Billericay.

At Chelmsford, Mr. Isaac Abraham Belcham, to Miss Wright.

Died.] At Quendon Hall, Henry Cranmer, esq. 80.

At Great Wakering, Mr. John Smith, 64.

At Rivenhall, Mrs. Nunn, wife of Mr. Joseph N. 71.

At Boreham, Mr. Wm. Seabrook.

At Saffron Walden, Isaac Gardiner, esq. 87.

At Wickham St. Paul's, Mr. Thomas Nice.

At Chelmsford, Mrs. Elizabeth Hanley, 78.

At Maldon, William Waltham, esq. one of the justices of the peace, and deputy lieutenants for this county, 75.

At Harwich, Charles, second son of N. A. Jaggers, esq. of the Essex militia.—Mr. John Marsh, of the Duke's Head Inn.

At Colchester, Mr. Seabrook, of the Horse and Groom Inn.

KENT.

From the Annual Report of the Kent and Canterbury hospital, it appears, that the number of in and out-patients admitted to the benefit of that institution, between the 31st of December, 1809, and the 31st of December, 1810, was 815, of whom 308 have been discharged cured. The number of the former at present in the house, is 38; and of the latter on the books, 108.

Amongst the casualties of the late blustering weather, the principal part of the quay, erected for the preservation of the houses on the Stade, at Folkstone, has been washed away, and several houses are consequently alarmingly exposed to the fury of the sea.

Married.] At Lamberhurst, Sir C. Farnaby, bart. to Miss Eliza Morland, youngest daughter of the late Thomas M. esq. of Court Lodge.

At Sandwich, Thomas Gorton, esq. of the Royal Navy, to Miss Omer, only daughter of Mr. Andrew O.

At Hoo, near Rochester, Thomas Cheven, esq. to Mrs. Sands, widow of Mr. Thomas S.

At Minster in Sheppy, the Rev. J. Osborne Stokes, of Wellescot House, Worcestershire, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Mr. W. Brett, of Minster Abbey.

At Wickham, Mr. Charles Matson, to Miss Kingsford, daughter of the late William K. esq.

Died.] At Walmer, Sir Henry Harvey, K.B. admiral of the White, 73.

At Leigh, the Rev. John Southern, vicar of that parish.

At Canterbury, Miss O. Appleyard.—Mr. John Smith.—Mr. Piddock, 50.—Mrs. Margaret Hall, 88.—Bennet, fourth daughter of Mr. John Robinson.

At Dover, Mrs. Bullock.—Mrs. Hammond, widow of Thomas H. esq.—Mrs. Shepeman, 78.

At Whitstable, Mr. Thomas Blackman.

At Tenterden, Mr. John Breden, late a bookseller there, 75.

At Maidstone, Mrs. Moore, wife of Mr. Wm. M.—Mr. Robert Heathorne.

At Harrietsham, Mr. Knight.

At Sarr, Mrs. Mary Richards, of the Crown Inn.

At Lympne, Mr. John Cowell, 62.

At Ashfore, Mr. John Past, 55.

At Deal, Mr. G. Russel, 58.

At Tonfore Place, Wm. Willes, esq.

At Folkstone, Mr. Richard Wood, 82.

At Brompton, Mr. Joseph Kearsley, 80.

At Bifrons, General Sir Wm. Green, bart. 83.

At Ramsgate, in consequence of her clothes taking fire, Mrs. Bax, relict of Mr. Stephen B. 83.

SURRY.

Married.] George Croker Fox, esq. of Fal-

mouth, to Lucy, third daughter of Robert Barclay, esq. of Berry Hill.

Died.] At Upper Tooting, Alexander Brodie, esq. of Carey street, London, 77.

At Chertsey, Mrs. Sarah Love, aged 83, mother of Capt. Love, of his Majesty's ship Tisiphone, relict of Mr. Thomas Love, who was the last surviving officer wounded in Lord Rodney's glorious victory of the 12th of April, 1782, and great aunt to Mrs Croker, wife of the Secretary to the Admiralty.

SUSSEX.

The pinnacle at Beachy Head, called the Churles's or Cauries, which has been for many years the terror and wonder of the numerous visitors at East Bourne, lately fell down; but, as the fall took place in the night, no damage was done. Its ancient inhabitants, the foxes, being on their prowl, suffered no other injury than the loss of their habitations. The chalk that fell is computed at more than a million of waggon loads.

By the Report made at the late quarterly meeting of the subscribers to the Lancastrian school at Lewes, it appeared, that the subscriptions amounted to the sum of 266 guineas; that 190 boys and 148 girls are at present under instruction; that the master and mistress continue to act well in their respective situations; and that the children have improved in a degree surpassing the most sanguine expectation of the directors.

Married] At East Grinstead, Lieut. Turner, of the Leicester militia, son of F. Turner, esq. chief magistrate of Grantham, to Miss Eliza Jefferies of Pixton House.—Mr. Thomas Huggett, to Miss H. C. Morphew.

At Lewes, Mr. J. Lawson, of London, to Miss Lucy Ann Spencer.—Mr. Puckle, to Miss Diggens.

At Etchingham, the Rev. John Lukin, rector of Nursling, Hants, and youngest son of the Dean of Wells, to Miss Genner, of Effingham.

At Brighton, Mr. Sparkes, to Miss Thompson.—Mr. French, of Bexhill, to Mrs. Colchin, of the Star and Garter Inn.

Died.] At Chichester, Mr. Daniel West, 51.

At Harting, whilst on a tour with her family, universally regretted by a large circle of relations and acquaintances, Eliza, the wife of Joseph Cockfield, esq of Upton, Essex, and eldest daughter of the late Henry Gurney, esq. banker of Norwich.

At Peasmarsh, Miss Mascall, daughter of Robert M. esq.

At Brighton, Leigh Douglas, youngest son of Aretus Allers, esq.

At Lyminster, Mr. Thomas Duke, 63.

At Friston, near Seaford, Mrs. Alfrey, relict of George A. esq.

At West Burton, Mrs. Bishop, 77.

At Arundel, —— Guilliam, esq. 90.—J. Holmes, esq. one of the alderman of this borough.

At Lewes, Mr. Brown, who many years hunted with great ability the subscription harriers kept in that town by the name of the Brookside Pack, 83.—Mrs. Baseby.—Mr. Wm. Whetland.—Mrs. Jones, 75.—Mr. Sone.

At Battle Abbey, Lady Webster, relict of Sir Whistler W. bart. 80. Her ladyship dying without issue, the Battle Abbey estate devolves to Sir Godfrey W. grand-nephew to Sir Whistler.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Southampton, Mr. Silk, schoolmaster, to Mrs. Elizabeth Moody.—Mr. Hodgkinson, to Miss Evamy.

At Whippingham, Isle of Wight, Mr. Henry Bowen, surgeon, of West Cowes, to Mrs. Blankenhagen, of Blackheath.

At Andover, Mr. Giles, surgeon, to Miss May.

At Old Alresford, Mr. Jesset, to Miss Towler, of New Alresford.

The Rev. David Williams, second master of Winchester College, to Amelia, daughter of the late Rev. Wm. Goddard, of Stargroves.

Died.] At the College, near Winchester, of which he was a fellow, the Rev. John Penrose Cumming, L.L.B. rector of Little Bradford, and vicar of Sydling, in Dorsetshire. He was admitted fellow of New College, Oxford, in 1770; and elected fellow of Winchester College in 1800

At Southampton, Mrs. R. Jewell, of the Crown Inn, 64.—Ezekiel, son of Major Moussage.—Mr. Thomas Gleed.

At Martyr Worthy, the Rev. J. Sharland, 35 years resident rector of that parish, 72.

At Winchester, Mr. John Kernot, 47.—Mrs. Maun, widow of Mr. M. of the Bell Inn.—Mr. Wm. Bowden.—James Dewell, esq.

At Whitchurch, Mr. Thomas Winscomb, 76.

At Haslar Hospital, Lieut. Gidney, of the Royal Marines, of H. M. S. Galatea.

At Portsmouth, Mrs. Nash.—Mr. Benjamin Gillam, 87.—Mr. John Kidd.—Mr. Clark.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Warminster, Mr. R. Gaisford, to Miss Jones.

At Marksbury, Capt. Huson, of the Royal Irish regiment of foot, to Miss Baker, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. B. rector of Marksbury, and prebendary of Wells.

At Salisbury, Mr. Towzey, of Idmiston, to Miss Matcham, eldest daughter of Mr. M. of the Three Swans Inn.

Died.] At Heytesbury, Wm. Cunnington, esq. F.A.S. highly eminent as an antiquary and mineralogist.

At Beaches Barn, Mr. W. Herne, brother of Daniel H. esq. of Little Amesbury, 82.

At Wilton, Mrs. Yeats.

At Salisbury, Jane, wife of Wm. Hussey, esq.—Mr. Wingfield Hillman, 72.—Thomas Safe, esq. 87.

At Steeple Langford, Mr. Thos. Swayne.

At West Harnham, Rebecca, youngest daughter of Mr. Solomon Sweetapple, 26.

At

At Downton, Mr. James Burden, master of the King's Arms Inn.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Speen, near Newbury, John Cook, esq. of Tetbury, Glocestershire, to Isabella, youngest daughter of the late T. Hatts, esq.

At Reading, Mr. Joseph Powell, of Exeter, to Louisa, daughter of the late Henry Cost, esq. of London.

At Egham, G. D. Shelmondine, esq. to Miss J. Boulding.

Died.] At Windsor, Mrs. Gorton, wife of Wm. G. esq. 58.—Mrs. Chapman, wife of Dr. C.

At Cumner, Mrs. Hatt.

At Kingston, Mr. Badcock.

At Abingdon, Mr. W. Barney, one of the members of the common council of Oxford.

At Hall Place, Lady East, wife of Sir Wm. E, bart.

At Farringdon, T. Mattingly, esq.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Langport, Lieut. N. Browne, of the 45th foot to Miss Anne Pritchard.

At Dulverton, Charles Carpenter, esq. of Moditonhams, to Ann, eldest daughter of the Rev. John Norais.

At Bristol, Mr. Richard Biggs, son of the Rev. Mr. B. of Devizes, to Margaret, second daughter of Mr. James Williams.—John Darby, esq. of Hampstead, to Mrs. Matthews, widow of Mr. James M.—Mr. John Brookes Player, to Sarah, youngest daughter of the late Henry Hayman, esq. of Halstock, Dorset.

At Bath, Capt. J. M. Gordon, R.N. to Mrs. Charlton, daughter of the Rev. Archdeacon Caulfield.—Wm. Vaughan, esq. of Combe Grove, to Miss Golding, only daughter of Benjamin G. esq. of Priston.—T. Trick, esq. paymaster of the first veteran battalion, to Rachael, daughter of John Taylor, esq.

At Congresbury, John Bowle, esq. of Puxton, to Grace, second daughter of the late John Harvey, esq. of Heath Cottage.

Died.] At Bath, Wm. Crowder, esq. formerly of Wakefield, Yorkshire.—Mr. Robinson, wife of Admiral R. 63.—Frederic Augustus, fourth son of Sir Robert Wilmot, bart.—Mrs. Mansel, relict of Capt. Wm. M. of Swansea.—Mrs. Stead.—Mrs. Anne Morgan, 84.—Mrs. Sedgley, relict of S. S. esq. 94.—Mrs. Elliott.—Mrs. Carpenter, 66.—Mrs. Deare, 81.

At Bristol, Samuel Fripp, esq.—Mary Ann, wife of Charles Pope, esq. and eldest daughter of George King, esq.—Mr. John Hunt, second warehouse-keeper of the excise of this port.—John Adamson, esq.

At Clifton, Mrs. Culliford, relict of Thos. C. esq.

At Wells, Miss Susannah Burge.

At Bridgewater, Elizabeth West, daughter of Mr. C. C. Mines.

At South Petherton, John Prowse, esq.

At Buckland Denham, Mrs. Susannah Brownjohn, 94.

At Shirehampton, at Miss Garsed's, Mrs. Dorothy Wilkinson, 95; and, three days afterwards, Miss Garsed, 56.

At Innox Hill, near Frome, John Vincent, esq. many years an eminent surgeon of that place.

At Okehampton House, Lacy Yea, esq.

At Frome, H. Sheppard, esq.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Dorchester, Capt. C. F. Payne, R.N. to Miss E. Bryer.

Mr. T. Norice, of the Flying Horse Inn, Shaftesbury, to Miss Heasell, eldest daughter of Mr. H. of Bower-Chalk.

At Yetminster, Mr. Bartlett, of East Chinnock, to Ann, only child of Mr. Ellis Dawe.

At Blandford, Henry White Parsons, esq. to Catharine, daughter of John Tregonwell King, esq.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Northam, Francis Stanfel, esq. captain in the Royal Navy, to Elizabeth, second daughter of Robert Preston, esq. of Burrough House, Devon, and captain of H. M. S. York.

At Stonehouse, Lieut. John Francis Knowling Julian, esq. R.N. to Miss Hanchett, sister of Captain H. R.N.

At Plymouth, Rowland Mainwaring, esq. to Sophia Henrietta, only child of the late Major Duff, 26th regiment, and daughter-in-law of Capt. Tobin, H.M.S. Princess Charlotte.—Lieut. Pullen, R.N. to Miss Haswell.—Mr. Morris, to Miss Dent, daughter of Capt. D.

At Totnes, George Farwell, esq. to Miss Bent.—Mr. Andrew Langman, to Miss Elizabeth Newcombe.

At Ideford, the Rev. Joseph Domett, of Bovey, to Laura, third daughter of the Rev. John Bradford.

At Kenn, John Greathed Harris, esq. to Maria, only daughter of Henry Ley, esq. of Trehill.

At Marksbury, the Rev. W. B. Barter, rector of Timbsbury, and prebendary of Wells, to Miss Webb, only daughter of the late James W. esq. of Plympton.

At Collumpton, J. B. Karslake, esq. of Southmolton, to Mrs. Bere, relict of the late M. B. B. Bere, esq. and youngest daughter of Mr. Lee, late of Bardon, Somerset.

Died.] At Colyton, at the house of the Rev. Mr. Barnes, where she was on a visit, Miss Elizabeth Schimmelpenning, of Bristol.

At Exeter, Mrs. Lea, wife of Capt. L. R.N.—Mr. Robert Lane.—Edward Blagdon, esq.—Miss F. Goss, 18.

At Burn Cot, near Plympton, T. Eales, esq. 50.

At Newton Abbot, Thomas Bubb, esq. lieutenant colonel of the Hayton regiment of volunteer infantry, 56.

At Plymouth, Mr. John Wills.—Mr. Andrew Lehiff, 19.—Mrs. Squire.

At

At Woodland, near Plymouth, aged 76, the Rev. Francis Luce, vicar of Harpford and Fenn Ottery.

At Torquay, aged 19, Mary Jane, daughter of Robert Mascall, esq. of Ashford, Kent.

At Totnes, Mr. James Murch.

At Exmouth, Wm. Carson, esq. late of South Carolina, 74.

At Marhamchurch, Thomas, second son of the Rev. John Kingdon.

CORNWALL.

The failure of the pilchard fishery of the last season, has been compensated in some degree, on the southern coast of Cornwall, by the extraordinary shoals of herrings that have visited it. In Helford Harbour alone, the quantity caught since August last, and sold fresh, or salted down, is little short of 2000 hogsheads, or 5000 barrels: worth about 42s. a barrel. Considerable quantities have also been caught on other parts of the coast. The Yarmouth merchants who have come down to purchase them, declare, that their coasts have been deserted this season by the herrings, in the same manner that Cornwall was deprived of its pilchards.

The projected improvements in St. Ives Bay, if carried into execution on a grand scale, will be of infinite advantage to the commerce of the place, and of the nation at large. It is in contemplation to carry out a break-water from the point of the peninsula in an eastern direction; and by so far will the capacity and security of the harbour be increased. The value of this improvement will be infinitely enhanced, by the general want of good harbours on the north coast, and the immense losses sustained there by the shipping interest, in consequence.

Married.] At St. Mary's, Scilly, the Rev. Wm. Tremayne, to Miss Richards.

At Launceston, J. Templar, esq. of Bridport, to Miss Lethbridge, daughter of Christopher L. esq.

At Falmouth, Mr. Solomon Ezekiel, to Miss Hannah Jacobs.

Died.] At Penzance, Capt. Cuthbert Baines, 67.—Mrs. Treeweeke.—Mrs. Pope, 90.—Mr. Gibson Gnishonite, 70.—Mrs. Robyns, relict of Thomas R. esq. of Treneere, 63.

At Trenure House, Penzance, Mrs. Robins, relict of Thomas R. esq.

At Marazion, Thomas Coleman, esq. 86.

At Truro, Lieut. Jenney, R.N. son of Mr. J. attorney.—Mr. Jonathan Hodge, 78.

At Lewanick, near Launceston, the Rev. Mr. Mangles.

At Launceston, Mrs. Bounsall.

At Newlyn, near Truro, Mr. William Hoblyn.

At Falmouth, Mr. Harry, of the Ship Inn.—Mr. Robert Snell, 57.—James, the infant son of Mr. James Ball, attorney.

At Gorran, Mrs. Jane Oliver, 74.

At St. Columb, Miss Nancy Drew.

At Liskeard, Benjamin Martin, 85.

At Trenarron, near St. Austell, Mrs. Priscilla Webb, 75.

At St. Ives, Mr. John Couch, of the George and Dragon Inn.

At Helston, Mrs. Roberts.

WALES.

Married.] At Rhuabon, Thomas Cholmondeley, of Vale Royal, esq. M.P. for the county of Chester, to Henrietta Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late and sister to the present Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, of Wynstay, bart. M.P.

Died.] At Brecon, Robert Williams, esq. solicitor, and many years town-clerk of Brecon.

At Tenby, Mrs. Jane Bevan, 108. She was a native of Scotland, where her daughter is now living at the age of near 90.

Robert Edwards, well known by travellers as the guide from Dolgelly to Cader Idris till within a few years, 90.

NORTH BRITAIN.

Married.] At Edinburgh, Nicholas Charles Pitt, esq. from the island of Madeira, to Mary, second daughter of Captain Baugh.

William Caldwell, esq. late of Calcutta, to Miss Margaret Hunter, third daughter of Mr. Hugh H. supervisor of excise, Cupar Fife.

Captain William Sword, Leith, to Ursula, eldest daughter of John Bayne, esq. merchant, Oban.

Died.] At Dumfries, Robert Jackson, esq. provost of Dumfries, 67. Repeatedly called to fill the office of chief magistrate, he uniformly discharged its important duties with advantage to the public, and credit to himself. Charitable and humane, he patiently listened to the complaints of the poor, and was ever anxious to do them good. Honest and upright, modest and unassuming in his manners, he acquired the esteem of his fellow-citizens, and died without reproach, universally beloved and respected.

At St. Andrew's, in the 78th year of his age, James Flint, M.D. F.R.S. Chandos professor of medicine in the University of St. Andrew's, and honorary fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh.

At Moffat, aged 28, John Findlay, esq. of Glasgow. His poetical talents, and classical and antiquarian erudition, were highly esteemed by the most distinguished literary characters. A volume of poems, entitled Wallace, or the Vale of Ellerslie, and illustrations of ancient, historical, and romantic, ballads, in two volumes, are his avowed publications.

At Kingussie, Badenoch, Colonel Duncan Macpherson, of Bleaton, in the 75th year of his age. His only son arrived from Portugal only a few days previous to his death, and had the melancholy satisfaction of paying the last sad duty to his revered parent.

DEATH ABROAD.

At Abrantes, in Portugal, Brig.-gen. James Catlin Crauford. At the age of sixteen he entered

entered into the army, and immediately joined his regiment in Upper Canada; and, from that time to the hour of his death, devoting himself entirely to his profession, he rarely, and but for the shortest periods, and on the most justifiable occasions, solicited leave to be absent from the stations in which his duty had fixed him. In the course of his service he had followed the regiments to which he had been successively appointed, to America, to Corsica, on board the fleet in the Mediterranean, to the Cape of Good Hope, where he was aide-de-camp to the Earl of Macartney, then governor there; to the North of Germany, and, lastly, to Spain and Portugal. When his regiment, the 91st, of which he had long been Lieut.-colonel, went to Portugal to serve in the army, under the orders of Sir Arthur Wellesley, now Viscount Wellington, the Duke of York, then Commander in Chief, was graciously pleased to recommend to his Majesty to raise him from the rank of Colonel to that of Brigadier-general; and in that situation, of which he proved himself not unworthy, he was present at the battle of Vimeira; proceeding thence into Spain, his brigade formed part of that division, which, under the orders of Lieut.-gen. Sir John Hope, successfully accomplished its arduous march to join Lieut.-gen. Sir John Moore: he shared in the fatigue and dangers of the retreat, and in the glory of the battle of Corunna; and twice received the thanks of parliament. On his return to England he was placed on the staff in the eastern district; and, on his application to be employed on foreign service, was sent by the present Commander in Chief, a second time, to Portugal. His brigade being attached to the division under Gen. Hill, he was constantly employed on the most active and anxious service; and, although his health had suffered repeatedly and greatly from fatigue, and from the disorders incident to the climate of Estremadura, which has proved so fatal to many of our troops, he could not be induced to quit his brigade during the continuance of the campaign, and on the eve of a battle. To this military feeling, to this strong sense of duty, to this soldier-like determination, he fell a sacrifice; and so closed his short, but honourable, career, not having yet completed his 35th year: thus are blasted the well-grounded hopes and expectations of his family and of his friends! He had given in difficult situations the fairest promise of talents as an officer; he was beloved by all those with whom he served; his zeal was ardent and continued, his humanity conspicuous. The whole tenour of his private life was most meritorious; his character discreet, sincere, and manly; his heart grateful and affectionate; an excellent husband to a most deserving wife, an anxious father, an attentive son, a faithful friend. In all these relations his loss is deeply felt; and it may without exaggeration be said, that, in his premature death, his country too has something to regret.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

BRITISH TRADE AND MANUFACTURES.—In our Report in last December Magazine, p. 436, we gave a numerical list of the bankruptcies in each month of December, for six successive years, viz. in December 1804, 60

Ditto	1805,	87
Ditto	1806,	65
Ditto	1807,	97
Ditto	1808,	100
Ditto	1809,	130
Ditto	1810,	273

Since which period there has been no less than 271 bankrupts in January, and 212 in February, 1811. From this statement, (exclusive of compositions, moderately calculated at 1000 each month,) we may state our commerce to be in a most deplorable way. Vast imports of East and West India produce in the market, and no export for them to any part of the world, at present the home consumption being the only mode of getting rid of them. In Glasgow and Manchester the failures have increased to an alarming degree, and it is impossible to describe the distress of the poor manufacturers of both sexes, in these two populous towns. At Birmingham their condition is little better, and trade at a complete stand. The manufacture of paper currency in this country has wonderfully increased, as will appear from the following accurate statement, viz.

	In December 1810.
Country bankers in England who issue their own notes	613
Ditto in Wales	25
Ditto in Scotland, including branches of banks	83
Ditto in London and Westminster	66
Ditto in Ireland	85
Ditto Isle of Man 1, Guernsey 3, and Jersey 2	6
Total —	878

Exclusive of the Bank of England and Bank of Ireland.

On

On the subject of bullion and the paper currency of this country, in evidence adduced before the committee of the House of Commons, the following is the statement laid before them by the chief cashier of the Bank of England, viz.

Notes of the Bank of England in Circulation, including Bank Post Bills.

		£1. upwards.	under £1.
1798	February 1	11,835,480	1,541,910
1799	ditto	12,066,310	1,680,010
1801	average year	13,454,367	2,715,182
1802	ditto	13,917,977	3,136,477
1808	May 1	13,429,640	4,062,260
1809	February 1	13,226,860	4,333,200

An Account of all the Dollars issued by the Bank of England, to February 8, 1810:

Dollars stamped in	1797, and issued,	2,325,099
Ditto in	1804, and issued,	1,419,484
Ditto in	1809 and 1810	1,073,051
	Total dollars	4,817,634

H. Hase, *Chief Cashier.*
February 9, 1810.

The following statement of the foreign exchanges, &c. taken from Lloyd's List, of August 20, 1807, and that of February 15th, 1811, will at once shew the decrease of our export to all parts of the world:

	August 20, 1807.	February 15, 1811.
Amsterdam	36. 3	29
Ditto at sight	35. 8	28. 2
Rotterdam	11. 7	8.10
Hamburgh	34. 8	25
Altona	34. 9	25. 1
Paris	24. 8	17.16
Ditto 2 Us.	24.12	18
Bourdeaux	24 12	18
Cadiz	38. ½	48
Bilboa	38. ½	
Leghorn	50	58
Naples	42	42
Genoa	45. ¼	54
Venice	52	52
Lisbon	64. ½	67
Oporto	64. ½	68
Dublin	10. ½	9. ¾
Cork	11. ½	10. ¼
BULLION.		
Portugal gold, per oz.	4l. 0s. 0d.	4l. 13s. 0d.
New dollars, ditto	5 5	5 10½
Silver in bars, ditto	5 6	5 11½
Agio of the Bank of Holland	5½ per cent.	4 per cent.

France.—The burning decree of Bonaparte is still executed with the greatest rigour, and large quantities of British manufactured goods have been destroyed in the public market-places at Bourdeaux, Antwerp, Marseilles, &c. &c. and, in order to prevent any kind of commerce with this country, it has lately been decreed, That any person drawing, endorsing, or accepting, bills on or from this country, shall be imprisoned for ten years, and their property confiscated. Notwithstanding, he allows the export of brandies, fruit, wine, &c. to Great Britain.

Spain and Portugal.—All commerce with these countries has ceased, except the export of Spanish dollars to Lisbon, which sell there from 5s. 6d. to 5s. 10d. each, and are the best remittances our merchants can make thither.

West Indies.—A large fleet of merchantmen have lately departed for the islands, and a convoy for a second fleet is appointed by the Lords of Admiralty, to rendezvous at Cove of Cork, about the 15th of March. The produce of the islands comes to a very indifferent market, both at London and Liverpool, and the present prices of produce are as follows: Jamaica sugar 67s. middling 70s. and fine 78s. to 80s. per cwt.; Jamaica rum 4s. 6d. to 7s. 10d. per gallon; Leeward Island ditto 3s. 10d. to 4s. 6d. per ditto; Cotton 1s. 1d. to 1s. 4d. per lb.; Coffee, prices nominal; Logwood 16l. to 17l. per ton.

South America.—By the last packet from the Brazils, some considerable remittances in dollars have been received by our merchants, but no encouragement is given to speculations to that country, the markets being overstocked with all kinds of British manufactures.

Current Prices of Shares in Navigable Canals, Docks, Bridges, Roads, Water Works, and Fire and Life Insurance Companies, at the Office of Messrs. Wolfe and Co. No. 9, 'Change Alley,

Alley, Cornhill, 22d February, 1811.—Grand Junction Canal, 272*l.* per share.—Grand Surry ditto, 96*l.* ditto.—Leeds and Liverpool ditto, 1851. ditto.—Lancaster ditto, 271. ditto.—Leicestershire and Northamptonshire Union ditto, 112*l.* ditto.—Wilts and Berks ditto, 45*l.* ditto.—Kennet and Avon ditto, 42*l.* 10*s.* ditto.—Thames and Medway ditto, 47*l.* per share premium.—Huddersfield ditto, 31*l.* per share.—Rochdale ditto, 53*l.* ditto.—Croydon ditto, 30*l.* ditto.—London Dock Stock, 128*l.* per cent.—Ditto Scrip, 25½ per cent. premium.—West India Dock Stock, 167*l.* ditto.—East India ditto, 129*l.* ditto.—Commercial Dock, with the new share attached, 165*l.* per share.—East Country Dock, 35*l.* ditto.—Commercial Road, 136*l.* per cent.—East London Water Share, 189*l.* per share.—West Middlesex ditto, 113*l.* ditto.—Kent ditto, 30*l.* per share premium.—Grand Junction ditto, 13*l.* ditto.—Globe Insurance Office, 120*l.* per share.—Imperial ditto, 76*l.*—Albion ditto, 57*l.* ditto.

The average prices of Navigable Canal Property, Dock Stock, Fire-office Shares, &c. in February, 1811, (to the 21st) at the Office of Mr. Scott, 28, New Bridge-street, London. Trent and Mersey, or Grand Trunk Canal, 11701. without half-yearly dividend, at the rate of 45*l.* per share clear, per annum.—Birmingham, 10401. dividing 42*l.* clear.—Coventry, 8501. dividing at the rate of 32*l.* per share.—Swansea, 167*l.*; the last dividend 8*l.* per share.—Monmouthshire, 129*l.*—Grand Junction, 270*l.* to 272*l.*—Kennet and Avon, 42*l.* 10*s.*—Wilts and Berks, 45*l.* to 46*l.* 10*s.*—Rochdale, 52*l.* 10*s.* to 55*l.*—Western Junction Subscription, 5*l.* premium.—Ellesmere, 80*l.*—Union, 110*l.*—Grand Union, 7*l.* discount.—Lancaster, 26.—Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 24*l.*—Worcester and Birmingham old Shares, 40*l.*—Croydon, 30*l.* to 31*l.*—West India Dock Stock, 167*l.* ex half-yearly dividend of 5*l.*—London Dock, 129*l.* ex half yearly dividend of 3*l.* clear.—Ditto Scrip, 26*l.* per cent. premium.—Albion Assurance, 57*l.*—Globe, 120*l.* ex half yearly dividend of 3*l.*—Atlas, par.—East London Water Works, 137*l.*—West Middlesex ditto, 114*l.*—New ditto, 20*l.* premium.—Kent ditto, 28*l.* premium.—Grand Junction ditto, 12*l.* 12*s.* premium.—London Institution, 68*l.* 5*s.*—Surrey Institution, 23*l.* 2*s.*—Covent Garden New Theatre Shares, 470*l.* without admission.—Strand Bridge, 12*l.* discount.—Dover-street-road, 10*s.* to 1*l.* premium.—Commercial Road, 135*l.* per cent. ex half-yearly dividend 3*l.*

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

IN the sound and dry grounds, bean-planting is nearly finished, and some oats and peas got into the earth; in less favoured situations, and where tillage has been backward, this branch of husbandry will not be complete until nearly the middle of next month. The wheats in general have improved in their appearance, excepting upon wet and poachy soils, where they still look yellow and unhealthy. Mr. Kemp's practice of putting in spring corn, without the aid of the plough, has been tried by several experimental farmers with beans and oats, and report speaks well of the state of those lands. From the late rains, tillage has been difficult, and is backward in low and undrained soils, a difficulty which will be felt on such throughout the spring.

The common turnips have suffered from wet upon unfavourable soils, but the ruta baga is a certain dependence, wherever cultivated, and its culture, as it ought, increases every year, throughout the island. From the nature of last year's crops, straw must become very scarce towards the latter end of the season; and from the dearness of hay, those stock farmers who have not provided themselves amply with green crops, will be reduced to great difficulty. Some losses of sheep by the rot, in the midland counties, were spoken of in the past months, but nothing on that head is repeated, nor much yet respecting the lambs. Little alteration in the country since last month in the cattle-markets, or the farm-yards. The corn-markets have had an ample supply, yet the general opinion is, that wheat must be dearer; it must however be noted, that never before was so great a breadth of wheat sown in England and Scotland, as during the last seed season, and much land is yet reserved for spring wheat, the culture of which has been abundantly successful for many years, and increases in consequence.

In Smithfield market, Beef fetches from 5*s.* to 6*s.* per stone of 8lb.;—Mutton, from 5*s.* 4*d.* to 6*s.* 4*d.*;—Veal, 6*s.* to 8*s.* 4*d.*;—Pork, 5*s.* 4*d.* to 8*s.*

Middlesex, Feb. 25.

NATURALIST's MONTHLY REPORT.

JANUARY.

Reviving Winter Month.

The horizontal sun
Broad o'er the south, hangs at his utmost noon,
And, ineffectual, strikes the gelid cliff.

THE wind was easterly from the 1st to the 10th of the present month. In the afternoon of the 10th it was south, and on the 11th westerly. On the 12th it was first south, and afterwards south-west; and from the 13th to the 23d, for the most part westerly, or north-west. Towards the latter part of the 23d it changed to the north; and on the 24th and 25th was north-east. It was north-west on the 26th and 27th, and easterly during the last four days of the month.

We

We had strong gales on the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 12th, 17th, and 30th; and fresh gales on the 1st, 8th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 23d, 24th, 25th, 27th, and 31st.

There was rain on the 10th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 17th, 18th, and 31st; and snow on the 1st, 2d, 3d, 28th, and 30th.

The weather was frosty on the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 22d, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th; and hazy or foggy on the 10th, 12th, 14th, 17th, and 21st.

In the early part of the month I observed several bullfinches about the hedges, an occurrence which I have seldom remarked, except in the extreme cold weather of winter.

January 3. The starlings, which in the beginning of November were much more numerous than they usually are in this neighbourhood, continue apparently undiminished in numbers.

January 8. Fieldfares are very numerous.

January 10. Notwithstanding the long continuance of easterly gales and frost, the wild-fowl which have come in are hitherto very few. Wild-geese have been exceedingly scarce. One wild-swan, (*Anas Cygnus ferus*, of Linnæus,) has been shot.

The frost has been so hard, that the rivers are frozen. The frost broke up on the 10th.

January 15. A great quantity of what is denominated in this neighbourhood ground-ice, is now floating down both the Avon and Stour. This ice is formed at the bottom of the water, and is known by the roots and leaves of water-plants, which it carries along with it. Many persons have been much perplexed to account for the formation of this ice.

January 17. The weather is now so warm that spiders come out of their hiding-places, and stand upon their webs; and the house-flies have in some degree recovered from their torpidity.

January 19. I this day saw advertised in one of the London papers, that a single dealer in wild-fowl had just received for sale, 10,000 Bernacle geese. The 4,000 mallards, 204 cranes, 204 bitterns, 400 herons, 200 pheasants, 500 partridges, 400 woodcocks, and 100 curlews, which are stated to have been served up at Archbishop Nevill's famous inthronization feast, in the year 1466, were, I think, scarcely more remarkable.

January 25. Snow-drops and primroses are in flower, under the sunny walls of warm and sheltered gardens; and the flower-buds of the mezereon are nearly ready to burst.

January 27. The only salmon which has been caught during the present month, was taken on this day. It weighed twenty-four pounds.

Hampshire.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of January, 1811, to the 24th of February, 1811, inclusive, Four Miles N.N.W. St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Highest, 30·15. Jan. 25. Wind W.
Lowest, 28·65. Feb. 22, —— W.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 55 hundredths of an inch. { On the morning of the 26th ult. the mercury was at 29·3.

Thermometer.

Highest, 50° Feb. 10 and 11. Wind S.W.
Lowest, 20° Jan. 30. —— E.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 14°. { On he morning of the 27th the thermometer stood at 38°, and at the same hour on the 28th, it was as low as 24°.

The quantity of rain fallen since the last Report of it is equal to 5·7 inches in depth.

This has been a mild month for the season of the year; the thermometer has been but five times below the freezing point, of these indeed it was on the 29th and 30th of January as low as 20°. The average height of the mercury for the whole month is 38°. which is two degrees higher than it was for the same month last year, and 5° higher than it was in the month of February 1809. Vegetation in the fields and gardens has made some progress, and many of the fruit-trees are in full bud, a circumstance not very favourable to our future expectations, as much severe weather may be expected to cut off these early products.

The average height of the barometer is 29·27, which will readily account for the number of wet days in the month. On the 31st of January we had a very deep fall of snow, which was succeeded by a rapid thaw, so that in the course of twenty-four or thirty hours scarcely a vestige was left, except where it was drifted. On the 15th of February there was another fall of snow, but of no great consequence. The wind has been chiefly in the west. There have been but seven brilliant days, eleven on which there have been rain; the remainder have been cloudy.

Highgate.

THE
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 211.] APRIL 1, 1811. [3 of Vol. 31.

As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the Curiosity of those who read either for Amusement or Instruction.—JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WITHOUT referring to the pretensions which have appeared in your periodical publication of Dr. Carey and others, to the merit of saving shipwrecked seamen on a lee-shore, I shall beg, through the same channel, to state, that those who consider how much power and glory this kingdom owes to its maritime commerce, will readily acknowledge, that the person who facilitates the means, by lessening apprehension, in providing against the dangers attending it, is not only deserving the thanks, but remuneration, of the country. The proportion of vessels lost on the coast is, to those that founder at sea, or perish on reefs, at a distance from the land, as nineteen to twenty; and of these, from the disposition of a large extent of the coast of these islands, many are lost so near the shore, that a boat cannot be used for their assistance, for want of a sufficient depth of water to float it, the beach being covered only as the waves roll in; and the sailors, if they commit themselves from their vessel, either are drowned in struggling against the regurgitation, or killed by the violence with which they are dashed against the beach. Under these circumstances, which have hitherto precluded the possibility of rendering them any assistance from the shore, how many ships have perished, year after year, with their whole crews!

I congratulate the country, therefore, that the means have at length been produced that completely meet and overcome the complicated difficulties and distresses of such situations. I was present lately, when a large foreign galiot was driven by a violent storm on the beach at Yarmouth; the weather was severely cold, and the sailors on board so totally benumbed, as to be incapable of using the smallest exertion for their deliverance; repeated endeavours to launch a boat from the shore to their assistance were tried, but in vain; when, on every effort proving fruitless, Captain Manby projected a shot (with barbed hooks to it, attached to a rope) from a mortar, directly over the vessel; on the line being drawn in, by the persons on the shore, the shot had taken secure hold, and fixed on some part of the hull, the whole of the rigging having been carried away the day previous to the vessel being stranded. By this means a boat was soon hauled to the vessel from the shore, and the helpless sailors brought in safety to the land, when every other effort to save them proved ineffectual. Every various form in which an accident could be supposed likely to present itself, seemed to be provided against; and I was strongly impressed with the unequivocal sufficiency of this admirable invention.

Few of the objects which we desire are attained at once, and by a single cause, the same wants offer themselves under various features of difficulty, and require to be met with different means. The life-boat invented by Mr. Greathead is of effect in those shipwrecks that happen at a distance from the land; Captain Manby's invention is adapted to those that happen under cliffs, or so near the shore that no boat can be brought into use; where the beach gradually declines (as I have already observed), it is covered with water only as the waves roll in; and in the resorbency, supposing that there is a sufficient depth of water to float the boat, and force it out towards the sea for a moment, it is again driven back by the next wave, to the fury of which the action of the oars does not offer a sufficient resistance; and these obstacles, in a violent storm, are of themselves enough to render all efforts to get the life-boat off to the distressed vessel ineffectual, even if it be not upset in the attempt; an accident, which is almost certain to happen, from the extreme difficulty of keeping the boat with the head to the waves, through want of sufficient power on the action of the oars, or depth of water to use them. Under these arduous circumstances it appears to me, that the person who should invent a means of launching the life-

life-boat, and getting her off in safety, deserves no less praise than the inventor of the life-boat himself.

This has been done by Captain Manby, by laying out two anchors, with a stout rope between them, at a distance from the shore beyond the surf; when, by a barbed shot, (as before described,) being projected over the stout rope, a power is acquired to haul the boat over the shallows, with the head to the wind and waves; and the danger of upsetting, by turning its side to them, entirely guarded against till it reaches water deep enough to admit the action of the oars; and then, and not till then, the life-boat begins to act with effect. I remember, that when Mr. Greathead's invention of the life-boat was given to the public, and a motion made in the House of Commons, that a sum should be granted him in remuneration, it was opposed by some of the house, on the ground that there had yet been no actual rescue of the crew of a ship by it, which could not have been saved but by such a means. But the motion was carried against this objection; indeed there was no occasion for any such proof. Its use in event of the accident was as plainly to be apprehended, as we know that the most familiar effect must succeed the cause: but, even if this opinion had been allowed to stand good in Mr. Greathead's case, it is obviated in the instance of Captain Manby's invention; he having already, with his apparatus, effected communications with vessels, when it could not be gained by any other means, and had actually saved by it ninety of his fellow-creatures.

The simplicity of the invention, (whatever may be the light in which it may cause it to be regarded by some,) is indeed its highest merit, and greatest recommendation. Those inventions in mechanics, which have been of greatest service to mankind, have been, like most important moral truths, simple and demonstrable to the plainest understanding. It is the distinguishing feature of such things,

> Th' invention all admir'd, and each, how he
> To be the inventor miss'd; so easy it seem'd,
> Once found, which yet unfound, most would have thought impossible.
>
> *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Inventions, for the most part, have been the effect of chance, rather than of depth of research; the result of a happy impulse, or met with in the pursuit of some other object. Many of the most important discoveries in chemistry were made in the vain attempt to gain the secret of transmutation of metals; and yet society has, by almost universal consent, honoured and recompensed the authors, as if the inventions had been effected through a catenation of circumstances, regularly following deep and deliberate research. It is perhaps a secret motive of piety that induces us to caress the chosen and favoured instrument of so much benefit to mankind. But the rewards and honours, which are the inventor's due, are often intercepted by envy, always eager to depreciate the usefulness, or deny the merit of originality, to his production; or his claim is not allowed by the majority of the judges, in these cases, whose perceptions, for want of the medium of a pure taste, find usefulness and elegance in nothing but what is complicated or gaudy; and despise those qualities which are in reality the essence of things. All these remarks either are immediately illustrated or connected by the following anecdote: Columbus, after his discovery of America, was persecuted by the envy of the Spanish courtiers, for the honours which were heaped on him by the sovereign: and once, at table, when all decorum was banished in the heat and ingenuousness of wine, they murmured loudly at the caresses he received, for having, (as they said) with mere animal resolution, pushed his voyage a few leagues beyond what any one had yet chanced to have done. Columbus heard them with great patience; and, taking an egg from the dish, proposed that they should exercise their ingenuity by making it stand on end. It went all round, but no one succeeded. Give it me, gentlemen (said Columbus); who then took it, and breaking it in at one of the ends, it stood at once. They all cried out involuntarily, Why I could have done that! Yes, if the thought had struck you, (replied Columbus); and if the thought had struck you, you might have discovered America.* Superior qualifications and desert in society, have always been attended by envy and malignity; and they have been often compared to the sun, that, by its attractive quality, draws up vapours, which, though they

* I am aware that this story is told of an Italian architect, as well as of Columbus; but this difference does not at all affect the application.

obscure

obscure it for a while, are, to those who can discourse of causes and effects, at once a conviction of its splendor and utility. And Captain Manby, too, if he wanted any additional evidence of the merit of his invention, might bring forward the indifference with which it was treated by a distinguished body, and the clamours that have been raised against it by the invidious. Some have opposed his right to the merit of originality, in favour of a man who made an experiment many years since at Woolwich, which bore some resemblance to his, and which the man relinquished, without any intention of renewing his endeavours. The interest with which the conviction of the importance of this apparatus impressed me, induced me to enquire minutely into the truth of this counter-claim; and, as I suspected, I found it impossible to be applied in a storm, and without the slightest shadow of usefulness. Others have said, (deceived, I imagine, by the simplicity of the design, which leads them to think, that it must have occurred before, and which makes the quotation from the poet so applicable,) that they remember to have read or heard of it years ago. I doubt this assertion altogether; but, for mere argument's sake, let us suppose it were invented a hundred years back. Who has ever heard of its application? It will not at all detract from Captain Manby's merit or claim on the public. The reviver of a good custom that has fallen into disuse, has always been allowed the next honors to the institutor. I have neither leisure nor room for such references, but those who have, and may choose to make them, will find, that the custom has taken its name from the reviver, rather than the inventor, and, as far as the tacit consent of society extends, without injustice. When this is the case, surely when one man has relinquished a plan in embryo, or laid it aside, because in his hands it proved abortive, if another take it up after him, and, from the imperfect hints and irregular outlines afforded by the suggestor, by a happier impulse and livelier conception, produces a perfect piece, he deserves the second place at least: and, as it was said by a great man of Virgil as a poet in comparison of Homer, certainly the second, and rather the first, than the third: and, though a division of the honor should be contended for, it seems to me, that he has an exclusive title to that honor and the rewards that are due. I am led to a greater length than I at first intended, and must beg the patience of the reader: the matter is not susceptible of much ornament, nor is this paper written under relations very favorable to composition; but I trust to the importance of the subject to gain me attention. An official employment for some time past has fixed Captain Manby's residence at Yarmouth in Norfolk, where, from witnessing numerous scenes of distress by shipwreck every winter, he determined, if possible, to lessen those melancholy events; and, by perseverance and repeated experiments, he produced a system which has had the decided approbation of every one whose opinion and judgment can be supposed of weight. In the violent storm that happened in February 1807, I saw two vessels (having about thirty men on board them,) driven on shore at Winterton. The fishermen of this village are celebrated for their daring and indefatigable exertions to rescue lives from shipwreck; but, in this instance, the vessels were driven so near the shore, that it was covered with water sufficiently deep to float a boat only as the waves rolled in, and the moment they were resorbed, the boat was left dry, and dashed to pieces by the violence with which it was precipitated against the beach. After many bold and ineffectual attempts, even at the hazard of their own lives, they were forced to endure the affliction of being idle spectators of the catastrophe: and, with the horror of their situation aggravated by the sight of the shore and safety so near them, the sailors dropped benumbed from the rigging, one after the other, till they had all perished. I shall never forget that night. The despair of the crews! the corresponding agony of the beholders! but no language can do justice to such a scene; and, like the historical painter, I must drop the veil, and leave to the imagination the distress that it is impossible to describe. These fishermen have since been present at repeated trials of the apparatus, and have proved its effectiveness, by having saved a crew with it. "Cuilibet in arte sua credendum est." They have declared that if they had possessed it when these vessels (with many others,) were wrecked, they might have saved, without difficulty, their crews; which, as it was, all perished close to the shore. Let any one now take into consideration the disposition of a large extent of coast of these islands, and the immense amount of shipping employed in our trade, to which the number of accidents must necessarily be

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in proportion. Let him search where such records are kept, and calculate how many vessels have been wrecked, in situations where no assistance could possibly be rendered by any boat, with all their crews, which might have been saved by these means. Can the life-boat be brought to act in certain situations without the assistance of Captain Manby's apparatus? Is not the life-boat cumbersome, and not locomotive without much labour? Has not the expence of a general adoption of the life-boat been shrunk from by the nation, and has not the same reason prevented its adoption by private subscription? It is not my intention to detract from the merit of Mr. Greathead's invention, as great praise is due to him; but these are facts, a denial of which cannot be supported. On the other hand, the apparatus produced by Captain Manby, is attended with inconsiderable expence; can be applied with certainty and success by any one who will attend to the directions given; may easily be transported from place to place; and, if stationed at intervals of a few miles on the redoubtable parts of the coast, would be ready at every emergency on either side. Let these facts be taken into consideration, and it will readily be thought with me, that Captain Manby is entitled to the sole merit, and well deserves to be rewarded as the inventor and perfecter, of an apparatus so unambiguously equal to the important occasion for which it may daily be expected to be called into use; and which we trust his majesty's government will, without further delay, carry into full and general effect. HUMANITAS.

Norwich.

I shall confirm part of my statement by the following letter:

Rochuck, Yarmouth-roads,
January 6th, 1811.

SIR,

I beg leave to state for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that, during my attendance on the beach yesterday morning, in assisting for the preservation of H. M. gun-brig, Attack, a merchant brig was driven ashore at the same place, and her crew, seven in number, were in my presence, rescued from the rigging of the vessel, and apparent certain destruction, in a most admirable manner, by means of a boat drawn from the shore by a line, that, affixed to a shot, was thrown over the vessel from a mortar, under the personal superintendence of Captain Manby. And this morning a galiot, having also come on shore on the beach, her crew, consisting of four Englishmen and five foreigners, must inevitably have perished, but for the prompt assistance of Captain Manby, with his apparatus, and by whose efforts, and by the same means as those employed yesterday, the whole crew were, in my presence, rescued from their most perilous situation; one of them, however, is since dead from his sufferings, in consequence of the severity of the weather. I take the liberty of making this statement to their lordships, conceiving it my duty, in common justice to Captain Manby, whose personal exertions are always prompt in the cause of humanity, and in the present instances have been so happily efficient.

John Wilson Croker, esq. R. CURRY.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE principle of mental deterioration in close corporations, and close committees and clubs, is a necessary consequence of the love of power and domination natural to man. He who is invested with power will always exert himself to retain it, and will seldom abandon or relinquish it, if he possess the means of retaining it by cunning or contrivance. Hence, no member of a close corporation or committee will ever admit any one to become a member, who, he thinks, is likely to dispute his own ascendency, or contest his opinions or influence. In such bodies, therefore, errors and prejudices are embodied and perpetuated; and philosophy labours in vain in making discoveries in science and morals, while such bodies have influence on the destinies of mankind.

The first step then towards the radical regeneration, amelioration, and improvement, of society in all countries, is to lay open all close corporations, as the corrupt and convenient tools of power, as the willing instruments of mental vassalage, and the bigotted enemies of all discovery and improvement.

This evil ought to be one of the first objects for the correction of a patriotic parliament, and the principle ought to be steadily resisted in every ramification of society from the board of government, through the committees of companies, down to the directors of benefit-clubs. Nothing like a close committee, empowered to fill up its own vacancies, or elected by limited ballot, should be tolerated; no house-lists should be countenanced; those in power should have no concern in re-elections; and all vacancies should be filled by popular election, and, if possible, by the mode of GENERAL BALLOT, deciding by a simple majority, without limitations.

Merit and genius are antidotes to a close corporation. I was lately at one of

of our universities, and heard of a young man of great promise in literature. Ah, said I, he will soon be promoted I suppose; he may calculate on being soon at the head of a college, and perhaps arrive early in life at the highest scholastic honours. You never were so deceived, replied an old M. A., he is already hated by several of the members of Golgotha; and, if he be not very circumspect in his conduct, they will contrive some means of dishonouring, instead of honouring, him. In short, he is the last man in the university to get on here, and he must be content with the slowest gradation of our honours, or exert his talents in some other sphere of action.

On another occasion I knew a learned Parson, who desired to become a member of a learned society, in London, (relative to whose pursuits he had written so much, and too well not to be viewed with jealousy by some of the members,) and, over a bottle of wine, he proposed to a fox-hunting squire, one of his parishioners, that they should both offer themselves as candidates, on the ground that one post-chaise would carry them to its meetings. The squire consented, though he scarcely knew the object of the society; but, as the rector told him, there was a good dinner annually, and some pleasant quarterly meetings, he consented; and accordingly their names were posted with others for the next ballot. The society was, like many others, founded on a principle of exclusion, and three black balls in ten disqualified; a mistaken principle, as a majority scarcely ought not to disqualify, and, of the two plans, I should prefer three in ten to elect, rather than to disqualify, if I wished a society to be great, perpetual, and useful. As nobody, therefore, knew the Squire, no one thought of opposing him; but two rival authors gloried in the opportunity of mortifying the Rector, and made a party to oppose him. In consequence, on the day of election, twelve black balls were found of thirty-six who voted in the ballot for the erudite Rector, and not one for the Squire, who found himself dubbed an F*S, and his worthy neighbour rejected! The Squire, of course, had sense enough to despise a society possessed of a constitution which led it to make so ridiculous a decision; and, refusing to pay the fees, has ever since quizzed the Rector about it, and told the story of his transcendant and superior qualifications for an F*S to some hundreds besides myself.

The history of the Royal Academy is a history of feuds and follies, occasioned by the same false principle of its constitution; and the famous Whig Club has sunk into contempt and utter insignificance, from the operation of the same cause.

The Bank of England, the India Company, and some other great bodies, are under the pernicious dominion of houselists; hence, are very imbecile, and lose much of their energy and respectability.

Even in the truly popular elections, in the wards of the city of London, the existing members of the common-council have the temerity to join their interests in opposing any new candidate; and they modestly distribute, at the place of election, printed lists, to be filled up by the electors, in which they take care to omit the names of any new candidates.

Of the wretched close bodies, called country corporations, no figure of speech sinks low enough to express the consequences of this false principle of their constitution; and, for the honour of the law and the government, for their own glory, and the good of the people, their elections ought to be rendered open and popular; and, for the sake of their independence and good order, should be made by ballot, and decided by a majority.

Next to a parliamentary reform, and perhaps prior to it, this change in the constitution of corporations and public bodies, ought to be effected by an intelligent people. The evil is, in some degree, the foundation of all others in the social arrangements of the United Kingdom; and all other necessary reforms would be a consequence of reinvigorating these organs of law and power, at present so many foci of corruption and bigotry.

March 6, 1811. COMMON SENSE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

"THE probability that a life of any given age will continue in being to the end of any given term, being a fraction whose denominator is the number of persons living at the given age in any table of observations; and whose numerator is the number of persons living at an age older by the given term, than the given age; and in the case of joint lives, it being the product of the probabilities that each of the single lives shall continue in being to the end of the given

given term," is a doctrine that was suggested by Dr. Halley, adopted by Mr. De Moivre, adhered to by Mr. Simpson, confided in by Mr. Dodson, espoused by Dr. Price, embraced by Mr. Morgan, and assented to by a recent writer, Mr. Baily. The purport of this letter is, to represent the fallacy of such a doctrine. The definition of a fraction I take to be this: the numerator denotes the number or quantity, and the denominator the distinguishing name of what is numbered. The subject of the present investigation being that of time, that is, its component and fractional parts, it follows, that the measure of the probability of the duration of human life must be expressed by a fraction, whose denominator is a period of time, composed of a specific number of years, and whose numerator is a portion of such period, composed of a less number of years, and a fractional part of a year.

In the first example of Mr. Baily's first practical question, chapter xii. he asserts: "the probability that a person, whose age is 20, shall attain to the age of 50, or live 30 years, is, according the observations of M. De Parcieux, as given in table 3, equal to $\frac{581}{814}$. And the probability that a person, whose age is 40, shall attain to the age of 70, or live 30 years, is, according to the same observations, equal to $\frac{310}{657}$. But the probability that *both* those persons shall live to the end of 30 years, is equal to $\frac{581}{814}$ multiplied by $\frac{310}{657}$: that is, equal to $\frac{180110}{534798}$."

By consulting Nature, in preference to my own imagination, or to any received doctrine, I find the probability that a person, whose age is 20, shall attain to the age of 50, or live 30 years, is, according to the observations of M. De Parcieux, as given in Mr. Baily's third table, equal to $\frac{25.6689}{30.0000}$ years, instead of $\frac{21.3882}{30.0000}$ years, as per fraction $\frac{581}{814}$. And the probability that a person, whose age is 40, shall attain to the age of 70, or live 30 years, is, according to the same observations, equal to $\frac{23.4056}{30.0000}$ years, instead of $\frac{14.1552}{30.0000}$ years, as per fraction $\frac{310}{657}$. Thus every step, in true knowledge, affording a glimpse of what lies next beyond it, in the scale of nature, the same unerring law evinces, the probability that *both* those persons shall live to the end of 30 years, is equal to $\frac{24.6580}{30.0000}$ years, instead of $\frac{10.1034}{30.0000}$ years, as per fractions $\frac{581\times310}{814\times657} = \frac{180110}{534798}$.

It appears to me, that the most essential point of consideration attached to this subject has been wholly overlooked by every author whose name I have mentioned; namely: to keep within the verge of probability. Had this been attended to, that anomalous mode of procedure of multiplying causes without necessity, as evidenced in Dr. Halley's sixth and seventh uses of his Breslau Table, could never have been introduced into the science; nor the fallacy of supposing that a year (instead of being composed of certain portions of time) was made up of a continually fluctuating number of human beings, as taught by the same author, in the second use of the same table, and relied on, as well as amplified, by every celebrated author on the subject since.

In his second example, page 356, Mr. Baily affirms: "The probability that a man, aged 46, shall attain to the age of 56, or live 10 years, is, according to the observations made in *Sweden*, as given in table 14th, equal to $\frac{3096}{3991}$. And the probability that a woman, aged 40, shall attain to the age of 50, or live 10 years, is, according to the same observations, equal to $\frac{4027}{4733}$. But the probability that *both* those persons shall live 10 years, is equal to $\frac{3096}{3991}$ multiplied by $\frac{4027}{4733}$: that is, equal to $\frac{12467592}{18889403}$."

Now the probability that a man, aged 46, shall attain to the age of 56, or live 10 years, (as in the aforesaid example, I find equal to $\frac{8.9219}{10.0000}$ years, instead of $\frac{7.7574}{10.0000}$

$\frac{7.7574}{10.0000}$ years, as per fraction, $\frac{3096}{3991}$. And the probability that a woman, aged 40, shall attain to the age of 50, or live 10 years, I find equal to $\frac{9.2425}{10.0000}$ years, instead of $\frac{8.5083}{10.0000}$ years, as per fraction, $\frac{4027}{4733}$. But the probability that *both* those persons shall live 10 years, I find equal to $\frac{9.0959}{10.0000}$ years, instead of $\frac{6.6003}{10.0000}$ years, as per fractions, $\frac{3096 \times 4027}{3991 \times 4733} = \frac{12467592}{18889403}$.

In the third example he states: "The probability that *each* of three lives, aged 20, 30, and 40, shall live 15 years, is, according to the observations made at *Northampton*, as given in Table 25, equal to $\frac{4010}{5132}$, $\frac{3248}{4385}$, and $\frac{2448}{3635}$, respectively. But the probability that all those lives shall continue so long, is equal to the product of the three fractions into each other: whence such probability will be denoted by $\frac{31383927040}{81801385700}$."

Now the probability that *each* of three lives, aged 20, 30, and 40, shall live 15 years, (according to the Northampton observations,) I find equal to $\frac{13.3644}{15.0000}$, $\frac{13.0701}{15.0000}$, and $\frac{12.5836}{15.0000}$ years, respectively, instead of $\frac{11.7205}{15.0000}$, $\frac{11.1106}{15.0000}$, and $\frac{10.1018}{15.0000}$ years respectively, as per fractions, $\frac{4010}{5132}$, $\frac{3248}{4385}$, and $\frac{2448}{3635}$, respectively; but the probability that *all* those lives shall continue so long, I find equal to $\frac{13.0505}{15.0000}$ years, instead of $\frac{5.8466}{15.0000}$ years, as per fractions, $\frac{4010}{5132} \times \frac{3248}{4385} \times \frac{2448}{3635} = \frac{31383927040}{81801385700}$.

By following up the inflexibility of this immutable law of Nature, through every intermediate link of the chain, to its arrival at the extremity of old age, I find the probability that a person, whose age is 20, shall attain to the age of 95, or live 75 years, is, according to the observations of M. De Parcieux, as given in Mr. Baily's third Table, equal to $\frac{40.2199}{75.0000}$ years. The probability that a person, whose age is 30, shall attain to the age of 95, or live 65 years, is, according to the same observations, equal to $\frac{34.0585}{65.0000}$ years. And the probability that a person, whose age is 40, shall attain to the age of 95, or live 55 years, is, according to the same observations, equal to $\frac{27.4802}{55.0000}$ years; but the probability that *all* those persons shall continue in being to the end of a term of 55 years, I find, by the same observations, equal to $\frac{33.6807}{55.0000}$ years, instead of the nonentity denoted by 0.0000, as necessarily resulting from the doctrine subscribed by the mathematical faithful, enrolled in their court of chancery. I will here make free and ask, whether the expression, "continue in being to the end of any given term," means any thing, or means nothing? Should it so happen as to mean something, the plain question is, what is that something that it does mean? Can the probable continuation of the existence of an assigned life be equal to itself, and unequal to itself, at one and the same time? The rule given in page 355, and the result in page 531, imply that it can. To carry this a little farther: let it be supposed possible to make the expression, "continue in being to the end of any given term," to signify some real entity in nature, and that it may be attempted to form in the mind a clear and distinct conception of such entity; and that the immediate object so conceived be a specific period of time; then will the probability that a person, whose age is 15, shall continue in being to the end of a term of ten years, as deduced by the law of nature from the register of life and death (as given in page 530, table the third) be equal to a period of nine years, and the fraction .5837; the probability that the same person shall continue in being, to the end of a term of 20 years, will be equal to

to a period of 18 years, and the fraction .2394. The probability that the same person shall continue in being to the end of a term of thirty years, will be equal to a period of 25 years, and the fraction .9894. The probability that the same person shall continue in being to the end of a term of forty years, will be equal to a period of 32 years, and the fraction .8101. The probability that the same person shall continue in being to the end of a term of fifty years, will be equal to a period of 38 years, and the fraction .2624. The probability that the same person shall continue in being to the end of a term of sixty years, will be equal to a period of 41 years, and the fraction .8909. The probability that the same person shall continue in being to the end of a term of sixty-five years, will be equal to a period of 42 years, and the fraction .8573. The probability that the same person shall continue in being to the end of a term of seventy years, will be equal to a period of 43 years, and the fraction .3278. And the probability that the same person shall continue in being to the end of a term of eighty years, will be equal to a period of 43 years, and the fraction .5094. But the probabilities that a person, whose age is 15, shall continue in being to the end of the said terms of ten, twenty, thirty, forty, fifty, sixty, sixty-five, seventy, and eighty, years, respectively, as deduced by the rule of faith, from the same register of life and death, will be equal to the respective periods of 9.1273, 16.3679, 22.0047, 24.8113, 23.2901, 14.9292, 9.0448, 3.9622, and 0.0000, years. Can the probability, therefore, of the continuance in being of such a life, to the extremity of old age, be, according to the result, in page 531, equal to something, and at the same time equal to nothing, according to the necessary consequence of Mr. Baily's rule, in page 355? Thus it is, that error always contradicts itself.

Trusting that I have made the above statement sufficiently plain to be thoroughly understood, and thereby having succeeded in representing the fallacy of a doctrine so confidentially authorised, so mathematically tolerated, and so implicitly acquiesced in, during the last hundred years; it is only left me now to enquire, on which side of the question conviction preponderates?

NATHANIEL HAWES.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

BEING always an admirer of paintings, and for many years slightly acquainted with the late Adelphi Barry, from whose writings I have received more solid information on the subject of the art he professed, than from any other modern author, not excepting Reynolds; I was eager, after perusing a late account of his life and writings, to hear what were the sentiments on those valuable memoirs of the Edinburgh Review, so well versed in the art of bestowing *profitable* praise, or *plausible* condemnation.

But, after wading through thirty-four pages of the vainest nonsense that ever was uttered on the subject of the art, to prove that Barry possessed, which we all know, a great deal of inspiring vanity; we come to charges, without proofs, of his misanthropy, uttered in the language of the boldest malice, and a denial that he had enemies, produced in the most inimical terms; and then we begin to see that Barry was not so far out in his suspicions, as this reviewer would have us believe; for no hyena of the desert, on the scent after a corpse long fallen in the sand, can be imagined to more closely track his prey, than this prowling assassin of departed genius has endeavoured to come up with, and mangle, the honest fame of a long-neglected, and late-rewarded, artist.

In his rage to delay the award of merit, which he now sees must, ere long, be allotted to the *manes* of this generous-minded and high-spirited artist, he falls upon the whole tribe of men of genius, who have followed the profession time out of mind; and, not content with advising parents and friends to be cautious how they indulge its whisperings in young minds, he would allow no encouragement to be given to juvenile artists, but such as would enable them to live "comfortably by severe toil and study;" for the reviewer thinks that the stimulus of *want*, is no less necessary than the allurements of ambition, to procure success in this elegant accomplishment.

How he reconciles the living comfortably amid "the stimulant of want," I leave to his cold heart to explain, who perhaps thought they had in this way made Burns a good poet, by creating him an exciseman, as bird-fanciers put out the eyes of nightingales to make them sing.

Yet

Yet in the mouths of these miserable compass-men, and frigid calculators, (not a man of whom is ever destined to taste, much lest produce a work of genius,) we find terms of art, and all the jargon of encyclopædial knowledge, so pat, so much of the gift of the critical gab, that many half-informed people even take their notions of art from them; they

"Talk of their Raphaels, Corregios, and stuff,"

as Goldsmith has it, so cleverly, that if you should never hear of their names, you might be induced to think them real artists; that is, provided you knew nothing whatever of the art yourself.

The great object of this calumnious Review, becomes however very clear, to clear-sighted people, about the tenth page, where we find, that next to the reviewer's hatred of Barry, is his anger that Sir Joshua Reynolds should be supposed to have at one time been jealous of his rising fame, whom he calls, in italics, "*the* great painter of the age, and the great painter of the country.*" And, as it unravels the malignant web of his sophistry rather more than any other passage of this hoarded venom, allow me to quote it at length.

This unfortunate reviewer, so great an enemy to irascibility in Barry, and who, for ten pages of sly strokes of plausible abuse of all the lovers of the grand, chaste, and severe, style, has

"Nursed his wrath to keep it warm,"

is at length tempted to a short quotation from his biographer, (whom he calls also his panegyrist, to lessen the force of his just praise,) wherein it is asserted, that "perhaps there was a mutual jealousy between Barry and Sir Joshua;" and here the cloven foot appears, when he says, with ridiculous gravity, "that the first part of the statement is true, even" to a much greater degree than is stated. We have no doubt but the concluding insinuation is so grossly calumnious, that scorn at its absurdity only restrains our indignation at its malignity:—"Reynolds jealous of Barry! it were as reasonable to suppose him jealous of the weaver of his canvas, or the grinder of his colours."

Yet, if it kills this enraged reviewer, he must be told, that, if Sir Joshua had been of a jealous temper, he might have been pardoned for indulging it in this case; as he must have felt Barry's great superiority in the grand feature of his art, *the talent for composition*; for, while Reynolds only produced, by long studying, one forced progeny worthy to be called an historical picture, (I mean his *Ugolino*) Barry's prolific pencil turned out dozens, the slightest of which might rival that expressive composition. To be sure, Sir Joshua was deprived of the reviewer's advantageous stimulus, *want*; and thence, perhaps, it came to pass, that, while one was obliged to avail himself of the talents of the best engraver of mezzotinto this country, or any other, has ever seen, in order to give the public the most favourable impression of the work, (not being able himself to execute such a plate any more than a copper-plate printer;) the other not only made the design of his Job and Palemon, pictures that might have made a Poussin jealous, much more a Sir Joshua, but actually engraved them in so painter-like a manner, and with so much effect, without affectation, nay, coloured effect, that, if he had never done any thing besides, posterity would have been from them forced to confess, that he was a truly great artist; and, if he was not the "first dignitary" in his art, from the pictures now before the public, at the Society's rooms, let those who can shew a better series, from any English artist, cast the first stone. The gentle Reynolds had his virtues, his talents, his taste, duly appreciated; his colouring could not be over-rated; but it cannot be concealed that his drawing was so defective, that no prudent friend would wish to bring the subject into discussion. But the indignant Barry never found a friend capable of being a patron, who was a sufficient judge of art to know the extent of his abilities: and, if Reynolds really possessed that judgment which the world allows him, (and which many doubted from the time he presented the Neptune of Bernini to the Academy,) he ought, as president, to have publicly afforded that testimony, and promoted that excellence, in his cotemporary.

On this tender subject, if I am not provoked by this half-bred man of taste, I shall say no more; and the reviewer may console himself in the certainty, that if he does not injure his deceased friend's reputation by idle comparisons, I shall be the last to withdraw a veil from the sacred urn of those departed virtues.

I remember Barry, and regret his weaknesses; but I cannot but also remember his almost intuitive talents, his scrupulous probity, his strict sincerity, his

* See Barry's excellent ridicule of these terms.

his manly, though rough, freedom; his just indignation at meanness and vice; and I hereby call upon the author of the Review I am exposing, in the name of a man, whom, if he were living, he would not dare to look in the face without trembling, after this unjust assault, to come forth from his concealment, and produce that "tale of his early perfidy," which, he says, he has heard from authority that appears to him unquestionable. "But the man, (he adds) is gone to his *audit!* and we have no desire to load his memory with any other accusations, than those of which his biographer has here supplied the materials." Thus closing his attacks on the virtuous dead with dark insinuations, and that affectation of candour which bespeaks a *Tartuffe* of the first water, instead of a fit critic for a thinking nation.

Let this tale therefore be manfully brought forward, with the names of its authors; and, if they fail in proof, of which I doubt not they will, we shall then have the pleasure to clear these aspersions from the character of an honest man; and instead of one libeller, expose two, to the contempt of an insulted public.

A FRIEND TO MERIT.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the important duty of correcting that which I apprehend to be a dangerous, as well as too common, illiberality, I regret to find myself in the most unpleasant predicament of having a lady for my antagonist. But mere politeness ought, in reason, to give place to a more serious duty; a sentiment in which I am sure of being joined by the lady herself, whose genius and acquirements are so respectable. I allude to certain objectionable sentiments in Miss Starke's truly poetic ode, On the Goodness of Providence. (Monthly Magazine for December, 1810.) The words in which they are conveyed are indicated by italics, in the following quotation:

But man, too fond of earth, ne'er looks on high,
To read the mystic wonders of the sky;
Or, if he read, no steady credence gives,
Because he hears, and oft, alas! believes
Those fiends accurst, who fain with sceptic leav'n
Would poison all his confidence in Heaven.

Out of respect however to the lady, I will suppose that she availed herself of one species of the *poetica licentia*, by clothing ardent images in words of corresponding ardour, and that, in sober and rational prose, she would have hesitated to apply the harsh terms of 'fiends accurst' to rational beings, endowed by nature with equal rights of judgment, and even with the equal, although undesirable, privilege, of making the retort courteous of 'damned phanatiques.' We may go still farther in apologizing for a lady and a poetess, who may have been misled by authority as well as imagination, and who may have relied with implicit confidence on the unanimous decisions of those doctors who teach, if not openly, that no faith is to be kept with infidels, at least, that no quarter is to be allowed them. Does not that rational and liberal christian, Dr. Rees, assure us in his sermons, that the chief motive of every sceptic is vanity, and his intention evil; and who would venture to controvert the opinion of a learned separatist from the church, whose very vocation implies every thing which is liberal, philosophical, and condescending, in short, every christian virtue?

February 11, 1811. L.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CRITICAL REMARKS *on* SHAKESPEARE.

ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL.
Act I. Scene 3.

"THE composition that your valour and fear make in you, is a virtue of a good wing, and I like the wear well." "The true reading," says Dr. Warburton, "is doubtless a good *ming*, a word common to the writers of this age;" but this common word *ming*, Dr. Johnson tells us, he was never able to find. Mr. Steevens, however, has given us several examples of its being in current use as a verb; but, as a substantive, even his indefatigable industry could find none. Thus, Thomas Drant, in his translation of one of the Epistles of Horace:

"He bears the bell in all respects, who good
with sweet doth ming."

And Sir A. Gorges, in his translation of Lucan, 1614:

"Which never mings with other stream."

But the passage in question wants no alteration; the metaphor is taken, like many others in the works of this poet, from falconry; and it seems to denote firmness of contexture. "Certainly," says Lord Bacon, in his Natural History, experiment 886, "many birds *of a good wing*, as kites and the like, would bear up a good weight as they fly." King James I. in his progress from Edinburgh to London, was splendidly entertained at Hinchinbrook-house, the seat of Sir Oliver Cromwell;

Cromwell; and at parting, as we are told, Sir Oliver presented his royal guest, who was much attached to the sports of the field, with "six hawks of an excellent wing."

—— No more of that,
I prithee, do not strive against my vows,
I was compell'd to her. *Act IV. Scene 2.*

Dr. Johnson endeavours to obviate the difficulty of this passage, by exchanging the word *strive*, for *drive* or *shrive;* neither of which alterations can claim any preference to the present reading. "Do not strive against my vows," &c. apparently means, Do not let my vows be the obstacle against which your virtue strives or contends; for, being compelled to her, they were involuntary and consequently invalid.

Bertr. How have I sworn?
Dian. 'Tis not the many oaths that make the truth,
But the plain single vow that is vow'd true;
What is not holy that we swear not by,
But take the Highest to witness—then pray tell me
If I should swear by Jove's great attributes
I lov'd you dearly, would you believe my oaths
When I did love you ill? This has no holding
To swear by him whom I protest to love,
That I will work against him: therefore, your oaths
Are words, and poor conditions but unsealed.
Ibid. Ib.

The scope of Diana's reasonings in this speech have been entirely mistaken; and the alterations proposed by the learned commentators, Warburton and Johnson, however specious, are beyond all question inadmissible. Bertram, to obviate the charge of inconstancy, says, "how have I sworn?" to which Diana replies, "'Tis not the many vows that make the truth," &c. that is, 'Tis not the multiplicity nor the solemnity of your protestations that can evince your fidelity, for, to make such appeals to Heaven, is easy and common. But would you yourself, whose oaths are offered as demonstrations, give me credit, if I should swear by all that is sacred my love to you was sincere, when my conduct contradicted my professions? Oaths such as your's are, in their own nature, void of all title to confidence, which swear by him whom you profess to reverence, that you will be true to engagements contracted in opposition to his will. Therefore your oaths, &c. The conclusion is here very justly and forcibly deduced from the premises. Since this note was written, I have the satisfaction to find, that the author of the Revisal has offered a similar interpretation of the passage.

Act. V. Scene 3.—Dr. Johnson observes, "that Parolles has many of the lineaments of Falstaff, a fellow that had more wit than virtue; and though justice required that he should be detected and exposed, yet *his vices sit so fit in him*, that he is not at last suffered to starve." I confess, however, that I see but little resemblance between these two characters. It is true, they are equally destitute of virtue; but, as to the wit of Parolles, I am yet to learn where it is to be found. Helena scruples not to say that she "thinks him a great way fool;" and the vices which sit so fit in him, are totally different from those which enter into the composition of Falstaff. He recommends himself to Bertram, who is himself represented as a man of no great penetration, by his servile complaisance and parasitical obsequiousness; and imposes upon him, by a superficial parade of knowledge and ostentation of valour. These are vices with which Falstaff is not chargeable; for the braggardism of Falstaff, which is mere flighty, rhodomontade, not calculated or intended for serious belief, is not at all akin to the grave and pompous lies of Parolles. Nor is there a single *trait* in the character of this poltroon, which bears any analogy to the humour, the hilarity, the sagacity, of the fat knight, to his vigour and force of mind, or the irresistible attraction of his company and conversation: and we may certainly add also, to his natural fortitude and courage: though the unlucky and ludicrous circumstances in which he is involved, render this part of his character liable to strong apparent imputations. A most able analysis of this extraordinary dramatic personage, is to be found in the admirable Essay on the Character of Sir John Falstaff, written by the late Mr. Morgan.

MACBETH.

The observations of Dr. Johnson, which precede the first and fourth acts of this tragedy, upon the now almost obsolete subject of witchcraft, are very masterly; and exhibit a curious compendium of the once popular system of enchantment, upon which the play is founded.

There I go to meet Macbeth.
Act I. Scene 1.

This

This is the arbitrary reading of Mr. Pope, in lieu of that which is given in the old copy: "There to meet with Macbeth;" and it seems to imply, that the third witch only designed him this favour; whereas they had all agreed to rendezvous on the heath at the close of the battle, which would be ere set of sun. The true reading probably is, "There to meet wi' thee, (that is, *with thee*) Macbeth!" Such a mistake might easily arise from a careless manuscript abbreviation.

Fair is foul, and foul is fair;
Hover thro' the fog and filthy air.
Ibid. Ib.

"I believe," says Dr. Johnson, "the meaning is, that to us, perverse and malignant as we are, fair is foul, and foul is fair." But why should the witches be so forward to confess their own perverseness and malignity? They are represented as meeting in the midst of a violent tempest, and at the close of their conference, regardless of the war of elements, fair and foul being to them alike, they take their flight according to their several mysterious destinations; or, in their own language, they hover through the fog and filthy air; that is, the dark and turbid atmosphere, as it were, in contempt and defiance of the terrors of the storm.

What haste looks thro' his eyes! So should he look
That seems to speak things strange.
Ibid. Scene 2.

This phraseology Dr. Johnson would alter thus: "So should he look that *seems* to speak things strange;" the present text meaning, as he says, "So should he look, that looks as if he told things strange." But surely the passage is susceptible of an easier and better interpretation, "So should he look whose countenance is expressive of wondrous things.

—— Come, what come may,
Time and the hour run thro' the roughest day.
Act I. Scene 3.

Macbeth, whose perturbed spirit, "in consequence of the prediction of the *weird sisters*, is, to use his own language, "smothered in surmise," entertains for a time "horrible imaginings," with a view to the accomplishment of his aspiring hopes. Yet, recovering himself after a violent conflict, he says, "If chance will have me king, why chance may crown me without my stir." And his ultimate conclusion is, "Come, what come may, time and the hour run thro' the roughest day." The expression is proverbial; and the import is, whatever may befal in all the varieties of situation and circumstances, times and occasions of advancing this great object of my ambition cannot fail to occur.

—— Make thick my blood,
Stop up th' access and passage to remorse,
That no compunctious visitings of nature
Shake my fell purpose, nor keep peace between
The effect and it. *Ibid. Scene* 5.

This is very harsh; but to change the expression, *keep peace*, for *keep pace*, as Dr. Johnson proposes, would be still harsher. To keep peace between the purpose and the effect, is to cause the purpose to rest in peace; and not to be carried into effect.

Now o'er one half the world
Nature seems dead, and wicked dreams abuse
The curtained sleep: now Witchcraft celebrates
Pale Hecate's offerings; and withered Murder,
Alarum'd by his centinel, the wolf,
Whose howl's his watch, thus with his stealthy pace,
With Tarquin's ravishing strides, towards his design,
Moves like a ghost. *Act II. Scene* 1.

Dr. Johnson is again unfortunate in his attempt at emendation. "A ravishing stride," he says, "is an act of violence, impetuosity, and tumult;" and he would therefore have us substitute *slides* for *strides*. With this alteration Mr. Steevens does not agree; and as a proof that a stride is not always considered as a tumultuous effort, he, with great happiness, adduces the following quotation from Harrington's translation of Ariosto:

He takes a long and leisurable stride,
And longest on the hinder foot he staid;
So soft he treads, altho' his steps were wide,
As tho' to tread on eggs he was afraid;
And, as he goes, he gropes on either side,
To find the bed, &c. *Orlando Furioso, Book* 28.

Macbeth. Who's there? What ho!
Lady M. Alack, I am afraid they have awak'd,
And 'tis not done, &c. *Act II. Scene* 2.

It is plain, that Macbeth, contrary to the common stage-direction, does not enter till after the speech of Lady Macbeth, who, seeing him approach, exclaims, "My husband!" These words of Macbeth, therefore, are spoken from within, in consequence of the noise of voices which he heard, or rather in the agony of his mind fancied that he heard, immediately on the perpetration of the murder. For Lady Macbeth declares, she heard "only the

the owl scream, and the crickets cry." This regulation is necessary to give full effect to the terrible graces of this tremendous scene.

> This avarice grows with more pernicious root,
> Than summer-seeming lust.
> *Act IV. Scene 3.*

Dr. Warburton reads *summer-teeming*; and Sir William Blackstone recommends *summer-seeding*. These alterations would scarcely satisfy, were alteration necessary; but, if common reading is right, *seeming* is fair, specious, externally becoming. As in the Merry Wives of Windsor, "the so seeming Mrs. Page. And summer-seeming is that which befits or beseems the season of summer. Macduff, with sufficient complaisance, is willing to excuse his prince's unbounded passion for the fair, as comporting with, and even beseeming, what Shakespeare elsewhere styles, "the May of youth and bloom of lustihood."

> *Macd.* My wife killed too?
> *Rosse.* I have said.
> *Malc.* Be comforted,
> Let's make us medicines of our great revenge,
> To cure this deadly grief.
> *Macd.* He has no children!
> *Act IV. Scene 4.*

Dr. Johnson cites with just approbation the observation of an anonymous critic, that this is not said of Macbeth, who had children, but of Malcolm, who, having none, supposes that a father can be so easily comforted.

The beauty and propriety of this explanation seem self-evident; and, if farther confirmation were wanting, it might be obtained by referring to the indignant exclamation of Constance, in reply to the consolations offered by the Cardinal Legate:

> He talks to me that never had a son!
> *King John.*

But Mr. Steevens tells us, "the meaning of them may be either that Macduff could not by retaliation revenge the murder of his children, because Macbeth had none himself; or that, if he had had any, a father's feelings for a father would have prevented him from the deed. And he knows not, as he adds, from what passage we are to infer that Macbeth had children alive. The Chronicle does not, as I remember, mention any.

Could it, however, be necessary to remind Mr. Steevens of the declaration of Lady Macbeth, in the scene previous to the murder of the king,

> I have given suck, and know
> How tender 'tis to love the babe that milks me.

Does *the Chronicle mention* the death of these babes? But Mr. Steevens might have recollected, what is still more to the purpose, that Macbeth, in the soliloquy which precedes his conference with the murderers of Banquo, complains that the sisters hailed Banquo father to a line of kings, and that upon *his* head they placed a fruitless crown. No son of his succeeding. "If it be so," he proceeds to say,

> For Banquo's issue have I fil'd my mind,
> For them the gracious Duncan have I murder'd;
> Put rancours in the vessel of my peace
> Only for them, and mine eternal jewel
> Given to the common enemy of man,
> To make them kings; the seed of Banquo kings!
> Rather than so, come Fate into the list,
> And champion me to the utterance.

It appears, therefore, that Macbeth's principal motive for the murder of Banquo, was his eager and anxious desire to secure the crown to his own posterity.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE LETTERS OF A WANDERER.

LETTER VI.

AT Padley-bridge, a small hamlet situated near the lower extremity of the lake of Ullswater, we breakfasted; and, having left our servants and horses to finish their refreshments, we strolled towards the banks of the Eamont, (the river that issues from the lake,) where the scenery is pretty, though not distinguished by any prominent feature of beauty, or any object deserving particular notice, excepting the high conical hill called Dunmallet, which, rising abruptly from its base, towers to a considerable height above the river, thickly covered with wood, and on the summit bearing the remains of a Roman encampment, now scarce worth the fatigue of ascending to examine, though doubtless once a station of considerable importance. There are formal straight walks cut to the summit of this hill, which in shape resembles a sugar loaf, with the top squared off; but we did not make an attempt to ascend the steep, merely contenting ourselves with tracing a part of a winding path in the wood, by which it may

may be ascended with less trouble and difficulty than by the straight walks. As soon, therefore, as our steeds were sufficiently rested to resume their journey, we pursued the way along the western shores of the lake, the first bend or reach of which displays less of that bold and picturesque scenery that attracts the notice, and calls forth the admiration of all beholders, than its remaining parts, where unquestionably there is to be seen the most perfect assemblage that can be imagined of varied, beautiful, and romantic, scenery. In my opinion, Ullswater being infinitely more worthy of admiration than any of the celebrated lakes in Britain; surpassing in sublimity, diversity of objects, richness, and simplicity, even the pride of Scottish lakes, Loch-Lomond, undefiled by the hand of art, uninjured by the false taste of modern improvers; and Nature still maintains her just ascendancy over that which, in the environs of Derwent-water and Windermere, disfigure their original loveliness, and burlesque modern refinements; for surely it is one of the most glaring absurdities imaginable, to erect large showy edifices and ornamented villas, resembling, in some instances, neither a cottage nor a castle, on spots which Nature has evidently meant, if built upon at all, to bear only a plain, simple, structure, suited in its exterior, to the wildness, the romantic features, or the bold aspiring grandeur, of the surrounding objects. On the banks of Ullswater there are very few dwellings, beyond an ordinary farm-house, or cottage, and those few are neither glaring in their appearance, nor erected with a view to display the owner's extensive taste for improvement, without paying the slightest attention to situation, or the visible disposition of Nature in the accompaniments.

But, to return from my digression: As we passed along the woody boundaries of the lake, the heights on either side grew gradually more aspiring; and, about the distance of three miles from its lower extremity, we passed a bold promontory, projecting far into the water, and completely screening the second reach of the beautiful expanse, which here opens to the sight in the most enchanting manner: huge masses of rock, intermixed with trees and shrubs, grey towering precipices, backed by ridges of stupendous mountains, woods, spots of verdure, some small enclosures waving with the food of man, and a few rustic habitations, compose one of the finest landscapes in the universe; while, on the opposite shore, an immense mountain, known by the name of Place-Fell, boldly projects into the lake, and hides the third reach of the water from the sight. Some small islands vary the expanse, and add to the beauty of the landscape. We then passed beneath a range of picturesque cliffs called Yew-Crag, which rise to a considerable height above the road, adorned by numberless aged yews, hollies, thorns, and shrubs, sprouting from their crevices, and for a short time completely hiding the view of Gowbarrow-park, a scene of infinite loveliness, where nature is permitted to preside, and deck her favorite spot in charms the most interesting imaginable.

Nothing can be more exquisitely lovely than the view which here presents itself: the lake, sweeping in graceful majesty, is bounded upon one side by the naked front of Place-Fell, suddenly rising from the water's edge; while, on the opposite shores, low woody promontories stretch into the lake, and the back-ground of the picture is composed of mountains of stupendous heights, and varied shapes, huddled together in the most extraordinary manner, some displaying bare and rocky fronts, and towering to the skies in solemn frowning grandeur; others more mildly receding from the vicinity of their aspiring neighbours, and in their deep and gloomy recesses, forming wild retreats, which a romantic imagination, or a lively fancy, might figure as the abodes of sylvan deities, or the haunts of merciless banditti.

Determined to see all that lay within our reach on this excursion, and particularly desirous of exploring the least frequented spots (though in general I have found them the best worth seeing of any) in the vicinity of the lakes, we resolved on taking a nearer survey of the beauties of Gowbarrow-park, and, ascending nearly half a mile, amidst a variety of interesting scenery, we alighted at the entrance of Lyulph's Tower, a building erected by the proprietor of the grounds, (the present Duke of Norfolk,) for the purpose of a banqueting-house for parties of his Grace's friends, who resort thither to view the charms of Ullswater, or enjoy the amusement of hunting deer in the park, of which there are hundreds of a large size, besides a great number of sheep and cattle. The duke has an ancient seat, where he occasionally passes a short time, at the distance of a few miles from Gowbarrow; it is called Greystock,

and

and I have heard is a fine place, but it did not lie in our route, and consequently we did not pay it a visit.

Lylulph's Tower is a square edifice, in the Gothic taste, with towers at the corners, painted windows, and embattled parapet; the stone of which it is composed is of a dark greyish sombre colour, very suitable to the nature of the building; hewn, but not polished. In the interior there are some good apartments, which only require a little addition of furnishing and fitting-up to be extremely comfortable. The views from the different windows are enchanting, and present scenes of the most sublime nature, blended with the soft and rural, in a style of perfect harmony and loveliness. A person we met in the park told us a confused tale of this tower being erected on the scite of a dwelling inhabited by a giant, or some monstrous sort of animal, called Lylulph; but, as we felt much greater interest in the beauties of the surrounding country, than in the simple legend of our guide, we paid not sufficient attention to his relation, to be enabled to afford you particular information respecting either Lylulph, or his concerns. In this park there was formerly a great quantity of fine old trees, which have been cut down; but there is still a great deal of wood growing; much brushwood, and fern, (or brackens, as it is called in all the northern counties) which is so luxuriant, that at a short distance it appears like a thick copse; some I saw of the growth of six or seven feet.

Having viewed the tower and its environs, we pursued the way directed to a celebrated waterfall, in a retired part of the park, to which we were led by a winding path along the side of a narrow woody dell, through which the Aray, or stream that takes its rise in an adjacent mountain, pursues its noisy course in its progress; forming an infinity of picturesque cascades, and sounding through the glen like peals of distant thunder. At every step some new object to excite admiration and arrest attention, appeared before our eyes.

Trees, shrubs, and rocks, covered in some places with various-coloured mosses, in others bare and rugged, mingled together in "regular confusion;" and after many pauses and exclamations of surprise from my companion, who was less familiar than myself with such romantic scenery, we reached the extremity of the dell, where the precipices unite with terrific wildness; when, crossing a rustic bridge, thrown over the stream, we arrived in full front of the grand cataract, precipitating itself over a descent of one hundred and forty feet, in one unbroken sheet, falling upwards of eighty feet, and pouring its agitated waters into a deep and narrow chasm, surrounded by rocks, covered with mosses and aquatic plants, and overhung from the adjacent cliffs by a profusion of oaks, alder, birch, and hollies, mantling over the rugged steeps, and disposed by nature with the most just effect. On the bank facing this noble scene, there is a simple bench, placed for the accommodation of persons who wish to sketch the surrounding scenery, free from the moisture occasioned by the spray of the water, and where the ear is less stunned by the tremendous noise of the cataract than upon the bridge, or overhanging rocks. Here, as you may imagine, we indulged ourselves a considerable time with the sight of this truly magnificent and interesting scene; and whilst contemplating its beauties, the sun, which had been some time obscured by clouds, suddenly burst forth in all his glory, and produced the most brilliant effect upon the quick-descending sheet of water, which shone with silvery brightness as it rushed impetuously from the craggy height; while the drops that hung upon the boughs and knolls around, conveyed an idea of an immense number of diamonds, sparkling on a ground of various-coloured velvet, replete with richness, beauty, and diversity, of shades.

For the Monthly Magazine.

JOURNAL *of a recent* VOYAGE *to* CADIZ.

AS we have heard so much about the Inquisition, I naturally made enquiries respecting it. The establishment is very numerous, and consists of above three thousand officers, throughout the kingdom, and is attended with an expence of upwards of a million sterling per annum; but the punishment of offenders has not, within these few last years, been so dreadful as it was formerly. My friend, the Abbé, tells me, that when occasions have lately occurred for their interposition, some slight exercise of power was resorted to: he related the instance of a young Frenchman who, not long ago, openly ridiculed the miracles of the Virgin Mary, and of Christ; his friends had checked him for his imprudence, and warned him of the danger he incurred; but he persisted in his opinion and was apprehended, and only

only imprisoned for two years; but that such incautious conduct would, fifty years ago, have cost him his life. In some recent cases of mockery, and such like, the inquisition and the priests have relaxed in their severity, requiring the offender only to ask pardon for his transgression.

I shall not enter into the praises or demerits of the Catholic religion; but it appears, that the attachment of the adherents to this faith partakes more of "the outward visible sign" than "of the inward spiritual grace;" for it seems that their excessive shew of piety, serves but as a veil to their want of virtue. The counting their beads, the sprinkling and crossing their faces, and their masses, are performed rather mechanically than religiously; and the great body of the people only appear to practise what the priests require them to undertake. The liberty of conscience is out of the question, the exercise of reason is forbidden, and the Catholic rehearses his creed without being permitted to question its truth: superstition and ignorance go hand in hand. I had a proof of this one day in conversation with a shopkeeper, who was very inquisitive about the English; and, among other questions, he foolishly asked, whether our king ever went to mass? On my explaining to him that the Protestants had a sacrament similar to their mass, and that the king attended it at certain times; he said, that "the English nation was certainly deserving the gratitude of the Spaniards, but that the king was not a good man because he was not a Catholic."

But while the Protestants are degradingly called heretics, and looked on with jealousy, they may consider themselves highly favoured in this country; since a Jew is not permitted to reside here. It is but a few years ago, that one of the tribe of Israel came out with merchandize, and he was not long in Cadiz before the priests scented him; his friends heard of it, and advised him to quit the place without delay, but he did not listen to them: the poor Jew was hunted down, compelled to fly, and with such precipitation that he left his affairs unsettled, and he has not since been heard of by those who are at this moment indebted to him. He probably perished in prison, as it was next to impossible for him to shelter himself in the country, if he even got outside the barriers of Cadiz.

The church sometimes affords a sanctuary to the Catholic, even in cases of the greatest crimes, if he can only get within its walls; there he may live unmolested by justice, or until the injured party may forgive him. I heard of a man who had committed murder, and ran into a church for safety, where he remained some years, and was daily seen by his accusers, who dared not to touch him; they would not pardon him, and at length they hit on an expedient to entice him outside the door; accordingly, the alguacils, or police-officers, went in disguise to the church, and among them was one in the dress of a lady of fashion; they conversed freely with him, and, on parting, the lady designedly dropped her fan while stepping into the coach; the politeness of the criminal induced him to go forward to take it from the ground, (which was exactly what was intended); he went just outside the door, was thus unexpectedly seized, and afterwards punished according to his crime.

I have wished to purchase a small Bible in the Spanish language, but the Abbé tells me, that it is not to be had; Bibles are generally in Latin or French, excepting one edition only, which is in fifteen volumes octavo, containing the old and new testaments; he has shewn me his copy of it, which is beautifully printed with English types, and ornamented with well-executed engravings. The translation was made by Father Philip Scio de San Miguel, who has illustrated it with notes, and dedicated it to the Prince of Asturias (now Ferdinand VII.) to whom he was tutor; and in the frontispiece are their likenesses, representing the pupil and the tutor in their study. The cost of this work is upwards of ten pounds sterling; and as no other edition of the Bible in Spanish is extant, a recourse by the lower orders of the people to the sacred writings is not to be obtained.

In this instance are upwards of eleven millions of people kept in ignorance: but the priests are sufficiently numerous to instruct them in religion, did they at the same time correct their morals. You may judge how the clergy swarm in this country, since it appears that when the last census was made twenty years ago, there were nine thousand in Madrid, which contained not quite one hundred and sixty thousand inhabitants. If the same proportion held good throughout Spain, nearly one-sixteenth of the population would belong to the clerical order.

You

You will conclude with me, that one need not wonder much at seeing many of the priests and friars in poverty. In this place, numbers are so poor, that they solicit charity daily from house to house, where a regular provision is made for them, either in money or food; and the poor wretches, old and young, carry a bag of bread, &c. on their shoulders, like the most common mendicant, some of them with a cassock on their back, both ragged and filthy.

The income of some of the convents is considerable, and it is a few only that are reduced to this state of begging; I have not been able to obtain the particular income of any of them, and I understand that the Spaniards are very unwilling to give information to a stranger; it must be a work of time, and under great favour, that any statistical memoranda can be procured, and this is not the period for entering on the subject with them. From the following you may, however, form some opinion of the income of the heads of the church, and of the riches that adorn their places of worship. The archbishop of Seville received in tythes of corn *only*, the enormous quantity of 382,903 fanegas, or about 76,580 English quarters, in the year 1798; and during the year of scarcity in 1804, he received 56,746 fanegas, or 11,349 quarters English; the whole revenues of this cathedral producing upwards of sixty thousand pounds sterling per annum.

The gold and silver ornaments belonging to the cathedral of Seville were estimated to weigh 200,000 pounds; the tabernacle at the high altar was of massy silver, and weighed six hundred pounds. Considerable quantities of this plate has, however, been sent to the mint in the course of the last year, as a donation to the state; and the cathedral at Cadiz has supplied upwards of forty thousand dollars for the same purpose.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THOUGHTS *on the* EDUCATION *of the* POOR.

AT a crisis in the history of mankind, when the kingdoms of the earth are torn from their foundations, dissolved, and lost in a flood oblivious as the deluge; when, in the place of nations and of sovereigns, which time and greatness have rendered venerable, we see new kingdoms and new dynasties spread before us; while the whole continent of Europe exhibits this fearful change, let us, in this little ark of man, this hitherto-

favoured island, still preserve a relic of the old world, and maintain inviolate our laws, our country, and our prince!

But how is this to be effected?—Not by our fleets and armies alone. They, for a few months, or a few years, may keep the invader from our shores, may preserve quiet within our lands. But the time will come, when what has laid other countries at the feet of foreign despotism, must prostrate England in similar degradation. Nothing can stem the torrent of this fate, but a united people; united by the principle of virtue, as well as of self-interest. Men, who contend for their properties alone, may be bribed from their allegiance by offers of greater wealth. Ambition and avarice both have their price; and the sensualist is more easily purchased than either of the two. We see then, that nothing can give an efficient and stedfast impulse to a nation, but the principle of virtue; and that principle, to have adequate power, must be found in the people; and they cannot produce it but by means, namely, instruction in the knowledge of what is really the good of man.

The poor are the most numerous class in every country; they are the sinews of its strength, or the rapid movers of its dissolution. For this reason did the Saviour of mankind preach the gospel to the poor. Profligacy and cowardice are the natural effects of ignorance, while presumption and turbulence show the tendency of a false education. When the lower ranks of life are taught to read, without the precaution of directing their attention to good subjects, mischievous advisers, and the curiosity natural to the mind, are too apt to throw in their way, and induce them to embrace, works dangerous to morals, religion, and political tranquillity. From this class come the idle and discontented demagogues of the public-house; from consequential pursuits spring the revolutionary mobs of every country. It is true, they have eaten of the tree of knowledge; but, like the first transgressors, they have received poison instead of the food of life.

Thus, it may be seen, and it has been proved by the experience of ages, that education is the principle of good or evil in man. "How shall they believe in him of whom they have not heard?" Man is then to be taught the doctrine of Christ by the lips of the instructor; it is also necessary for mankind to hearken unto his laws to know them; and in the perfection of this knowledge, consists

the primary business of education. It is the foundation-stone, and the "head of the corner;" it is alpha and omega, the first and the last of our studies; in short, the all of our life; for it embraces every thought, word, and action; it is the brightener of our bliss, the soother of our sorrows, the Almighty's best gift to man, for it unites him with himself.

To this end then it seems, that education, on the liberal and christian plan of Mr. Lancaster, is the most competent. It gives to the student such an acquaintance with the art of writing, and of accompts, as is sufficient to enable him to execute with propriety the usual business of ordinary life; it opens to him the sober use of his reason; it unfolds to him the path of knowledge; and, as the grounds of his progress, and the principle of action, places the Holy Scriptures in his hands. No commentary accompanies them; no fathers of creeds attempt to say, *Believe this, Reject that*: all is the word of God, and as such it is received and reverenced.

We are not called by Christ to be of Paul, Cephas, or Apollos; we are commanded by him to "search the scriptures; in which are the words of eternal life." He put his divine spirit upon the apostles; they spoke his words, they wrote his words; and it is in the Gospel alone, we can be assured to find them pure from the passion-blinded interpretations of this world. The inspired followers of the Redeemer no where tell us: *After times shall come, when greater teachers than even Christ and his disciples shall arise; and they shall better know the will of the Father than we do: hear ye them!* This is the language which too many commentators on holy writ would imply; but let it speak for itself. Know that God has already cried unto us from the Heavens: "This is my beloved son, hear ye him." Then why do the professors of different sects exclaim against the plan of Lancaster, on the plea that it neglects the one thing needful, that it leaves the youth it educates without the rudder of religion! Can religion be found at a surer and purer source than in the word of God? than from the lips of him whose cup presents the ever-living water, of which, "whoever drinks, shall never thirst again." "Is man more just than God?" or is the nature of the immutable altered, that he will now call earthly fire to be mingled with the heaven-lit flame on his altar? No; he has spoken once and twice, that in the Scriptures of his Revelation is deposited "the word of eternal life!" And there shall all find it in simplicity and in power.

Let this sacred volume, this holy director of the ways of men, this purifier of the thoughts and intentions, be put early into the hands of youth; let them read it, study it, imprint it on their memories, and write it on their hearts; and we shall find in the scholars of Christ the only unswerving practitioners of virtue. Here, in this one little book, we find concentred the whole substance of all the large volumes which philosophers and sages and legislators ever wrote: we see before us more than all the lore of Greece and Rome, more than the wisdom of all the world; for it is the wisdom of God, "given without measure;" the wisdom of the Eternal One, who, by the tongues of former times, gave knowledge "with measure" to the learned of the earth.

The great end of life is virtue (that is, righteousness); that virtue which pays to our Maker the homage due to him; that virtue which promotes the good of our fellow-creatures; that virtue which makes us happy here and hereafter: and this virtue the Holy Scripture inculcates without commentary, without need of explanation, or any point essentially necessary to salvation. They speak "not as the Scribes and Pharisees, but as of one with authority." Such is their truth, such their power, that did a man find the sacred pages in a desert, amongst unlettered savages, they would be sufficient to lead him securely to salvation. Let us then hear no more that Mr. Lancaster's plan leaves his pupils without religion: "they have Moses and the Prophets," Christ and his Apostles; and surely "one" from the "dead" could not teach them more! No true Christian, no honest member of the Protestant church, can lay his hand on his breast, and answer, as he would before the throne of God,—*that more is necessary towards the knowledge of salvation, than the study of the Holy Scriptures.* Their sufficiency once granted, (and who before so awful a tribunal will dare deny it), the primary objection to the Lancaster scheme disappears; and little now remains for controversy, but to disprove the idea, that education is subversive of a laborious and humble disposition:—a wrong education may, but never a right. Admit the first position in my own argument, and it annihilates this last objection.

jection. If a man best learns his duty by studying the Scriptures, he certainly must improve his disposition to fulfil his task in "that state of life to which it has pleased God to call him." There is hardly a chapter in the whole Bible which does not, in some part, directly or by inference, inculcate the doctrine of industry, and of subjection to lawful authorities. Let such be the lessons first sown in the minds of youth, and "in their old age, they will not depart from them."

This industry, this submission, is taught, not in precept alone, but by example, in the plan of generous subordination used in the school of Lancaster. Boys are there elevated in proportion to their merit, to different offices, as teachers, censors, &c. over the children of less attainments. This scheme has a more comprehensive moral effect than may be at first apprehended. It infuses a lasting spirit of subordination throughout the whole little fraternity; it is inspired by a practice no where else attempted, and it is maintained by a conviction of its justice. In the common methods of managing children, a boy is told to respect his parents and his master. The grateful tenderness of a young heart makes him easily admit the first injunction; and the second, he takes on trust. A sort of mysterious reverence binds his obedience. He never once says to himself, "I submit to my kindred and my masters, because I believe them to be wiser and better than I am:" "No, (he cries) I obey them because I am commanded to do so; and I therefore suppose it is necessary, for some reason, that I should be obedient; though I cannot but think that they are not always quite reasonable in their arbitrary will over me!". There is hardly a person who has been taught in the ordinary methods of teaching, who has not had to complain some time or other of the unjustly-exercised "brief authority" of man or woman; and, in this belief, I shall not apologize for the latter part of my young pupil's soliloquy. Time passes away; this boy emerges from under the parental eye; he leaves school; that world in which he is to become an actor is then before him; all men appear upon a par by the right of nature; short-sighted philosophers are ready to say the same thing; rash-judging youths, his cotemporaries, are eager to swear it; and blown up with self-consequence, all degrees of rank, all pretensions to superior merit, meet his contempt. None have any controul over him, but as they affect his interest or his pleasures. "Who made thee a judge over me?" he would say to any discreet neighbour who would attempt to influence him to good, or to reprove him for wrong.

But with the Lancaster plan, the habits which the youthful mind acquires have quite a contrary effect. No mysterious power is here exercised over the pupil. He is surrounded by a little world of human beings of the same juvenile standing as himself; and by these very young ones, who in other respects are his equals, he finds himself taught, advised, reproved, commanded: and why? The reply is immediately made to him: *they are better informed than himself; they are capable of teaching him good things that he knows not.* For these reasons, he sees his equals are put in authority over him; a superior power observes that they do it justly, and he reveres, submits, and obeys them.

These impressions he carries with him into the general concerns of life; and, from parity of argument, he believes every man in higher stations than himself to have a claim on his respect and deference; and he pays it cheerfully till, comparing the great man's words and conduct with the unalterable rule of right, perhaps he finds him undeserving: veneration and its effects must of course then cease; and thus, none but the wicked, the disobeyers of the laws, need fear insubordination from a pupil of the school of Lancaster.

By simplifying the manner of teaching the essentials in a plain education, and by rendering the means cheap to the purchaser, a door is opened, which admits, not merely hundreds, but thousands, to the temple of Saving Knowledge. Small is the provision requisite to bring together those who "hunger and thirst after righteousness;" "only a few barley loaves:" but they will feed a multitude, for the Lord is with the dispensers: "he broke the bread and blessed it."

Under this beautiful plan of Mr. Lancaster, we see the infant-outcast snatched from "the way that leadeth unto hell." We see the offspring of guilt and poverty taken from beggary, from vice, from premature death. The boy is taught to pray, and to eschew the curses of his evil tongue; he is made to look to God as the rewarder of his labours; not towards the ways of picking and stealing, not to the highway, to shop-lifting, to murder,

murder, and to the gallows, as the end of all things. In every want he is to work honestly with his hands, and to trust to Providence for a decent maintenance here, and a glorious existence hereafter. The girl is removed from the temptations of squalid idleness, from theft and prostitution, from blasphemy, and all the horrors attendant on female weakness, remorse, and despair; she is rescued from all this, and given again to the world a virtuous, useful, happy, member of the family on earth, and in Heaven. My God! can any one contemplate this plan for the salvation of thy creatures, and yet reject it as dangerous! Is it dangerous to render Newgate an uninhabited place? Is it dangerous to see the brothels of London void of their unhappy victims? Such would be the effects of a general adoption of Mr. Lancaster's plan; and such is now the good which is growing up, in at least thirty thousand youthful bosoms of this empire. Thirty thousand sounds a great number; but when we compare it with the multitudes of miserably neglected children, who are in these lands, children who must, in their adult age, become members of the body politic, either to its good or mischief, we cannot but wish that there were thirty times thirty thousand; that every seminary for youth were grounded on the plan of Joseph Lancaster.

Some people establish a dislike of the plan, from an idea that it was not originally Mr. Lancaster's, but that he owed the design to Dr. Bell. This is a most ridiculous objection. As well might the students of Cambridge refuse to submit to the college laws, on a plea that similar ones are made use of at Oxford. It is not for Mr. Lancaster or Dr. Bell that I contend, (I never had the pleasure of seeing either of them), but it is for the plan. If it be good, let it be adopted; and let the consciousness of the invention be to the bosoms of the inventors; the pupils have nothing to do with that part of the subject. Paul taught in one place, and Peter in another, but both preached of Christ, and the doctrine was received as of one. So then let it be with the parties which now contend about names. Mr. Lancaster has acknowledged in the most ingenuous manner, the part of his system he owes to Dr. Bell; and let not the friends of the latter do the venerable doctor such an injury, as to lead the world to infer that he repines at the increasing glory of his fellow-labourer. These contentions might awaken a suspicion, that the spirit we now revere, as that of charity, is not of God but of men; that it befriends in the open street, when it would desert in a corner. Let these disputants be convinced, that he who labours for Christ, labours for a master that will repay; and, being so impressed, we shall hear no more of calumnies which can only prejudice the undiscriminating against, not merely the parties, but the cause.

The tolerant scheme of making the Scriptures the first and only book of religious doctrine, which Lancaster puts into the hands of his youth, is the only one that would be likely to introduce a spirit of reformation amongst our Roman Catholic brethren of Ireland; and therefore to render that object no longer necessary: were schools on this plan introduced into all the towns and villages of Ireland, catholic parents might easily be influenced to send their children to so unprejudicing a seminary, and the consequences are obvious. The young mind would receive early, clear, and lasting, impressions of divine truth; and it would hardly be ever after in the power of the Catholic priesthood, to mislead their judgments. By these means, the good seed sown will gradually and peaceably bring forward the harvest, which will finally turn the sword of discontent into the sickle, and the poor reprobated rebel, into the industrious and loyal subject. These are the arms which befit a Christian legislature to use. Let then the finger of Christ touch the wounds of that bleeding country, and we shall see that it will be "whole."

If then, such may be the anticipated effects in the sister kingdom, (where the Catholic priests, from their ignorance, &c. have lost all their influence,) where the people are indeed wandering about like sheep without a shepherd; let us then pray that such labourers as those we have described, may be sent amongst them; and Christ, speaking from his own Scriptures, to their hearts, will soon bring them in peace to his fold. This attention to the education of the people, is the only true ground of domestic policy; for a country can only be lastingly great, in proportion to its virtue; and its virtue is not comprised in that of a few individuals, but must comprehend the integrity of the greater mass of the people at large. It was thus Lycurgus planted the strength of Sparta; it was thus, Solon tried

tried to uphold the grandeur of Athens: and on this platform did Moses lay the foundation of the Jewish commonwealth. It is the language of Nature: it is the voice of God.

Shall we not then hail the laying of the first stone in the realms of Britain? Shall we not regard the religious education of our fellow-subjects, as the pledge of our country's salvation? Do we not foresee observers of the laws, and dauntless defenders of them, in every man who confesses the name of Christ, and stedfastly resolves to bear witness to his "faith," by his "works?" To these men, to these subjects of Jesus, I look for the regeneration of this nation; I regard them as the ark of its strength. They are the men who will stand by the constitution, the king, the country, to the last drop of their blood: they are the men who, through the blessings of God, (who ever yet protected a righteous nation) will maintain the being of England, and the glory of its crown, against all that ambition would dare, all that usurpation would assume, all that treachery would attempt. "God is on their side, and the gates of hell cannot prevail against them." I. P.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THERE is something so soothing to the vanity of mankind in the respect and adulation which riches command, that those accidents which deprive us of them, are, of all misfortunes, the most keenly felt, and the most sincerely sympathised. Our grief for the loss of a friend is soon dispelled by the variety of other enjoyments which we possess, but of that of our fortune every occurrence reminds us. The gifts of fortune may indeed be despised by the philosopher, who has never enjoyed them; but he only can appreciate their value, who has been deprived of them. Men who have been accustomed through life to the luxury of a palace, will no more be reconciled to the poverty of a cottage by philosophic declamation on the vanity of riches, than experience relief from a fit of the gout, by affecting the insensibility of a stoic. Religion alone, the balm which heals all our wounds, can render the change supportable. To him who has lost his portion in this world, the hope of reward beyond the grave is the only consolation.

I was led to these reflections by a visit which I received a few days ago from a lady who for many years has acted a conspicuous part on the theatre of fashion. Melissa is the daughter of a clergyman in the west of England, who, dying young, left her, when she was scarcely one-and-twenty, in possession of a fortune, which by proper management would have supplied all the necessaries of life, and have afforded some of its superfluities. Fraught with notions of the felicity of a London life, Melissa quitted Devonshire as soon as she had arranged her affairs, and took a splendid house in Gloucester-place. A stranger to the customs of the world, and totally ignorant of the value of money, the system of expence which she adopted would quickly have reduced her to beggary, had not her beauty and good-nature attracted the notice of a young gentleman of large fortune, and induced him to marry her.

Melissa was now in possession of every blessing which her heart could wish. She whirled in the vortex of dissipation, and was the object of general admiration at routs, theatres, and concerts. For some time her felicity was unclouded; but as perfect happiness is not proper for man in his present state, Melissa experienced a reverse of fortune by discovering the infidelity of her husband, for whom, with all her dissipation, she entertained a very serious affection.

Florio, who had no other object in marrying, than the possession of the person of his wife, no sooner found himself uncontrolled master of that, than he began to find the beauty of other women equally attractive. As Melissa brought him no fortune, he thought himself at liberty to place his affections where he chose; and, as he was determined not to be very scrupulous in observing the conduct of his wife, he saw no reason why he should put any restraint on his own.

For some time his gallantries were undiscovered. His conduct was however so notorious that it could not long escape the observation of Melissa, who glittered in his own circle. Dark surmises first made her uneasy, malicious insinuations roused her jealousy, the coldness of her husband strengthened her fears, and an assignation at a masquerade, to which she was an eye-witness, removed every doubt of his inconstancy.

This was a dreadful affliction to Melissa. It affected her very deeply; but, far from recriminating on her husband, she

she resolved to endeavour, by the most rigid attention to her own behaviour, to regain his affections. But alas! there is so slight a difference between guilt and dissipation, that unless the latter is quitted (a sacrifice which Melissa was unable to make) the imputation of the former can seldom be avoided.

Melissa's only consolation in her hours of solitude (for hours of solitude and reflection *will* intrude on the busiest and most dissipated) was a very fine boy whom she bore her husband within a twelve-month of their marriage, and who was now about four years old. Her affection for this child was so unbounded, and her indulgence so ill-judged, that little master soon found himself the more powerful of the two. Florio was also very fond of his son, and spared no expense on his education. Unfortunately both parents were too fond of the darling to expose him to the rude buffets of a public school; but as Florio was determined to give his son the education to which his birth entitled him, he placed him under the care of a private tutor, a man who had no other object, or indeed ability, than to flatter the boy's vanity, and to court the father's favour.

It commonly, I think, happens, when two people fix their affections very strongly on one object, that they gradually feel an affection for each other. This at least was the case with Florio and Melissa. It was some time indeed before the former could reconcile it to his conscience, as a man of honour, to ask pardon of his wife; nor did the latter, who had long been disgusted by her husband's irregularities, very cordially meet his overtures. Time, however, and mutual sympathy, effected their reconciliation.

Such was the situation of this pair when I was introduced to them. Their affection appeared to be very sincere, but as the fashionable circle in which they moved rendered my acquaintance neither honourable nor advantageous, they quickly dropped it, and from that time, which is nearly twelve years ago, I never heard from them.

About a fortnight ago I was surprised by a visit from Melissa in deep mourning, and in extreme distress. Her looks were so changed, that, had she not discovered herself, I should not have recognized the toast who had set so many hearts on fire.

"I am come," said she, (as soon as her tears would allow her to speak,) "I am come to you for advice. I have, I confess, no claim to your friendship; but I am sure you will have the generosity to forget my past ill-treatment in my present affliction. O sir, you remember me glittering in all the insolence of fashion, the victim of dissipation, the gayest of the gay! You now see me bereft of all my honours, poor, sick, and friendless! And yet I would not exchange my present situation for all the splendour of my former life. Then I was vain, insolent, and guilty. There is nothing that can bring a votary of fashion to repentance and reflection, but some sudden stroke of adversity, sent by heaven to reclaim them.

"Soon after we lost sight of you, my husband, whose constitution was much injured by a long course of intemperance, died in a consumption. We never had a settlement, but he left me by his will 2000l. a-year, with nearly 10,000l. in ready money. The remainder of his fortune he gave to his son. The latter, who was then at college, no sooner found that his father was dead, than he quitted the university and came to London; and, though under age, contrived to persuade the trustees, in whose hands his fortune was lodged, to advance him a very large sum. With this, regardless of my affliction, and without the least respect for the memory of his father, he set off to Italy, and remained there till he had spent the whole of the money he had received, and nearly as much more, which he borrowed on the strength of his expectations. About sixteen months ago, Altamont came of age, and took possession of his fortune, which was altogether little less than 5000l. a-year. My annuity was secured in the funds. He offered, if I would relinquish it, to secure an equivalent sum on his landed estates. To this proposal, as I had no doubt of his integrity, whatever anxiety his extravagance had given me, I immediately assented. I began to be a little uneasy at finding he was more ready to receive my money, than to perform his own part of the agreement; but when I pressed him to remove my anxiety, he told me that he was going to Yorkshire to arrange his affairs, and that on his return he would immediately settle my annuity. This scheme was rendered so plausible by the greater part of his estate being in Yorkshire, that I was induced to acquiesce in it. He set off on his journey; but, to my infinite astonishment and terror, I heard, in about three

three weeks, that he was gone to Bath, where he had been so pressed for a debt of honour to an immense amount, that he was obliged to mortgage nearly one half of his fortune. I instantly wrote to him, and entreated him in the most affectionate terms to consider to what a state of ruin his continuing in such a course of extravagance would reduce both himself and me; but to no purpose. He was deaf to my admonitions. Month after month did I in vain endeavour to find him out, tortured with all the agonies of expectation, and enduring the extreme of penury. My endeavours were ineffectual. About three weeks ago, I learnt, that, after squandering the whole of his estate, he had shot himself at a gaming-house at the west end of the town."

Here Melissa's grief interrupted her narrative. I endeavoured to sooth it as well as I could, and persuaded her, till she had arranged her affairs, to consider my house as her own. She accepted my proposal with tears of gratitude, and continued under the care of my family, while I exerted myself in collecting the remains of her shattered fortune, so as to secure her declining years from poverty and distress.

My first enquiries were directed to the hotel where her son lodged, at which I learnt, that the evening before the fatal night, he had delivered a packet to one of the waiters, addressed to his mother, but without a direction. This packet I conveyed to Melissa, who, on opening it, found the following billet:

"To your ill-judged affection I owe my ruin. But this night determines my fate. If I am unfortunate, my distress, and my existence, terminate together. I leave every thing to you. ALTAMONT."

To describe the feelings of Melissa on reading these lines is beyond the power of language. For some time they deprived her of reason. By degrees, however, her tranquillity returned; and I am certain, that, when the greatness of her grief had subsided, she enjoyed a peace of mind far more exquisite than any pleasures which she had hitherto experienced. It was a sensation springing from a thorough conviction of the insufficiency of the world to afford lasting peace, and from a dependence on the mercies of heaven, and the comforts of religion.

Such was Melissa, and such she is now. I offer no comments on her life; but if you think the narrative affords a moral worthy of a place in your miscellany, I sincerely hope, that those whose situations it may suit, may be led to reflect on their conduct before it is too late.

Homerton, GEORGE FAULKLAND.
Nov. 30, 1810.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following answer to the query of your correspondent Copernicus, jun. is suggested by your reader A. B.

As the mass of matter in the satellites bears a very small proportion to that in their respective primaries, the operation of the gravity of the latter, must have a very powerful effect upon the former. Hence, had the satellites a rotation about their axis, so as to present different parts of their surface in succession to their primaries, their seas, if seas they had, would be subject to such immense tides, as must overwhelm and destroy the land. May not this be the inconvenience, or ruinous consequence, rather prevented by the law which confines them to a single rotation during their periodic revolution about the primary.

The phenomenon, the final cause of which is here endeavoured to be assigned, has been ascribed to the secondary's being so constituted, that its centre of gravity is nearer to the side which looks to the primary than to that which is more distant. If this be the case, as seems highly probable, we are presented with another striking proof of the unerring wisdom of the great Author of nature. For, in consequence of this arrangement, the seas in the secondary are restrained from rising to too great a height over the land on the side next to the primary, which must otherwise happen, in consequence of the powerful attraction of the latter.

The above conjecture rests upon the assumption that, there are seas in the secondary planets, of which some astronomers are much disposed to doubt, with respect to our moon at least. From any observations, however, that have hitherto been made upon the moon, there does not appear to be an absolute necessity of denying the existence of an atmosphere and seas upon her surface; on the contrary, the very extensive plains, visible upon her disc, strongly impress the mind with the idea that they are fluid. But, even supposing the moon to be at present destitute of an atmosphere and seas, it is by no means certain that this has been the case always. She may have undergone some great change; she may have

have waxed old; she may be in a state of renovation and of return, to be a fit habitation for animals of a constitution similar to those upon our globe; and to the former, and the future, more useful states of the satellite, her motions and external relations, though not so necessary in her present situation, may be more peculiarly adapted.

March 8th, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ALBEIT unused to abstract speculations, my musings on "Copernicus's" query, (which met my eye in your last Number) have led me to some observations, which may perhaps find a place in your next Number, if unoccupied by a worthier claimant. The benefits which accrue to the satellites, from their always presenting the same hemisphere to their primaries, can, I imagine, be duly appreciated by their inhabitants alone, as they only perceive the utility of the appointed length of their days, which, in reasoning from analogy, we must conclude are adapted to their peculiar circumstances. The cause of the same hemisphere being thus presented, arises it seems from these Satellites turning once only on their axis during the period of revolution round their primaries, and, as the length of the natural day in any planet depends on the length of time it requires to turn on its own axis, this day must vary in these secondary planets according to the different portions of time in which they revolve round their primaries. If an inferior planet, to enable both its hemispheres to enjoy the light of its primary, were not to turn on its axis at the same time that it revolved round the primary, the length of the day would be regulated by the period of the primary's revolution round the sun, which might put the inhabitants to great inconvenience. Now, as throughout nature, we find a constant adaptation of the creatures to the circumstances in which they are placed, or vice versa, we must suppose that the creatures of the moon find their advantage in the length of their day, (viz. twenty-seven of our days and five hours,) and, to all the rest of the satellites, the privation of the light of their primary to our hemisphere is in all probability more than compensated by the convenient length of their days. Ignorance is indeed prone to think further investigations useless in a subject that it cannot comprehend, and I am aware of my liability to incur this censure, when I profess to consider all conjectures vain as to the immediate utility of these arrangements, of which the inhabitants of the satellites can alone judge, and which "while this muddy vesture of decay doth hem us in," we cannot comprehend, though we may hope the time will arrive when we shall see all doubtful things made clear.

If I have not transgressed my proper limits, I beg to add a few remarks on some astronomical terms, which I think ought to keep pace with the improvements of the science itself; those of the rising and setting of the sun, the sun's path in the heavens, and several others equally figurative, are still in use, while the errors which gave rise to them have been long exploded: the young mind is familiarized to the ideas they excite, and cannot easily divest itself of them. An obstacle is thus laid to the reception of truth; and I have known young persons go through the common routine of astronomical lectures, without obtaining any clear conceptions of the relative situations of the heavenly bodies, from early but strong impressions of an erroneous theory. Why then not abandon these figurative expressions to poets, and familiarize the young mind to the truth, by clothing it in its own native simplicity?

PENSATRICE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE writer who, in your last Number, page 156, has given us an account of the latter part of the life of the Maid of Baldock, has not favoured us with any account of her youth, nor the event which gave rise to the celebrated song; therefore, the following information may not be unacceptable to the lovers of rural manners.

The maid of Baldock's mill, had at one time four lovers; "the grave and the gay, the clown and the beau." The first of these was a young clergyman; the second a gentleman, young and gay; and the other two were well described by the "clown and the beau."

Love inspired the Muse of this young divine, and it was he who wrote the song, which was at that time, and for many years afterwards, universally admired. This maid of the mill was extremely beautiful, and it was said, that this young divine was deeply in love with her; and indeed it appears so from the four last lines of the song. This maid was as modest

modest as she was beautiful; for, after the song was published, it was very difficult for a stranger to get a sight of her.

The writer of this article had the above account from a gentleman who knew this celebrated beauty, about the time that the song was published. W.

St. Austin-street.

P.S. Mr. William Mason, the poet, invented the piano-forte.—*Sup. Ency. Britannica, vol. 2, p. 866.*

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

DR. Knox, in his Essay on the Life and Writings of Dr. Jortin, makes the following remarks: "Among modern Latin poets, there are few who do not yield to Dr. Jortin; the little ode in which the calm life of a philosopher is compared to a gentle stream gliding through a silent grove, is highly pleasing to the mind, and perfectly elegant in composition." I should suppose, that there are few of your readers who have not read the ode to which the doctor alludes; but for the benefit of those few it is here subjoined:

Qualis per nemorum nigra silentia
Vallesque irriguas, et virides dumos,
Serpit fons placidus murmure languido
Secretum peragens iter:

Flexas per patrios circumagens aquas
Paulum ludit agros, et sinuat fugam,
Donec præcipiti jam pede defluens
Miscétur gremio maris:

Talis per tacitam devia semitam
Ætas diffugeat, non opibus gravis,
Non experta fori jurgia turbedi, aut
Palmæ sanguineum decus.

Cumque instant tenebræ, et lux brevis occidit,
Et ludo satura et fessa laboribus,
Somni frater iners membra jacentia
Componat gelida manu.

In referring to Dr. Jortin's Lusus Poetici, I find the ode, verbatim, as above; the same is also to be found, with the variation of about half-a-dozen words, among the poems of Vincent Bourne, under the title, "Votum." I think Dr. Knox must have seen it there also; what reason he could have in attributing it to Dr. Jortin, in preference to Bourne, I am at a loss to conjecture. It must, however, be evident to every one, that it cannot be the production of both of them: the writer of this will therefore be obliged to any one who will inform him, through the medium of your Magazine, to which of them it really belongs, and how it came to be inserted both in Bourne's poems, and in the Lusus Poetici of Dr. Jortin. The fame indeed, of both these scholars, is too firmly established to be in the least injured by the tearing out from their works the leaf which contains this ode. The chaplets which encircle their brows are composed of every sweet, of every choicest flower; their fragrance is too strong to be destroyed by the plucking out of this, a flower of most exquisite perfume; it is nevertheless right in literary, as in every other species of property, to render unto every one his own, or, to speak in the words of Dr. J. himself,

"Palmam qui meruit, ferat."

Coventry, 1811. D.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS you have thought the letters which I have hitherto sent you, deserving a place in your Magazine, I am induced to believe that the following will obtain similar favour.

In the 28th volume of the Gentleman's Magazine, for the year 1758, page 307, Mr. Emerson called the attention of the public to the theory of the equilibration of arches, which he had before published in his works. It is manifest from this paper, important as to the elucidation of Mr. Emerson's idea of an arch, as well as from the accompanying diagram, and the diagrams in his publications, that Mr. Emerson conceived that arches were built by inverted offsets, and he was unacquainted with the circumstance, that voussoirs invariably in Europe, whatever may be the custom in China, are the constituents of an arch. There can be no mistake respecting this fact, as in those diagrams the joints of the stones or bricks of which his arch was to be composed, are shewn.

Dr. Hutton, in his work on this theory, defines an arch "an opening of a bridge through or under which the water passes." Others, who support this theory, when compelled to the admission of voussoirs, say that, by the theory, they must be infinitely short. Dr. Hutton, so far from considering that voussoirs have any relation to the theory, speaks of them as quite separate things, in the same manner as he does of the balustrade, or cornice; and gives the following practical rule, by which he evidently considers the arch out of the reach of the theory, or otherwise so eminent a mathematician could not

have given so unscientific a description of it. "The key-stone should be about $\frac{1}{15}$ or $\frac{1}{16}$ of the span, and the rest should increase in size all the way down to the impost; the more they increase the better." In the propositions, he considers the whole thickness at the vertex as so much wall standing upon a mathematical curve, in the same manner as Mr. Emerson does. Even in speaking of the arch of Blackfriars-bridge, he considers the whole thickness at the vertex as wall, and the arch, as he above defines it.

The leading proposition of Emerson's theory, is thus: "The nature of a curve forming an arch being given, to find the nature of the curve, bounding the top of the wall supported by that arch, by the pressure or weight of which wall, all the parts of the arch are kept in equilibrio without falling." Here the arch is considered as something given, not something to be discovered; it is true, if the arch is to be considered as of infinite thinness, it would be absurd for any useful purposes to attempt to determine its shape; but it would be mathematically proper to discover the infinitesimal increments from the vertex. If it is of some thickness, as practice requires, it is anomalous to set about determining what it shall bear, until it is itself determined; for its extrados is the curve upon which the Emerson theory proceeds to determine the wall to be placed upon it.

As by this, or, rather as it may be significantly termed, the *wall theory*, the arch can have but an imaginary existence, it follows that in proportion as the arch is practically secure and stable by the increase, in consequence of the depth of the voussoirs, in that proportion it is insecure and unstable by the theory. What the wall is, as applied to bridges, which is to stand upon the arch, an architect would be at a loss to guess; but it is consistent that an imaginary wall should stand upon an imaginary arch.

Were the *wall theory* the true theory, the propositions could have no application in respect of bridges among scientific men. The practice of arch-building from Michael Angelo at the Rialto, through the most enlightened architects on the Continent, to Mr. Labelye and Mr. Mylne, have been to increase each voussoir in depth, from the vertex to the springing; nor has there been wanting eminent mathematicians to confirm this principle, and the relative increase has not been a matter of guess; hence, if the arch have substance, the propositions of the *wall theory* must be framed anew to a novel series of curves; if the arch be spiritual, then the infinite ascension of the two points of the forked extradoses of the semicircular, elliptical, and cycloidal, arches, have properly intercourse with the aërial regions; or these, and the unicorn of the cissoid, might serve at Balniberbi, to prevent the descent of the flying island of Laputa.

It is not difficult to conceive, that the mathematician who, in a mathematical work, could seriously give an account of an automaton which could play at chess, might have his risible faculties so organised as to be unsusceptible of the absurdities merely exemplified in the diagrams of this theory. But it is difficult to conceive that an enlightened philosopher should thus slander "most innocent Nature." "She, good cateress, means her provisions" for the uses of mankind; in the contemplation of a bridge, she could not have prescribed a form which would render it impassable; the bounty of Nature, in respect of bridges, has exceeded any other instance of her providence. What in other cases are impediments to perfection, in this instance are auxiliaries; what in other cases oppose the artist, and increase his errors, in this instance assist him, and are antidotes to his mistakes: could a semicircular or elliptical arch be built after the *wall theory*, cohesion and friction might prevent for a minute the ruin which, without their aid, must instantly ensue.

The first proposition on which the whole of this theory depends, most certainly does not apply to the question of the equilibration of arches, and is not true in itself, as stated in the tracts in the support of this theory; it is still further from the truth than the proposition of the funicular polygon, acted upon in a vertical plane by weights in different points of the cord, when the weight of the cord itself is not taken into the account. In the question of an arch, it is all cord—all voussoirs. When the voussoirs balance each other, there is no wall but the parapet or fence-wall, which, it is hardly possible to believe, has been thought to be in the thickness the depth of the vault. The filling-in of the spandrels, is but another mode of balancing the voussoirs, or giving them the same perpendicular action, when from economy, or other causes, it has been judged expedient to give the arch-stones on the face the same depth. In this primary proposition, the tangential forces are neither

neither opposite, nor are they equal; and those forces are assumed which are to be discovered, and that is to be found out which is given.* In the question of the equilibration of arches, justly considered, some one force is given (generally that at the vertex, as there the perpendicular action is equal to its whole absolute gravity,) to find the two adjoining forces, or any others in the system, which is precisely the question of the simple catenary, where there are no weights but those incorporated in the chain. The *wall theory* is a plagiary, garbled and misunderstood, from the familiar mechanical method of suspending from a chain bits of chain, their lower extremities forming a given line of roadway to determine the curve. This method is untrue, and could only be made to approximate to truth, as Dr. Robison has observed, by making the voussoirs bear the same proportion to the weight as the chain does to that of the bits of chain. The result from this operation is untrue, inasmuch as it differs from that of the simple catenaria.

In the investigation of the catenaria, the powers considered were the absolute gravity of the particle, or link, "absolutam gravitatem particulæ Dd;" and that part of the gravity which acts perpendicularly, "gravitatis partem eam quæ normaliter in Dd agit:" now it is admitted by all, that the actions of the voussoirs of an arch are similar to the links in a chain, and that the conclusion elicited *from the one*, that the action of gravity, perpendicularly exerted on the correspondent parts of the chain Dd, will be every where the same, "gravitatis actio in partes correspondentes catenæ Dd normaliter exerta etiam constans erit, sive ubique eadam," applies *equally to the other*. To produce an arch of equilibration, each voussoir, or the weight incorporated in each voussoir, requires to be increased, so that the force exerted perpendicularly, may be every where the same; or that the same adjustment should be obtained by art in an arch which, in a chain suspended at its extremities, naturally appertains to it. The distinction between the weight and the chain is not real. A catenary may be formed of links of unequal weights, as well as of equal weights; though the curve would be different, the operation to discover that curve would be the same. Whatever the weight is, or wherever it is, it must be incorporated in the chain; and the perpendicular action of each force, in a system of forces in equilibration solicited by gravity, whether an arch or chain, must be constant, or everywhere the same; and it is the constant force which must determine the other forces.

Architects well acquainted with the facility to be derived on some occasions by the methods of investigation by algebra and fluxions, affect generally to disregard them as marks in their profession rather of speculative than real knowledge; but there would be no affectation in asserting, that they would as soon apply a theodolite to measure a cornice, as their knowledge of fluxions to the simple and plane theory of equilibration, and the easy proposition of describing the extrados of an arch of equilibration. There are mathematical hermits, as well as religious hermits; the common practices of mankind are mysteries to the one as well as to the other. There is also a superior order of learned men, who condescend to try their theoretical knowledge by the practice of the workmen, or their own experiments; in the praise of such men, the skilful builder will become an enthusiast; and from such men, he will be proud to acknowledge himself indebted for the best acquirements in his art.

Mr. Thomas Simpson, in his answer to the three questions proposed by the Committee for building a bridge at Blackfriars, seems to reason on the subject not like a theorist, but an architect, notwithstanding that Emerson's notions had been published some time: indeed, throughout the papers published previously to the erection of Blackfriars-bridge, although Emerson volunteered his opinions to the public, they seem to have been wholly neglected; and they would have remained so to the present time, among other propositions, as the curious wanderings of a mathematician, had it not been for the doubly

* Dr. Milner, in his answer to the Select Committee of the House of Commons, to questions submitted to him on this subject, most justly observes: "It is not from any error of computation, that erroneous practical inferences are apt to be made by the theorists; the errors almost always arise from the assumptions made at the setting out of the solution of the problem. Dr. Milner thinks he is within bounds in believing, that for one error in the fluxionary and algebraical part of calculations, a hundred have been made by discordant and unnatural hypotheses, respecting powers, forces, and modes of action."

doubly-unfortunate dilapidations of the bridges on the river Tyne.

Professor Robison certainly inserted the Emerson theory in the Encyclopædia Britannica, and at first held it in some esteem, out of respect to common opinion; for he really believed, from the mode in which it was introduced to the public, that it was the "common theory" of architects and builders. But from the article "Roof," to the article "Arch," in the Supplement, until we come to the conclusions of the latter, we perceive, in the gradual unravelling, how difficult it is long to deceive men who look beyond their own speculations and libraries for knowledge. Speaking of the fallaciousness of the theory, from the test of numerous experiments which he had been at the trouble and expense of making, he says, "But the clearest proof is, that arches very rarely fail, where their load differs most remarkably from that which this theory allows." And, again speaking of those arches which have stood the test of ages, he says, "Here is a most remarkable deviation from the theory, for, as is already observed, the load is frequently not the fourth part of what the theory requires." The supporters of the *wall theory* say, and it is all which can be obtained in explanation of the theory, that they have "exploded" the wedge-theory, and that their theory is, "the true theory;" and that those who cannot "perceive the force of it, are ignorant and prejudiced."

Permit me to recommend to your readers to peruse attentively the first proposition of Dr. David Gregory's paper on the catenaria; and to dwell on the second, and its corollaries; to turn in their mind Dr. Hooke's deduction, (decyphered) "ut pendet continuum flexile, sic stabit contiguum rigidum inversum;" Dr. Johnson's three Letters; Mr. Simpson's Answer to the Committee for building Blackfriars Bridge; the Answer of the Monthly Review, (written, as Dr. Hutton states, by Mr. Woodhouse, now sufficiently eminent,) June, 1802; the Letters in Answer to your Review, and the Monthly Review, in the Monthly Magazine, August and October, 1802; they will then exclaim, in the words of the commencement of one of Dr. Johnson's Letters, "It is the common fate of erroneous positions, that they are betrayed by defence, and obscured by explanation; their authors deviate from the main question into incidental disquisitions, and raise a mist where they should let in light." If there were wanting any instances of the absurdities which great and eminent men have been led into by the modern analysis, when they have not been sufficiently attentive to determine the truth of the first proposition, depending merely on the principles of mechanics, Emerson's Extradoses of Arches, and especially of *domes*, would stand like the full and perfect warning which a wreck offers to the heedless mariner; his charts and books lying neglected in his chest. Not even those on whom the authority of the Woolwich Academy has imposed Emerson's theory of arches, can contemplate with a serious countenance, the monstrosities of his conclusions in respect of *domes*. It is difficult for a mason to resist exclaiming, in this instance, "Multos se deliros senes sæpe vidisse, sed qui magis, quam Phormio, deliraret, vidisse neminem!" The methods by analysis and geometry, resemble the progress of a young and an old hound. The former, if he get a right scent, and keep it, will soon overtake the pursued; but, on a wrong scent, his fleetness but removes him further from the object: the old hound is oftener in at the death, and is always near the victim. Notwithstanding the importance which has been attached by mathematicians to the question of the equilibration of arches, it is a question of little worth to the builder, in comparison with that of the piers. On this part of arch-building little has been written, and still less understood, except by those who have been nursed in the practice.

Should you think the above worth inserting in your Magazine, and hold of any value the theory which has in fact been, from the first arch which ever stood, the theory which has guided the builder, though unconscious of the extent of his knowledge, and which I have attempted to detail from Dr. Gregory's paper, and Dr. Hooke's conclusion; I shall, at my leisure, send you a paper on the subject of piers; shewing their properties involved, and dependent on the accurate reasoning of Gregory and Hooke, in which an extraordinary variation between false theory and true practice, extracted from the second Report of the Committee of the House of Commons on the Holy-head Roads and Harbour, printed June, 1810, may further illustrate this subject. LAPICIDA.

P.S. See letters on this subject, Monthly Magazine, Sept. 1809, Nov. 1809, Aug. 1810, and Nov. 1810.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AMONG the curious productions of nature and art, lately deposited in the Hunterian Museum, at Glasgow, as mentioned in your last Number, page 161, are "specimens of the only two meteor-stones that are known to have fallen in Britain, viz. one in Yorkshire, 13th of December, 1795; another at Possil, near Glasgow, 5th of April, 1804."

From the above information, I should suppose, that the instances of such stones being known to fall from the clouds are very rare, at least in our own country. It may be interesting to some of your readers, to hear of a third well-authenticated instance.

On the 17th of May, 1806, as Mr. William Paice, of Basingstoke, Hants, was travelling with his cart a few miles from home, he met a person who enquired of him, whether he had seen a stream of fire descend from the air, like what is called a falling star; there having been some thunder just before. Mr. Paice had not observed it; but, going on a little farther, he found a large ball, or stone, on the middle of the road, which he took up while it was yet hot, threw it into his cart, and brought it home. Its external appearance resembles a metallic substance, similar to those stones sometimes met with in the fields, and denominated thunder-stones. This ball weighs two pounds and a half, and is preserved for the inspection of the curious. The writer of this article is in possession of several others of the same kind.

It may not be unknown to some of your philosophical readers, that the celebrated French philosopher, La Place, has given some reasons to show the probability of such stones being discharged from some great volcanoes in the moon.

J. JEFFERSON.

Basingstoke, March 5, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE remarks of the Enquirer, in your Magazine for February, page 5, respecting religious toleration, as far as they relate to its justice and political utility, are judicious; but the means by which he proposes to effect it, do not appear to me to be equally so. Nay, they seem not only inadequate to the attainment of the end the Enquirer has in view, but even subversive of it: for they seem calculated to subject the members of the established church to a species of intolerance equally novel and oppressive, without being likely to prove beneficial to dissenters of any description. To aid the cause of religious toleration, he proposes that the patron of a rectory should be at liberty to present a clergyman to it of the religion he himself professes; that a Goldsmid should present a rabbi; a duke of Grafton, a Unitarian; a lord Petre, a Catholic. I have yet to learn, how the right to present a rabbi to a rectory could, in any degree, promote the cause of toleration, unless the greater proportion of the parishioners professed the Jewish religion as well as the patron; which, whatever may be the aggregate number of Jews in England, is probably not the case in a single parish in the kingdom. Such a measure might gratify the pride of one individual, and increase the income and comforts of another; it might please the patron, and enrich the rabbi; but the object to be attained by the proposed measure, is of a widely different nature. The free and equal exercise of their religion, by persons of all persuasions, with the possession of an equal political importance, and a permanent support for their clergy, are the legitimate objects of toleration, and not the exaltation of one sect by the depression of another. Then let us ascertain if this end be likely to be attained, by the means the Enquirer proposes. There are many parishes, particularly in the country, in which not a single Jew resides. Suppose the living of such a parish were in the gift of a Jew, and he were to bestow it upon a rabbi, would this, in any shape whatever, promote the cause of toleration? Would it not rather have the very contrary effect? The parishioners must then either go to church, and join in the ceremonies of a strange religion, with the mysteries and language of which they are wholly unacquainted, or be altogether deprived of the means of attending divine worship. Thus, the most complete intolerance would be the result of the very means by which the Enquirer proposes to effect the contrary end.

The same observations will, under similar circumstances, apply with equal force to the presentation to rectories of the clergyman of any other religion, except the established one.

If a patron of a living, who is of a different religion from the established

one,

one, be desirous, by means of his patronage, of ameliorating the condition of the clergy of his own religion, the opportunity exists of doing so, without injuring the parishioners, or driving them from the church in which they have been accustomed to attend divine worship. Let him sell the advowson, or should he be reluctant wholly to part with it, let him sell the next presentation, which he may legally do; and with the money it produces, create an income for the support of a clergyman of the religion of which he is a member, to officiate either in his own immediate neighbourhood, or wherever else his religion may most prevail. This, he and his family may repeat on every ensuing presentation; and the money thus produced, may be employed to encrease the income of the clergyman already created; to found a fresh one; or in the erection and repair of chapels, for such clergymen to officiate in. H.

February 17, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE read with much satisfaction, in your last Number, 'the celebrated trial of William Penn and William Mead,' and believe there are many of your readers who will agree with me, that at no time, from the æra of the glorious Revolution to the present awful crisis, a republication of it was more necessary. I am not alone in the opinion, that the violent and arbitrary conduct of the magistrates, who, at that juncture, sat on the bench, fully confirmed the well-known dictum of a celebrated author, that "summum jus est summa injuria."

After having made these few cursory remarks, it seems proper to add, that the gentleman who sent that article to your Magazine, has, through inadvertency or misinformation, been guilty of a mistake respecting the great William Penn. He was committed a prisoner to the Tower, not for writing No Cross No Crown, but for a publication entitled, "The Sandy Foundation Shaken," in which the commonly-received doctrines of the Trinity were explained in a different manner from the creed of St. Athanasius and his adherents, though he explicitly owns the doctrine of the divinity of Christ.*

"With his prison hours he enriched the world;" for the well-known treatise, "No Cross No Crown," was written during his confinement; a work which the learned and pious Dr. Henry More, in a letter to the author, says, he looks upon "as a serious book, and very pious in the mein," though he differs from the author with regard to titles and ceremonies. He also acknowledges that "a soul well awakened unto a sense of the best things, can scarcely want any external director or monitor; but the quaker's principle is the most safe and seasonable to keep close to the light within a man."*

It must give pleasure to a large circle of your readers, to be informed that a Life of the great William Penn, is preparing for the press, by a person well qualified to do the subject justice; and as he will doubtless have recourse to a great number of letters and manuscript papers in different hands, and other original documents, much entertainment, as well as instruction, may be expected from the publication; and perhaps some of your readers, who enjoy the friendship of the gentleman in question, may give us information whether the intended Life is in forwardness. BENEVOLUS.

March 5, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING lately had the pleasure of paying a visit to an old friend at Canterbury, I was induced (as formerly) to attend divine service at some parish-church in the week days: accordingly, I resolved to go to St. Margaret's on the Friday, at the usual time of prayers; but alas! the doors were shut. Upon inquiring the cause of it, I was informed that the week day's duty had been discontinued for many years. This was my first disappointment. On the Wednesday following, I was determined to pay a visit to the church of St. Alphage, where the late rector never omitted the weekly duty without sufficient grounds; and where the congregation used to be a very decent and respectable one. But here, alas! the doors were shut. On the Friday, I sallied forth to St. George's church, where, to my great comfort, I found the doors open, and a congregation devoutly assembled for the purpose of offering up their prayers and praises to Almighty God. This, I am sorry to find, is the only parish-church in the large and populous city of Canterbury, where the

* Penn's Letter to Dr. Arlington, in his Life. Select Works. page 5.

* Life of Dr. Henry More. By R. Ward, A.M. page 247, page 310, London 1710.

weekly

weekly duty is continued. Upon king Charles's Martyrdom, I was induced to attend divine service at the cathedral, because I highly venerate that day, and greatly admire the solemnity of the service appropriated for the observance of it: and I was always led to understand, that, upon all state holidays, it was customary either for the dean, or one of the prebendaries, to preach. The stalls, certainly, were occupied (though not filled) by two prebendaries, and the sermon preached by one of the minor canons. After the service was ended, I had the curiosity to enquire the cause of this alteration, but I could not obtain any satisfactory answer from the person I addressed, because (as I learnt afterwards) he was a servant belonging to the cathedral. But entering into conversation with some of the citizens upon the subject, I was informed that this custom had prevailed for some time past, whether from indolence or disloyalty in the dignitaries of the church, they could not pretend to say. I was agreeably informed that the dean (who stands high in the estimation of the public,) condescended (and I make no doubt from motive of principle,) to preach on the King's Accession. This example, one should have imagined, would have induced the other dignitaries of the church (especially in the present times,) to have "gone and done likewise."

During my stay at Canterbury, I always make a point of visiting the Precincts of the cathedral, which building cannot fail of giving great pleasure to those who survey its innumerable beauties with any degree of attention. To form some criterion of the pure Gothic, a more beautiful instance than the nave of the cathedral cannot be adduced. I was here highly gratified to find that most of the nuisances at the west end of the cathedral, and which have repeatedly raised the indignation of the antiquarian, and the man of taste, are now removed. At the same time I was happy to hear that the dean and chapter (highly to their honour be it spoken,) had it in contemplation to purchase of the archbishop's lessee the house which has, for a great number of years, been made use of as a barber's shop. Should this take place, the building be removed, and the site of it laid open, it would have a grand effect, and become one of the greatest improvements which the cathedral has experienced for many years. At the same time, it gave me no small degree of pleasure, to find that the abominable abuses which were constantly offered to the south side of the cathedral, were now likely to be remedied by the erection of iron palisades as far as the south entrance, which I was informed will be continued at some future time to the west end. This alteration, (and a very laudable one it is) would, I must confess, have met my approbation in a greater degree, if the base upon which these palisades are erected, had been constructed of stone instead of brick, provided the revenues of the church were adequate to the expence.

My next visit was to that part of the Precincts called the Oaks, which I was happy to find much improved, and some oak trees planted there, in order to perpetuate its name, as there were none before existing there. From hence I directed my course to a place called the Green-court, which I found much improved, owing to the grass-plats being levelled, and the gravel walks being kept in good preservation. But here, I am sorry to relate it, I found myself in great jeopardy, owing to the idle custom of coachmen and grooms exercising their masters' horses in this contracted spot. That this dangerous custom should be connived at, or permitted, by the dean and chapter, astonished me; more particularly when I considered the great annoyance it must be to the inhabitants, and the imminent danger it occasions to the young gentlemen educated at the King's School, who have no other place appropriated to them for their playground. It is much to be lamented, that some more retired spot, and one better calculated for the purpose, could not be found. But what disgusted me most of all was, that when I passed through the precincts in the evening, to find such a deficiency of lamps; for I am very confident, that even the inhabitants themselves, cannot, without the greatest difficulty, and without the assistance of their own lanthorns, find their way to their respective abodes. This darkness is productive of vicious practices; for assignations are made in the streets, and then the parties retire into the Precincts, because "they love darkness rather than light, and because their deeds are evil." Therefore, humbly hoping that these abuses will be rectified, and these nuisances removed, I beg leave to subscribe myself, A WANDERER.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE frequent accidents by fire which daily occur, induce me to offer the public, through the medium of your valuable Magazine, the following efficacious though simple recipe, which has long been used by the inhabitants of Jamaica, and which I have frequently tried, and have never known to fail giving immediate ease, and taking away the inflammation in both burns and scalds.

"Take equal weight of coarse brown or moist sugar, and good-sized onions shred, and beat them together in a mortar to a pulp, and lay on the part affected."

In violent cases it will be necessary to renew the above poultice daily.

North Shields, M. WATSON.
Jan. 25th, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN addition to the remarks I made sometime ago, relative to the defects of pronunciation in children, I hope that the following extracts will meet with the same attention.

"The faulty or defective pronunciation of some of the letters," says Dr. Watson in the publication of the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, "may, in most cases, be corrected by due attention to the requisite positions of the organs concerned in the formation of articulations, unless where these organs are totally defective, or very imperfectly formed; and even then, much may frequently be done towards removing the defect in pronouncing words, by duly considering what I beg leave to term, the *mechanism* of speech. For, by attention to this, it will often be found that one part of the machine (by being properly applied) will, in a great measure, supply the defect of another. Suppose, for the sake of example, that a person had lost, or had been born without, the uvula, such a person would turn all the guttural sounds into dental or nasal; that is, where *c*, *k*, *g*, &c. were to be sounded, he would sound *t*; *d*, or *ng*, for want of that stop which the uvula and back part of the palate form in guttural articulations. But teach him to elevate the middle part of the tongue to the roof of the mouth, instead of the tip of it, or the back part of it, and he will thereby be enabled to pronounce guttural articulations nearly as perfectly as if he had had no such defect.

"To youth, those who mostly require such directions, it will always be found, that a little *shewing* is worth a volume of written instructions. Yet I should recommend to persons having any impediment of this sort, a close attention to the positions of the organs of speech, in the formation of the powers of the consonants."

Mr. Smart says, in his Gram. of Eng. Pron. "It seldom happens, that the inability to utter any particular consonant arises from mal-conformation of the organs; it is generally the consequence of early inattention, or bad example, confirmed into a habit. Nor is it a matter of wonder that such defects should be almost as obstinate to be removed as those that proceed from natural causes; for do not the other organs of the body find the utmost difficulty in performing even the most simple actions, to which they have been unaccustomed? Hence the organs of speech will always find the same difficulty; and so simple a consonant as *th*, which is effected merely by putting the tongue between the teeth and breathing, shall seldom be correctly uttered by one who is bred out of England. The force of example in a person's family, or in others with whom he has early associated, will, in the same manner render difficult such consonants as *h*, *r*, or *s*. For the second we often hear substituted a sound something like *l*; and for the last, one resembling *th*, which produces what is called a lisp. Such defects may certainly be remedied when nothing material is wanting in the organs, by inquiring into the manner by which the true articulation is accomplished, and by persevering in every effort to render the organs flexible to the purpose." This gentleman also adds in another place, that, "The lisp may be remedied by repeating a number of words beginning with *s*; and (says he) let him be admonished never to suffer himself to droop under discouragement from a present inability to emit any particular sound with exactness. By continually reading over the sounds in which it occurs, and endeavouring to catch it from the person who hears him pronounce, it may be depended upon that the object will at length be gained." For he asserts that, "it is impossible to learn the sounds of the letters of any language but by imitation; and lest it should be thought too tedious an employment to read lists of unconnected words, the pupil must reflect that by no other

other means he would be likely to gain his object. A continual repetition of the same sounds in different words, must be the best way to familiarise it.

I shall conclude these extracts with the following: "Every good speaker," says Mr. Smart, "must be able to pronounce the rough *r* with energy. Many persons, from the force of habit, are, however, utterly incapable of doing this; but substitute a weak sound, not unlike *l*, or something like *dh*. Others pronounce it with sufficient strength, but the jar is formed in the wrong place, by the lower part of the tongue against the palate, not far from the entrance of the throat, while the top remains inactive. This erroneous formation is sure to produce, at the same time, a disagreeable noise or burr. All these faults are to be corrected by attending to the manner in which *r* should really be formed. Let the pupil begin with making a buzzing noise which constitutes *z*, propelling his voice and breath with violence. Let him curl his tongue in a very slight degree from this position, keeping the middle part stiff, and the top flexible. To assist himself in this respect, he may insert at one corner of his mouth a piece of strong gold or silver wire, so bent as to keep that part of the tongue which makes the improper jar at a distance from the palate. By observing these directions, and by persevering efforts, he will, at some fortunate moment, acquire the true jar of the tongue in which the sound consists; and when this is once obtained, in ever so slight a degree, it may quickly be improved by practice. Demosthenes is said to have cured a defect which he had in pronouncing *r*, by endeavouring to sound it with pebbles in his mouth."

I have ever felt it my duty, as an instructor of youth, to pay every possible attention to this branch of education; nor have my labours been unavailing. Children cannot be too early corrected of bad habits of pronunciation, for at no time will the organs of speech be more flexible.

Sheffield, JACOB WOOD.
Feb. 9, 1811.

P. S. As several of your correspondents have given their opinion respecting the discovery of the pernicious acid which is supposed to be in some kinds of vinegar, I also send you mine. If a piece of a tobacco-pipe that has not been in use, be put into the fire till it is quite hot, and immediately put into the vinegar, the latter, if it be bad, will make the pipe black or of a dirty colour; and, if the vinegar be good, it will have the contrary effect.—What is the real cause of the pipe turning black?

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SPECTACLES, by assisting the eyes to converge rays of light, restore and preserve to us one of the most noble and valuable of our senses. They enable the mechanic to continue his labours and earn his subsistence till the extreme of old age. By their aid the scholar pursues his studies and recreates his mind with intellectual pleasures; thus passing away days and years with delight and satisfaction, which might otherwise have been devoured by melancholy, or wasted in idleness.

Spectacles, when well chosen, should neither enlarge nor diminish objects, and should shew the letters of a book black and distinct; nor ought they in any degree to fatigue the eye.

Every one must determine for himself the glasses which produce the most distinct vision, yet some attention should be paid to the judgment of the person of whom they are purchased. By trying many spectacles the eye becomes fatigued in accommodating itself to the several changes, and the purchaser often fixes on a pair which is injurious to his sight.

People often injure those tender organs, and deprive themselves of future assistance from glasses, by purchasing them of hawkers and pedlars, who are equally ignorant of the science of optics, and of the construction of the eye.

RULES FOR THE PRESERVATION OF THE SIGHT.

1. Never sit for any length of time in absolute gloom, or exposed to a blaze of light, and then remove to an opposite extreme.

2. Avoid reading a very small print.

3. Never read by twilight, nor by firelight, nor, if the eyes are disordered, by candle-light.

4. Do not permit the eye to dwell on glaring objects, particularly on first awaking in a morning.

5. Long-sighted persons should accustom themselves to read with rather less light, and somewhat nearer to the eye, than is naturally agreeable; while the short-sighted should habituate themselves to read with the book as far off as possible.

6. Nothing preserves the sight longer than a moderate degree of light; too little strains the eyes, and too great a quantity dazzles and inflames them.

7. Do not wear other spectacles than your own, to which your eyes have accommodated themselves.

SPECTACLES ARE NECESSARY,

1. When we are obliged to remove small objects to an increased distance from the eye, to see them distinctly;

2. When we find it necessary to have more light than formerly; as, for instance, when we find ourselves placing the candle between the eye and the object;

3. When, on looking at and attentively considering a near object, it becomes confused, and appears to have a kind of mist before it;

4. When the letters of a book run into one another, and become double and treble;

5. When the eyes are so fatigued by a little exercise, that we are obliged to shut them from time to time, and to relieve them by looking at different objects.

Then it will be prudent and necessary to set aside all prudery; honestly confess that age is creeping upon us; that our eyes are an unerring warning; and without coquetry, or apology, ask the optician for a pair of spectacles.

For those who live at a distance from large cities, the following modes of calculating the focus of glasses will prove useful.

Rule for calculating the Focus of Convex Glasses.—Multiply the distance at which a person sees distinctly, by the distance at which he wishes to see, and divide the product by the difference between the said distances; the quotient is the desired focus.

Rule for Concave Glasses to read and write, for a near-sighted Person.—Multiply the greatest distance at which the short-sighted sees distinctly with his naked eye, by the distance at which it is required he should see distinctly by a concave glass, and divide the product by the difference between the said distances. If it is to see remote objects, the focus should be the same as that required for the distance of distinct vision.

The preceding observations are valuable just in proportion to the value of sight, and to the pleasure of seeing distinctly and without pain.

Feb. 12, 1811. COMMON SENSE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your two last Magazines, I have given derivations of the names *Celti*, *Cymbri*, and of some countries which gave denominations to these people. Enquiries into the origin of these appellations had exercised the pens of authors of all ages; and it will hereafter be scarcely credited, that men had at length supposed these names to be impenetrable mysteries. In my last, I hinted that *Scotland*, like all other parts of Great Britain, was a name given from situation. I will now trace this name, and the word *Pict*, from their source.

The name *Scotland* is unknown in import, and it has been stated "that Ammianus Marcellinus, who wrote in the 4th century, is the first historian who mentions the *Scots*." "But St. Jerom, in his epistle against Ctesiphon the Pelagian, has given a much more ancient passage, which he translated out of Porphyry, who wrote an age before Ammianus, to wit, "Neither Britain, a province fertile in tyrants, nor the *Scottish* nations, nor the barbarous nations round about to the very ocean, did ever acknowledge Moses and the Prophets."

The word Spain is in Spanish Espana; I have shewed its derivation. The syllable *Es* being pronounced like the letter *S*, the *E* is dropped in *our* spelling of Spain. *Scodra*, a city of Albania, is now called by the Turks *Escodar*, and by the Italians *Scutari*. *Scutari*, also opposite Constantinople, is called by the Turks *Iscodur*. The import of each of these names may be traced from *Is* water, *Cot*, or *Cod*, an hill, and *Ar* border. The same may be said of the letter *S* in Scotland, which is written with an *E* before it by foreigners. The *Es* then in *Escotia*, being the same as the *Es* in Espana, &c. will imply water; *Cot*, or *Cote*, is a French word for a coast, rising ground, or hill. From the name *Cot*, or *Cote*, hill, in Cumberland, this name must early have obtained in England. *Escotia*, or *Scotland*, will therefore imply the Water, Hill, or High Land. Should it, however, be supposed that the letter *S*, in this word, is used as Dr. Harris on Isaiah supposes, and which I have mentioned in a former letter, then Scotland will only imply the Hill or High Land; and this exactly agrees with the old term Caledonia, and shews that new names are translations of older ones. The word *Scuite* has been supposed the etymon from whence *Scot* was derived; but, as all countries are named from their features, and lands were all settled by wanderers, nothing but ignorance of the subject will account for authors adopting this chiming and inapplicable etymon for Scotland in particular.

The

The Picti, or Pictæ, have been said to come originally from Scythia, and to have received this name from painting their bodies with different colours, to appear more terrible to their enemies. A colony of these is reported by Servius, the commentator on Virgil, to have emigrated to Scotland, where they still preserve their name and savage manners. That the Picts painted their bodies, I will not dispute, although I will shew that they took not their name from this circumstance, nor from being emigrants from Scythia; but, that like all other provinces or portions of this island, their name is derived from the features of their lands which they inhabited.

The Isle of *Wight*, of which so much has been unskilfully said on its derivation, was called *Ictis*, *Mictis*, and *Victis*, in which the ending in *is*, is likely to be a diminutive, although it may imply water. The root of the first syllable of these names, as well as that of *Fich*, *Bich*, *Crick*, and *Toich*, is *Ic*; and these all mean border-land, or land: *Victis*, *Mictis*, and *Ictis*, will therefore imply the little land. The syllables *Ic*, *Vic*, and *Mic*, took a *T* to strengthen their sound, in the same manner as the Gaelic word *Direach*, straight, takes a *T* in the English word *Direct*. *Wight* comes from *Vicht*, or *Wicht*. For, as *G* and *C* are convertible, *Wicht* and *Wight* are the same.

In like manner, the word *Pict* is written *Pight* in *Pight-land*, otherwise named *Pent-land*, the northernmost corner of Scotland: the *H* being dropped, which is disused in many other words, becomes *Pigt*, and this, by the change of *G* to *C*, was written *Pict*: and hence Pight-land was also called Pict-land.

I must here observe, that *P* is called convexity and prominence by writers on the power of letters, as in *Pic*, *Peac*, or *Peake*; and hence *P* prefixed to *En*, land, will become *Pen*, Head or Point Land. In like manner, *Pight*, *Pigt*, or *Pict*, having for its root *Ic*, may be written *Pic*, *Peac*, or *Peake*, a Head, or Point Land. *Pic* also, to strengthen the syllable, takes a *T* in *Pict*, as *direach* did in *direct*. The word *Pen* also becomes *Pent* in Pent-land, which implies Point-land. *Pic* and *Pen*, or *Pict* and *Pent*,* then will imply the same, and each mean head or point land. The *Picts* were therefore *the Point-landers*, or *dwellers on the borders* and *projecting corners of Scotland*.

But leaving assertions on the power of letters, let me give a more probable account of their meanings. The word *Aighe*, is hill; it is often changed to *eighe*, or *ey*, and to *ee* in pronunciation: with the prefix *B*, there is in Devon a sharp hill named *Bee*-tor. The letter *B* [*Bee*] being then in pronunciation a name for hill, becomes, with a root for land, often a name for hill land, as in *Binn*, an hill; in which the root *In*, or *Inn*, means land only. And, as *B* and *P* were used for each other, *P* also was the pronunciation of a word for hill; and therefore *Pinn*, *Pin*, or *Pen*, meant the same as *Binn*, or *Bin*. In like manner the letter *D* (or *Dee*,) with *En*, land, varied to *Un*, becomes a name for hill land, in *Dee-un*, which is written *Dune*. So also *C*, (or *Cee*,) which is called *Col* in the Gaelic, with *en*, varied to *an*, land, becomes *Cee-an*, or *Ceann*, a Head Land. If we suppose *an* to imply water, then *Ceann* will be the Water Head. But enough for the present on the meanings of prefixes.

There is no doubt that many letters are prefixed to words without giving any variation or addition to their meanings: thus Ann is called Nan. Sometimes also the same letter, prefixed to the same word, conveys a different meaning. I will here instance the word *Dun*, which may mean land only, but which is often used for hill land: I think, however, in this case it should always be written *Dune*, to make a proper distinction.—But to return.

A few plains, of no great extent, are said to be found on the coast of Scotland, from whence the ground rises to great heights, or heads, in the middle of the kingdom. *Col*, or *Cal*, then the head or hill, *Don*, land, and *Ia*, territory, were appropriate terms for this *Head*, *Hill*, or *High-land Territory*. The *Caledonii* were therefore the *High landers*, as I have already shewn. On the contrary, however, it is asserted in Camden that, from the plural of *Calcd*, hard, or *Calcdon*, this name is derived. And in a note "*Kalt*, or *Kelt*," is defined "*Cold*." And the word "*Chiltern*"* follows from "Gale

* A more formal proof might be given, if required. See Lloyd's Archæologia on the head of *D* and *T* following *N*.

* Children is often pronounced Childern. *Ern* is therefore a plural ending: from my last letters *Cel* and *Cil*, or *Chil*, is hill. *Chiltern*

"Gale MSS." See Mr. Gough's Camden, vol. 4, page 107. It is also stated by a late author, "that the Caledonians were merely *the inhabitants of the Ceydon, the Coverts, or the Woodlands.* The *Picti*, *Pithi*, or *Peithwi*, &c. (for so it is said the name denotes,) were the people of *the open country.*" Now *the old names of places describe the chief features of the lands;* but *Caledon*, rendered woods, distinguishes not the chief features of the country; and therefore the Woodlands cannot be a translation. In like manner *Pight*, rendered the open country, marks no chief feature of such country, and is therefore no interpretation. A great part of the globe is allowed to have been formerly covered with woods; they were the clothing of the hills, valleys, and plains; but they were neither the hills, valleys, nor plains; and, being the attendants on these parts of nature, which were subject in all ages to removal, they were wisely omitted by those who originally gave names. I will say nothing of *the open country;* in our times, to avoid research, every chiming word has been adopted. On the derivation in Camden, from *hard*, or *hards*, and *cold*, or *colds*, I will be silent.

A. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WANT of access to books and literary persons, occasions me to trouble you with the following inquiries. For an answer to them, I should be much obliged to any one of your correspondents who has the ability and inclination to give me the desired information. With a just sense of the liberal and impartial spirit which distinguishes your Magazine. N.

March 4th, 1811.

In Beausobre's History of the Reformation, reference is frequently made to some remarks which it was evidently in the author's contemplation to affix to that work. Qu. Were they ever printed, and, if they were, have they found their way into this country?

Dr. Currie (Works of R. Burns, vol. ii. 176, 2d edition) speaks of "the beautiful story of the Paria," as being translated in the *Bee* of Dr. Anderson. Qu. In what volume of the *Bee* is this translation printed?

Dr. S Johnson, in his Life of Pope, (Murphy's edition of Johnson's works, vol. xi. 132,) says, that the "Memoirs of Scribblerus," contain "particular imitations of the History of Mr. Ouffle." Qu. What is the nature, and who was the writer, of "the History of Mr. Ouffle;" and are copies of it to be purchased?

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AMONGST the Proceedings of Learned Societies in your Number for the month of February, 1809, you have very correctly stated a communication of mine to the Royal Society, viz.

"In every plane triangle the sum of the three natural tangents of the three angles, multiplied by the square of the radius, is equal to the continued product of the three tangents.

But in the succeeding Number, for the month of March, a correspondent, who signs himself Mathematicus, says, "The discovery of this property does not belong to Mr. Garrard, for you will find it in page 38 of the mathematical part of the Ladies' Diary for the year 1797, in an answer to a trifling question."

Now, Sir, I would wish you to insert this for the information of your correspondent, as well as for my own vindication.

The property of tangents, which I have communicated to the Royal Society, is a general property of an unlimited radius, whilst that which is inferred by the correspondent to the Ladies' Diary, is confined to the question proposed, where the given radius is unity. Also I have farther to observe, that the property there used is a postulate, drawn from my original proposition in the second Number of the Scientific Receptacle, in the year 1792, which *Mathematicus* may see if he apply to Gale and Curtis, in Paternoster-row, and then I trust he will admit that the discovery of the property does belong to me.

W. GARRARD.

Royal Naval Asylum.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE Smithfield Club, of whose prizes for the best cattle you have annually given an account in your Magazine,* at present consists of 277 members, of whom there are twenty peers, seven baronets and knights, and thirteen members of the House of Commons; the remainder

tern therefore implies the hills: the T in Chilt, is used for adding to the sound of the word.

* See a similar account last year, vol. xxix. p. 106.

remainder being eminent or experienced agriculturists, agents, surveyors, breeders, graziers, salesmen, butchers, &c.

The judges appointed for awarding the premiums at their last shew were, Mr. Morris Birkbeck, of Wanborough in Surry, Mr. George Watkinson, of Woodhouse in Leicestershire, and Mr. George Gunning, of Friendsbury in Kent; who, after a careful examination of the animals exhibited, and the certificates of their ages, breeds, feeding, &c. adjudged the prizes as in the following list, and particulars of the dead-weights, since received from the butchers, which I transmit you for insertion.

Westminster, *February 7*, 1811. JOHN FAREY, Secretary.

PRIZE OXEN.	Beef. *lbs.*	Loose Fat. *lbs.*	Hide & Horns. *lbs.*	Head *lbs.*	Feet. *lbs.*	Blood. *lbs.*
Mr. John Westcar's 6 years and 8 months old Herefordshire ox, worked 3½ years, fed on hay, turnips, and oil-cakes	1838	190	119	56	33	—
Mr. John Jenner's 6-year old Sussex ox, fed on grass and hay only	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mr. John Westcar's 4 years and 10 months old Herefordshire ox, not worked, fed on grass, hay, and turnips	1488	174	110	50	31	—
Mr. John Price's 4 years and 7 months old dark-red Herefordshire ox, not worked, fed on hay and Swedish turnips	1080½	115	95	43	24	56
Mr. James King's 6-year old Devon ox, worked 3 years, fed on hay and oil-cakes	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mr. John Warmington's 3-year old Durham ox, not worked, fed on hay, linseed cakes, and potatoes	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mr. Ralph Oldacre's 3-year old Devon steer, not worked, fed on grass and hay only	—	—	—	—	—	—
His Grace the Duke of Bedford's 11-year old Hereford cow, which has borne 7 calves, fed on grass, hay, and oil-cakes	1031	108	84	39	17	63

PRIZE SHEEP.	No.	Mutton & Head *lbs.*	Loose Fat. *lbs.*	Skin. *lbs.*	Blood & loss *lbs.*	Entrail &c. *lbs.*	Weight alive. *lbs.*
Mr. Francis Guy's 21-months old three new Leicester wethers, fed on grass, hay, and turnips	1	159	20	22½	15	28½	240
	2	138½	16½	21½	10½	14½	201½
	3	133½	20	15½	13	14	196
Mr. Robert Master's 32-months old three new Leicester wethers, fed on grass only	1	136½	17	17	5	18	195½
	2	131	17	18½	5½	19½	191½
	3	126½	16½	17	5½	18½	184½
His Grace the Duke of Bedford's 21-months old three South-down wethers, fed on grass, hay, and turnips	1	114	17	13	13	13	170
	2	91½	13	11	10½	13	139
	3	103	14	13	9½	12½	152
Mr. John Boy's 33-months old three South-down wethers, fed on grass, hay, and turnips	1	124½	17	16	10½	17	185
	2	116½	15	15	12	13½	172
	3	121	17	15	11½	16½	181

PRIZE PIGS.	Pork & Head. *lbs.*	Loose Fat. *lbs.*	Feet. *lbs.*	Blood & loss *lbs.*	Entrail &c. *lbs.*	Weight alive. *lbs.*
Mr. George Caswell's 54-weeks old Herefordshire pig, fed on 8 bushels of pease and 2 quarters of barley-meal	266	11	4	13½	24½	319
Mr. John Westcar's 50-weeks old black-and-white pig, fed on skimmed milk and barley-meal	312	12	2	9	8	343

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

Some ACCOUNT *of the* LIFE, CHARACTER, *and* OPINIONS, *of the late* AUGUSTUS-HENRY FITZROY, DUKE *of* GRAFTON, RANGER *of Whittlebury-forest, his* MAJESTY'S GAME-KEEPER *at Newmarket,* HIGH-STEWARD *of Dartmouth, a* GOVERNOR *of the Charter-house, a* MEMBER *of the* PRIVY COUNCIL, KNIGHT *of the* GARTER, CHANCELLOR *of the* UNIVERSITY *of Cambridge,* RECORDER *of Thetford and Coventry,* GOVERNOR *of the* FORTS *in Cornwall and Devonshire,* RECEIVER-GENERAL *of the Profits of the* SEALS *of the* KING'S BENCH *and* COMMON PLEAS, *also of the* PRISAGE *of* WINES, &c.

"Uni quippe vacat, studiis odiisque carenti,
"Humanum lugere genus." *Lucan.*

THE dukes of Grafton, like those of Richmond and St. Albans, are descended from the royal family of Stuart; and like these have attained the highest honours in the state. The female ancestor of the Fitzroys was Barbara, daughter and heir of William Villiers, Viscount Grandison. This lady had been married a little before the Restoration, to Mr. Roger Palmer, then a student in the Temple, who, desisting from his legal pursuits, and being of a very compliant disposition, was raised to the honours of the Irish peerage, having been created earl of Castlemaine, in the 16th of Charles II. Having put herself under the protection of this gay, dissipated, and luxurious, monarch, the countess of Castlemaine, in 1670, was created Baroness of Nonsuch, in Surrey, countess of Southampton, in the county of Hants, and duchess of Cleveland, during her own natural life.* By this lady he had a son, Charles, born September 28, 1663, to whom His Majesty very aptly gave the name of *Fitzroy.*

Respecting the precise date of the subject of this memoir, there is some difference in the Modern Peerages; according to Collins, he was born in October, and, if we are to credit Edmonson, on September 28, 1736. While Mr. Fitzroy, he was placed at Hackney, under the tuition of the late Dr. Newcombe, who had attained considerable eminence for his skill and attention in the education of youth. After remaining some time there, he was entered of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, where he did not however take a degree; having gone into the world very early in life, and engaged earnestly, and perhaps prematurely, in public affairs. In 1756, when just of age, Mr. Fitzroy was appointed a lord of the bedchamber to his present majesty while prince of Wales; and, in the course of the same year, he was elected a member of parliament, first for Boroughbridge, Yorkshire, in the room of the earl of Harrington, and then for St. Edmundsbury, in Suffolk, in the place of the first earl of Mansfield, which latter he retained while a commoner. This was not long before his grandfathers' death, in May 1757, when he succeeded to all the family honours and estates. His Grace, after a short trip to the continent, was now destined to run through the career of public employments. On July 10, 1765, he was appointed one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, which office he resigned in May, 1766, and, in August following, he was nominated first lord of the treasury, which post he abdicated January 28, 1770. On June 12, 1771, he was chosen lord privy seal, in which department he continued until November, 1775; and in 1782, he was restored to the same office.

Notwithstanding their near alliance to the house of Stuart, it is not a little singular that the Fitzroys have uniformly been connected with, and attached to, that party denominated *Whigs*, the basis of whose conduct either has been, or pretended to be, the establishment and continuance of the house of Hanover, on one hand, on the throne of these realms, and the ascertaining, preserving, and extending, the liberties of the people, on the other. Accordingly, when Mr. Fitzroy was of age to sit as a member of the legislature, he acted with what was then termed "the country party" in one house; and after his Majesty's accession, joined that great, popular, and dignified, body in the other, called at that day the *Minority*, which then consisted of some of the first and most opulent families in England. One of the chief objects of their association was to diminish the supposed influence

* Soon after the demise of the earl of Castlemaine, in 1705, the duchess of Cleveland married the "handsome Fielding," against whom she was obliged to demand the protection of the laws. See the English edit. of the Memoirs of the Count de Grammont.

influence of the earl of Bute, usually denominated "the Northern Thane," and the "favourite;" another to support the constitution in all its integrity. On the dismission, or rather the voluntary retreat, of the nobleman just alluded to, his Grace accepted of the seals, under the patronage of the duke of Cumberland. On this occasion he hoped for the support of the earl of Chatham; but finding that this great patriot was averse to the measures of the court, and was accustomed to observe enigmatically "that there was something behind the throne, greater than the throne itself," he soon after resigned. The arrangements for the next administration were all made by that eloquent nobleman; and it is no small proof of the high opinion in which he held the duke of Grafton, that to the latter was assigned the post of first commissioner of the treasury, which, in consequence of the increasing infirmities of the earl, became, in fact, that of prime minister.

During this period, Mr. Wilkes began to make a noise, and was the first private individual who, by securing popularity with the nation, was enabled to cope, first with the ministers, and, finally, in some measure, with the throne itself. Thinking himself slighted by the duke of Grafton, with whom he had formerly lived in some degree of intimacy, he boldly attacked both him and the noble earl his colleague, as "tools of lord Bute." This circumstance, ridiculous as it may appear, proved unfavourable to this administration, and hurt their influence not a little; for the author of the North Briton was now in the zenith of his popularity, and succeeded in all the objects of his ambition, becoming, in turn, knight of the shire for the county of Middlesex, sheriff, alderman, and lord-mayor, of the city of London; and, finally, he obtained the lucrative office of chamberlain.

But a writer of still greater talents and reputation now appeared, and directed his keen, powerful, and envenomed, shafts against the minister. This was the still celebrated, although still unknown, author of the Letters of "Junius," who commenced his labours in the Public Advertiser, January 21, 1769, by a pointed attack on the ministers of that day. "Without much political sagacity, or any extraordinary depth of observation," says he, "we need only mark how the principal departments of the state are bestowed, and look no further for the true cause of every mischief that befals us. The finances of a nation, sinking under its debts and expenses, are committed to a young nobleman, already ruined by play. Introduced to act under the auspices of lord Chatham, and left at the head of affairs by that nobleman's retreat, he became minister by accident; but, deserting the principles and professions which gave him a moment's popularity, we see him, from every honourable engagement to the public, an apostate by design. As for business, the world yet knows nothing of his talents or resolution; unless a wayward wavering inconsistency be a mark of genius, and caprice a demonstration of spirit."

After Junius had tried the temper of his maiden sword on sir William Draper, and found it *proof*, he addressed himself directly to the duke of Grafton, relative to the * pardon granted by His Majesty, March 11, 1769, to M'Quirk, for the murder of George Clarke, at Brentford. In letter 11 he reproaches His Grace, during the time of mobs and tumults, for indulging himself, "while prime minister of Great Britain, in rural retirement, and in the arms of faded beauty, losing all memory of his sovereign, his country, and himself." In letter 12 he bitterly remarks as follows: "You have better proofs of your descent, my lord, than the register of a marriage, or any troublesome inheritance of reputation. There are some hereditary strokes of character, by which a family may be as clearly distinguished as by the blackest features of the human face. Charles the First lived and died a hypocrite. Charles the Second was a hypocrite of another sort, and should have died upon the same scaffold. At the distance of a century, we see their different characters happily revived and blended in Your Grace. Sullen and severe without religion, profligate without gaiety, you live like Charles the Second, without being an amiable companion; and, for aught I know, may die as his father did, without the reputation of a martyr.

"You had already taken your degrees with credit, in those schools in which the English nobility are formed to virtue, when you were introduced to lord Chatham's protection. From Newmarket, White's, and the Opposition, he gave you to the world with an air of popularity which young men usually set out with, and seldom preserve; grave and plausible enough to be thought fit for

* The earl of Rochford was secretary of state for the home department, and was therefore the responsible officer.

business;

business; too young for treachery, and, in short, a patriot of no unpromising expectations. Lord Chatham was the earliest object of your political wonder and attachment; yet you deserted him, upon the first hopes that offered, of an equal share of power with lord Rockingham. When the late duke of Cumberland's first negociation failed, and when the favourite was pushed to the last extremity, you saved him by joining with an administration in which lord Chatham refused to engage. Still, however, he was your friend: and you are yet to explain to the world, why you consented to act without him; or why, after uniting with lord Rockingham, you deserted and betrayed him. You complained that no measures were taken to satisfy your patron; and that your friend, Mr. Wilkes, who had suffered so much for the party, had been abandoned to his fate. They have since contributed not a little to your present plenitude of power: yet, I think, lord Chatham has less reason than ever to be satisfied: and, as for Mr. Wilkes, it is, perhaps, the greatest misfortune of his life, that you should have so many compensations to make in the closet for your former friendship with him. Your gracious master understands your character, and makes you a persecutor, because you have been a friend."

The whole of this passage consists of bold invective, and elegant declamation. When this celebrated writer condescended to state facts, he was completely foiled, particularly when he attacked the duke of Grafton for misconduct, as hereditary ranger of Whittlebury-forest. An author, who many years after that period held some communication with the late Mr. John Pitt, at that time surveyor-general of the king's woods, writes thus:

"The timber in Whittlebury-forest is undoubtedly vested in the crown, and the right of felling it has repeatedly been exercised. The right to the underwood is as clearly vested in the duke of Grafton, as that of the herbage at the proper periods in the vicinage. In the attempt, alluded to by Junius, to cut down the timber, the deputy-surveyor was stopped by an order from the treasury; because the felling of the timber at that time, would have destroyed all the underwood, which would of course have been a great injury to private property; and would likewise have deprived the neighbourhood of the right of commonage for nine or ten years. The timber was no longer withheld from the public service than was absolutely necessary. It had been preserved for that purpose, with an attention and an integrity perhaps not equalled in any of the other royal forests. At the proper period (about nine or ten years after), the timber was felled, as each coppice came in the course of cutting, according to the rule of the practice all over England. The surveyor-general's report made in the year 1776, of the state of the inclosures in His Majesty's forests, is a confirmation of the care taken by the duke of the timber for the public service."*

It must be frankly allowed, however, that the administration of the duke of Grafton, if not unfortunate, was assuredly unpopular; and, without popularity, no minister in a limited monarchy is capable of filling his office in such a way as either to give satisfaction to the country, or be enabled to serve it with due effect. It has been said, that His Grace was fairly *written down* by the joint efforts of Wilkes and Junius; but this is not correct. In the first place, he was no longer supported by the earl of Chatham, who even in his declining age exhibited gigantic powers; and, after he had ceased to wield the thunder of the state, smote all around him by the flashes of his eloquence. On the retreat of that nobleman, lord Camden, whose talents and integrity had secured the esteem of the nation, happened to differ in many essential points with the premier, and was therefore suffered to withdraw also. A new chancellor was therefore to be found, and Mr. Yorke, who had acted with high reputation as attorney-general, died suddenly, in the month of January 1770. On this the duke of Grafton, finding himself bereft of all aid, immediately resigned, and appeared to withdraw for ever from the bustle of politics to the comforts of domestic privacy.

This, however, was not long the case; for, in about eighteen months after, (June 1771,) on the removal of lord Suffolk to the office of secretary of state, His Grace succeeded him as lord privy seal. In this office he remained until the month of November 1775. His resignation, or perhaps more properly speaking, his *dismission*, reflects high honour on the subject of the present memoir, as it proceeded from an unequivocal avowal of those generous sentiments which must

* Biographical, literary, and political, Anecdotes of several of the most eminent Persons of the present Age. 1797.

at

nt that time have ruined all his influence in the cabinet. The duke of Grafton had always been an enemy to the hopeful project of resorting to coercion, in respect to America. He opposed the Stamp Act in 1765, with great energy, and was one of those who declared warmly in favour of its repeal. No sooner did lord North attempt to gull the country gentlemen, by proposing to throw part of the burthen of the land-tax off their shoulders, and load the unrepresented colonies with it, than His Grace revolted at the idea, and demanded parliamentary documents. His motion for that purpose was negatived by his colleagues, and it was officially signified to him next day, that it was the wish of a great personage he should retire. Accordingly, after having presided as lord privy seal about three years and a half, the duke once more betook himself to a private station, happy in being thus able to confute those writers who had so long accused him as the tool of the earl of Bute; doubly happy in being exempt from the disgrace and remorse of acting as an accessory to the most impolitic, most unjust, and most disastrous, war, that had ever been waged by the most besotted administration of either ancient or modern times.

From this memorable epoch, the duke of Grafton, resuming the principles which had distinguished his first outset in life, became, in the true and best sense of the word, a patriot. He was seen sometimes speaking, and always voting, against the unhappy and unjust contest with our colonies. On that occasion he once more acted with lord Chatham, the earls of Rockingham and Shelburne; in fine, with all who were most dear to, and most respectable, in the nation; and these formed such a compact, formidable, and upright, phalanx, that it was evident they must finally succeed. Unlike the opposition of the present day, they courted the city of London; they conciliated the great body of the nation; they united all in favour of all. Unlike them too, there were no private interests to be gratified, no unpopular claims to be maintained: the country was to be saved from a most extravagant expenditure, as well as a most odious conflict, and the government itself was to be reformed, so as to prevent the recurrence of similar calamities. The critical and untimely death of one great man,* alone prevented the completion of such desirable results. At length, on the overthrow of lord North, and the ministers who supported him, a total change was effected, and the minority, as usual, became the majority. On this occasion, the duke of Grafton was restored to his former office of lord privy seal; but he was again obliged to resign, and that very suddenly.

As the duke of Grafton now retreated from public strife to the bosom of his family, we shall follow him thither. His Grace was twice married, first in 1756, to the honourable Miss Liddell,* the only daughter of the late lord Ravensworth, by whom he had three sons, and a daughter. From this lady he was divorced in March 1769, by act of parliament, and she immediately after became countess of Upper Ossory. In a very short time, His Grace chose for a second consort Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Sir Richard Worsley, bart. dean of Windsor, and niece both to the late duchess of Bedford, and earl Gower, father of the marquis of Stafford, by whom also he had issue, to the amount of no less than thirteen children, making in all seventeen, and exhibiting such a family as is rarely to be met with. Amidst the evils that afflicted either the state or himself, the duke found a refuge in domestic comforts, while in the society of those dear to him, and in the education of his daughters, as well as the cares incident to a numerous offspring, he found a constant and most grateful employment.

Other objects also occupied his attention, and occasionally employed his time and his talents. His Grace, in 1768, succeeded Thomas Holles, duke of Newcastle, who had been educated at Clare Hall, as Chancellor of the University of Cambridge. On his installation, Gray, a name not second to any of our day in the list of English poets, impressed with gratitude for the professorship of modern history, just conferred upon him, celebrated the event in an ode, which was set to music, and performed on that occasion. From this we shall extract one or two passages:

* The marquis of Rockingham.

* With the first duchess of Grafton, who was mother to the present duke, the subject of this memoir travelled for some time on the continent. About the year 1762, they repaired to the court of Turin, where they remained during eight weeks. On this occasion, the duke was much noticed by the king of Sardinia, and the duke of Savoy, both of whom acknowledged him as their cousin.

"But hark, the portals sound, and pacing forth
With solemn steps and slow,
High potentates, and dames of royal birth,
And mitred fathers in long order go:
Great Edward, with the lilies on his brow
From haughty Gallia torn,
And sad Chatillon, on her bridal morn
That wept her bleeding love, and princely Clare,
And Anjou's heroine, and the paler rose,
The rivals of her crown, and of her woes,
And either Henry there.
The murder'd saint, and the majestic lord,
That broke the bands of Rome:
(Their tears, their little triumphs o'er
Their human passions now no more,
Save charity, that glows beyond the tomb!)
All that on Granta's fruitful plain
Rich streams of regal bounty pour'd,
And bade these awful fanes and turrets rise,
To hail their Fitzroy's festal morning come,
And thus they speak in soft accord,
The liquid language of the skies, &c."

"Lo! Granta waits to lead her blooming band,
Not obvious, not obtrusive, she
No vulgar praise, no venal incense flings;
Nor dares with courtly tongue refin'd,
Profane thy inborn royalty of mind:
She reveres herself and thee.
With modest pride, to grace thy youthful brow,
The laureate wreath that Cecil wore, she brings,
And to thy just, thy gentle, hand
Submits the fasces of her sway;
While spirits blest above, and men below,
Join with glad voice, the loud symphonious lay."

His Grace was a bold, energetic, and decided, enemy to the former and present war with France. He uniformly disapproved of the principles in which they originated, and deemed them both pregnant with the most serious mischiefs to the constitution, and prosperity of the empire. When the late duke of Bedford, in 1797, proposed a motion for removing the administration of that day, he was supported by the then venerable duke of Grafton, in a long, able, and most impressive, speech. On that occasion he contrasted the situation of Britain before and after the contest with France; he described her, in respect to foreign relations, "as stript of or deserted by every ally on the continent, that could bring any essential aid;" while, in regard to our interior economy, he asserted, "that the Bank of England had received a wound, in spite of the repeated representations of the directors, on the mischief which must arise from the immense quantity of bullion exported by, and the large sums advanced to, government; together with a blot which all the waters of Lethe will never be able to expunge, in consequence of the Order of Council for stopping money-payments."

After lamenting the millions of money, and the streams of blood, lavished in St. Domingo, his Grace called attention towards Ireland, and declared that kingdom to be in so critical a state, "that unless a reform, a temperate reform, in parliament, and a full emancipation of the Catholics, together with a total change of men took place, some fatal catastrophe was likely to ensue:" a prognostication which has been since amply verified by fact. "To prevent these greatest of evils" (the subjugation by France), "extending hither," says the duke, "it will be wise to oppose the only effective remedy, which I earnestly recommend to the cool and dispassionate consideration of all your lordships: I mean a temperate parliamentary reform in this country, without which the constitution will slip from under us; and the great and sagacious statesman, who delivered in another place that inimitable argument in favour of parliamentary reform, might have added to the names of Montesquieu and Machiavel, that still more revered for wisdom, the name of our lord Bacon, than whom there was not a more strenuous advocate for the frequent revisal and correction of all national institutions, maintaining always that every human fabric or establishment was subject to that decay and corruption which lapse of time would necessarily produce.

"Thus have these ministers, who have hitherto been controlled in nothing, brought the nation from the upper step of its greatness, down, by rapid degrees, to the lowest, where we now stand, and are looking up with doubts, whether we shall possess virtue public and private sufficient to carry us up the steep and rugged hill we have in view, and which must be climbed. Is there any one to whom it need be said, that this chain of disasters can no more have fallen out by chance, and the common fate of war, than the beautiful globe we walk on could have been produced under an epicurean system, by a fortuitous concurrence of an infinity of atoms? No, my lords, let us not condemn chance for our situation, or for our sufferings: the ministers

nisters are before you who brought you hither. Some of your lordships may have given your support from laudable motives; but this confidence has proved fatal, and all support given to the same ministers, from this moment, the public will consider as afforded with open eyes, and therefore calculated to involve them equally with the administration, in the guilt of every future fatal project.

"As for myself, I solemnly protest, that no consideration the world can offer would stand in competition with the comfort I feel, that so far from having abetted the pernicious counsels which have brought on the downfall of the empire, I have, to the best of my little ability, endeavoured by every constitutional means to prevent them."

The following were the concluding words of the last speech delivered by him in parliament: "Before I retire to fortify my own mind against the calamities which are fast approaching, and to prepare my family for those which they will have probably to undergo, I shall think it a duty incumbent on me to lay before my sovereign the reasons for my conduct; flattering myself that I shall be allowed that gracious hearing which His Majesty has so frequently given to one, from whose tongue he never heard but the dictates of the heart as sincerely as they are now delivered to your lordships. I shall then withdraw to my country-seat, to instruct my children, and await in awful silence the eventful period which I see approaching!"

Having thus viewed the duke of Grafton both as a father and a politician, we shall next survey him in another point of view. Of late years, the subject of this memoir has been very assiduous in collecting books, and the library left behind him contains the three grand desiderata, being copious, splendid, and select. He obtained possession of many of the scarcest, best, and most esteemed, copies of the classics; these were not locked up with a narrow spirit, and rendered accessible to the noble owner, his family, and his friends alone; but they might have been viewed and consulted by any student, or man of letters, to whom they were likely to prove serviceable. His Grace also reprinted an edition of Griesbach's Greek Testament, under the inspection of the editor, to accommodate whom, paper for this purpose was sent abroad to the continent, at the duke's expense. When the work was completed, he distributed a great number of the copies, in the most liberal manner; and, to render the circulation still more extensive, consented to sell the remainder at a low price. He himself also appears to have been an author; at least two well-written pamphlets have been attributed to him, which assuredly had his assent, and perhaps his corrections, as well as his approbation. The first of these, published about twenty years ago, is intitled "Hints submitted to the serious Attention of the Clergy, Nobility, and Gentry, newly associated; by a Layman." The subject includes the church liturgy, and subscription; and, as His Grace frequented the Unitarian Chapel in Essex-street, during the ministry of Mr. Lindsey, as well as of Dr. Disney, and Mr. Belsham, his opinions on this subject may be easily guessed at. The second is entitled Apeleutherus.* The dedication is inscribed D. O. M. and the preface is an eloquent and able address, in praise of the desire of knowledge, when cherished with a view to the improvement of moral practice, and the increase of human felicity. No doctrine we are told must be so unquestionable, no authority so sacred, as to bar inquiry. He who is persuaded that every upright man must be happy in every stage of his existence, is no further desirous of the prevalence of any opinion, than as it appears calculated to affect moral practice; and, as to the liberal enquirer, he cannot persuade himself to indulge any deep distress about the faith of any man, who knows what it is "to fear God, and depart from evil." As an apology for withholding his name, the author observes, that he honours the bold spirit of a Luther and a Wakefield; the fearless integrity of a Price and a Priestley: but he confesses himself unequal to the imitation of these illustrious characters,—he is unambitious of reputation—he courts obscurity—he is desirous alone of exhibiting a faithful sketch of genuine christianity.

Part 1. is occupied on the subject of public worship, and here he begins by observing, that prayer naturally follows the belief of a God; and to suppose a finite creature living under a sense of divine providence, and yet abstaining wholly from any sort of address to him, seems contrary to all experience, and absurd in itself. "But beyond this, beyond the secret, silent, aspiration of the heart towards the source of all good, a

* Απελευθερος—libertus—a freed man.

practice

practice has obtained, and that very extensively, and for a length of time, of forming congregations or assemblies, unlimited with respect to numbers, for the purpose of offering public addresses at stated seasons, to this greatest and best of Beings. These addresses usually embrace a great variety of subjects and ideas, and are expressed either in extempore or pre-composed language; either in words enjoined by authority, or agreed on by the congregation, or used at the discretion of the minister: and public prayer, regularly and statedly performed, has been, and continues to be, strongly recommended as an universally important duty, from the press, and from the pulpit.

"To reject without reason, a custom sanctioned by venerable authority, would be the extreme of rashness; to continue it without enquiry concerning its reasonableness, would be stupid servility. It is my design, in the present essay, to attempt this enquiry with seriousness and candour, and in as short a compass as the magnitude of the subject will admit.

"In the first place, it will be acknowledged to be the most important and essential character of every verbal address to the Deity, that it be, as nearly as possible, a perfect expression of the real state of mind of those who use it. But if it can be shewn, that public prayer, from its very nature, is unsuitable to this purpose, it will follow, that it is not reasonable.

"Prayer, indeed, may well be supposed to possess this character, when it is the language of a single person, who, feeling his heart happily disposed for communion with God, has entered into his closet, and shut the door.* But when we consider how various are the conditions, characters, views, sentiments, and feelings, of the several individuals of a public assembly, it seems hardly possible that any prayer, much less any long prayer, can at the same time express the real feelings of the minister, and of the majority, or even of any considerable number of his congregation. If I make use of words which are put into my mouth by another, or attend to words uttered by him, which express his feelings, but not mine, or those of neither of us, but of him who originally composed them; this exercise, however ingeniously contrived, or gracefully performed, cannot be considered as a reasonable service, or as acceptable prayer.

"Again. Prayer may be supposed to express the real feelings of the heart, when it is the consequence of a disposition to pray; a frame of mind suitable to prayer, arising from previous meditation, or peculiar circumstances. Public prayer, however, demands a fixed time, a certain day, or hour, for offering up addresses to heaven. But surely it cannot be supposed, that religious affections are like bodily appetites, returning at stated seasons, or that piety, or devotion, can be regulated by the figures of a dial, or the tolling of a bell! If the repetition of certain words without meaning be prayer, this indeed may be performed at all times, and by all sorts of persons; but if true worship, be what it is said to be in the writings commonly esteemed sacred, the pouring out of the heart before God,* the praying to him who seeth in secret,† the benefits to be derived from it must be connected with solitude and retirement, and cannot belong to promiscuous and heterogeneous assemblies.

"Once more. If prayer be the expression of inward feelings, it must engage the whole attention and employ the whole mind. Now public worship must either be performed according to a pre-composed form, or in the extempore language of one of the assembly. If a perpetually recurring form be made use of, let the experience of those who have assisted at our liturge worship for any length of time, determine, whether by frequent repetition it does not become a mere *simulacrum inane*, an empty form, devoid of spirit and of truth. Let the yawning and lolling attendants on the written or unwritten forms of our dissenters testify, whether they have not found the long prayer,

——"more tedious than a tale twice told,
Vexing the dull ear of a drowsy man."

"If the latter method, extempore prayer, be adopted, the ability of that man must be very extraordinary, who, while his own mind is directed to heaven, is able to pay so much attention to the selection and arrangement of his words, throughout a long service, as to avoid giving pain and disgust to his more calm and dispassionate hearers. So that though public prayer may in some

* Matthew vi. 6.

fully

* Psalm lxii. 8.

† Matthew vi. 6.

instances

instances occupy the mind of the person officiating, it can hardly in any case engage the whole attention of the audience, or be properly said to be the prayer of the congregation.

"Secondly. Public prayer cannot be reasonable, because the consequence to be expected from it, in a moral view, and in a certain degree, the actual effects of it are pernicious, of which I think it unnecessary at present to mention more than two instances. The one is, that the house of prayer ever has been, and from its nature must be, while it exists, the nursery of hypocrisy, and the theatre of ostentation.

"In the retirement of the closet, there can be no dissembling. No man can be so foolish as to hope that he can deceive the Being, who is "acquainted with all his ways, and who understands his thoughts afar off; and from every other eye he is secluded."

Part II. is entitled, "On Religious Instruction," and it is there maintained, that the best way of securing the opening mind from false impressions, "is to preoccupy it with just views and virtuous habits." He condemns almost all governments, for having hitherto interfered with the sacred right of education; and parents are supposed to be most proper, and best fitted to instil precepts of morality into the youthful minds of their own offspring. After remarking that, to the "tyranny of priests we are indebted for the slow progress of truth in religion, in philosophy, and in civil government, we find a fine eulogium on the invention of printing, which is considered the noblest of the mechanic arts;" and, from its extension, much good, both in a religious and moral point of view, is predicted.

In Part III. The author treats of "christianity as a supernatural communication," and seems to think, that it is not the miracles which are most wonderful, but that the perfection of the doctrine is "the grand miracle of all."

We confess it is with some pleasure we have beheld a descendant of the house of Stuart, who might be addressed without flattery, as

"Mæcenas atavis edite regibus;"

and a man who also united in his own person, together with the highest titles and the largest fortune, the blood of the Beauforts and the Tudors, devoting the latter part of his life to liberal and candid inquiries concerning religion and politics. Let it be recollected also to his honour, that notwithstanding the many high offices filled by him, and the extensive patronage he more than once possessed, yet the duke of Grafton never secured to himself, his children; or relatives, any place, pension, or reversion, whatsoever.

In person, he was somewhat less than the middle size, but lean, slender, and active. His countenance greatly resembled that of his royal ancestor; and amidst the delirium of youth, of honours, and of fortune, he at one period might have been thought to resemble him in some other respects. His manners were agreeable, his conversation replete with information; and, as a parliamentary orator, he possessed a most solemn and impressive tone, voice, and gesticulation. In point of dress he was remarkable. His coat was of the colour and cut of those usually appropriated to the Quakers; and he was accustomed to wear a cocked hat, which gave an air of ancient and obsolete gentility to his whole person. Of late years, he addicted himself greatly to agriculture, and that too on an extensive scale; and, if we are to give credit to Mr. Arthur Young, was a most excellent farmer. This is no small praise; but he possessed a title to something far superior—that of being an honest man.

His Grace, who died March 14, 1811, is succeeded in his honours and entailed estates, by George Henry Fitzroy, earl of Euston, and now duke of Grafton, &c. &c. This nobleman was born in 1760, and educated at Trinity-college, Cambridge, where he obtained the degree of M.A. His lordship afterwards represented the university in parliament, having been returned with Mr. Pitt, for his colleague, in 1784. In the course of the same year, he married Charlotte Maria, the daughter of the late earl of Waldegrave, by her royal highness the late duchess of Gloucester, by whom he has a numerous issue.

SCARCE

SCARCE TRACTS, WITH EXTRACTS AND ANALYSES OF SCARCE BOOKS.

It is proposed in future to devote a few Pages of the Monthly Magazine to the Insertion of such Scarce Tracts as are of an interesting Nature, with the Use of which we may be favoured by our Correspondents; and under the same Head to introduce also the Analyses of Scarce and Curious Books.

"*Ahab, the Son of Amri, did evil in the sight of the Lord above all that were before him.*" 1 Kings xvi. 30.

THIS extract is the political part of an old sermon without date, author, or title-page, called *Ahab's Curse*.

"It hath been a custom among us for many years, arising from I know not whence, upon mention of deceased princes, to use the expression of 'blessed memory;' I shall therefore reflect back upon the lives of some of our kings, that we may see how many of them deserved the memory of 'blessed.' And first, for

"King James I.—He came to the crown of Great Britain in the year 1602, whose father we find it difficult to give you any account of. What I have read of him was this, that Mary queen of Scotland, being a lusty young widow, marries the lord Darnly, at which time she had for a reserve, in great favour, an Italian fiddler, and Bothwell, a Scotch lord. After marriage, the queen proves with child; the king, her husband, that was lord Darnly, (enraged by some information) comes into the room when the queen his wife was at supper, and very big, drags the Italian fiddler into another room, and murdered him. The queen was shortly after delivered of a son, which was our king James. The solemnity being ended, she and Bothwell murdered the king, her husband; the queen marries Bothwell, and all in a moment of time, but they were both fain to fly, the queen into England, where she lost her head, Bothwell into Denmark, and there he dies in prison; and as for his supposed father, he was strangled in his bed by the consent of his mother, and flung out into a garden.

"However he was king, let who will be his father or mother, and although this king was naturally fearful (which kept him from blood and slaughter), yet was his government tyrannical and arbitrary, and a great hater of parliaments. Story tells us that he was a great blasphemer, and would swear faster than speak. Remarkable was the blasphemous expression of his to sir George Keare, one of his gentleman ushers, in the hearing of Monsieur de Boisloire, then residing in England for the French Protestant princes, how that "the Bible had sent more men to hell than any other book ever did;" by which means the aforesaid Protestant divine, Monsieur de Boisloire, turned Roman-catholic, after he had fifty years professed the Protestant religion.

"At another time at Theobald's, when all the godly divines (then called Puritans) had presented their petition to king James for the change of church government,' he then, kneeling on the ground, and lifting up his hands towards heaven, desired God to curse him and all his bearns, if he did not do it. I shall make mention but of one more, which is that dreadful curse used by him in his charge to his judges, upon the examination of the murder of sir Thomas Overbury, as followeth:

"My lords, I charge you, as you will answer it at that great and terrible day of judgment, that you examine it strictly without favour, affection, or partiality, and if you shall spare any guilty of this crime, God's curse light upon you and your posterity; and if I shall spare any that are found guilty, God's curse light on me and my posterity for ever.' Accordingly, seven persons were by the judges condemned to die for that murder. Four of the least account were executed; and, notwithstanding the curse, the three great ones the king pardoned, and to Somerset himself he was profusely liberal all his days. Now how far this curse was entailed, the reader may judge by the sequel: however, this absolute prince, after he had rid and gauled the necks of his people for about twenty-two years, was, by the help of a plaister and powder from the duke of Buckingham, as it was thought, laid into a deep sleep. Things thus considered, it must be said that James, as well as Ahab, did evil in the sight of the Lord.

"After him, in the year 1625, succeeded his son, Charles I. that most stubborn prince. History gives us a large account of his reign and government, which saith, his parliaments he dissolved for their reasonable motions, and rather than he would be beholden to them, he pawns his

his crown and jewels in the Low Countries, which, with the revenues of the crown, was soon consumed by the prodigality of the court; and being resolved for an arbitrary government, he consults a new ministry, sir James Lay, newly-made earl of Marlborough, Weston, lord treasurer, and Cottington (all new men of very small beginnings), fit persons to be employed in his arbitrary designs, which was, to raise money without the consent of parliament. The farmers of the customs he compels to answer his demands; the city of Salisbury is pressed with a loan of 1000l. the city of Bristol with 3000l. which, by some aldermen of the city was denied, for which they were laid by the heels until the king had the money. Several of St. Clement's Danes, the Savoy, the Duchy, and other parts within the Liberty of Westminster, for refusing to subscribe the loan, were impressed to serve in the king's ships; many of great rank were committed to prison, and the meaner sort were enlisted for soldiers. Sir. P. Hayman, for refusing the loan, was sent into the king's service; yet all this served not to defray his court expences, and therefore another parliament was thought fit to be summoned in the year 1626, which was no sooner done, but the house of commons charge the duke of Buckingham with the death of king James, his father; but the king, as it is thought, being too sensible of that matter, to make all sure, sends to prison sir Dudley Diggs, and sir John Elliott, the chief managers thereof, when proofs and examinations were all ready, and then in a great rage dissolves the parliament, saying with a stern comportment, as he was disrobing himself, "that it should be the last time that ever he would put them on." See the natural obstinacy of this most unhappy prince, who, in despight of the justice of the parliament, would not suffer so much as his own father's death to be called to an account; yet did the Lord, in his own time, bring to judgment that crying sin of blood; for that justice that the king denied, God sent by the hand of John Felton, who stabbed this duke at Portsmouth with a ten-penny knife, that he instantly gave up the ghost with these words, 'Gods wounds! I am slain.'

"And so absolute was this prince, that he published a proclamation prohibiting the people, *so much as to talk of another parliament*, the which was punctually observed for ten years together; insomuch, that all wise men then conjectured, that the liberties of the kingdom were buried together with the interment of all parliaments; in which time the king raises money without the leave of his subjects, and against the known laws of the kingdom, with that rigour, as if an act had passed for the same purpose; the merchants were oppressed, and great impositions were laid upon thread; vast sums of money were raised upon the law of knighthood, with projects of all kinds, many ridiculous, many scandalous, and all very grievous: and yet such was his indigency, that he borrowed of all the principal gentlemen wherever he came. But, though he borrowed, yet he paid it not again. Delinquents were protected and encouraged; and, though Dr. Manwaring's books were suppressed by proclamation, and himself disabled by resistance, yet was he pardoned and preferred to a good living. Archbishop Abbot was sequestered from his office, for refusing to silence Dr. Sibthorp's sermon, and his soldiers committed great outrages, without redress.

And now was the state of the Protestant religion reduced to the worst step of the conformity of Rome; for masses and mass priests were not only permitted in the face of the court, but throughout the kingdom; not only in a tacit connivance, but in an open way of toleration. It was also this pious and blessed martyr, that published a declaration for prophaning the Lord's Day, by spoils and pastimes. You may then judge what a Protestant he was, not only by this, but his cabinet letters at Naseby; his heartiness to the Protestants of Rochel, and that massacre in Ireland, in the year 1640, in which two hundred thousand souls were cut off: why should he be so pitiful and solicitous to have those Irish rebels spared, if he were not conscious that no man was more guilty than himself.

The king having thus far waded in the depth of his arbitrary strains, squeezing his subjects as long as there was any thing to come, is at length, by his own extremity, and the importunities of the people, prevailed upon, after ten or twelve years, to call another parliament; and this his last parliament was summoned from York, November 3, 1640 and sat down at Westminster; but the king, perceiving them to fly high at his chief ministers and work-masters of his former arbitrary projects, for high misdemeanours, (to cross the parliament) defends and protects them, and withal takes an

occasion against five of the members of the house, Mr. Pym, Mr. Hampden, Mr. Hallis, Mr. Stroud, and sir Arthur Haslerige. Those he sends his warrant for, but upon secret notice they got out of the house. The next day, being the 4th of January, the king comes after a hostile manner, and enters the house, attended with his guards and three hundred armed cavaliers, most of them of desperate forlorn fortunes, to the great surprise of the parliament; but, finding himself disappointed in his expectations, after some severe threats, departs, and within a few days leaves his court and parliament; and, notwithstanding the many entreaties for his return, he continued his residence at York, where he set up his standard against his parliament, arraying the poor people against themselves, to the slaughter of many hundreds of thousands of poor innocent souls, merely to satisfy the lust and pleasure of a wilful stubborn king, a strange passion in this prince, when no power will content him but that of absoluteness to be master over the lives and fortunes of his subjects, but this at last proved his own overthrow. For after eight years' wars with his parliament, in the year 1648, he was taken, arraigned, condemned, and beheaded at his own door; the same place where the first blood was spilt by his own servants, the cavaliers; and those two tools, the earl of Stafford and the archbishop of Canterbury, were both doomed to the block, as being traitors to their country. I have only this to say, if I may believe history, that this king was a man more beloved, honoured, and obeyed, than any of our kings before him; and yet a prince that raised and wasted more treasures, wilfully spilt more innocent blood, divested more the lands and habitations of his subjects, ruined more families, and more embroiled this gallant nation, than any since the coming in of the Norman race; and yet he lived a saint, and dyed a martyr; and, (if you please) of blessed memory.

The next to this was Charles II. or the Royal C——y, who began his reign in the year 1648. And now comes in the devil and all his works; for here's a man given to luxury and uncleanness, as many living witnesses can testify. With this prince entered a flood of debauchery, atheism, and all manner of prophaneness; the land was overflown in all parts with quarreling, fighting, swearing, cursing, drunkenness, and whoredom: the roads, the streets, and houses, ringing with dammes, and strange new-invented blasphemies; obscene discourses every where abounding, which could not otherwise be expected, when we had so great a person for our pattern; for, like prince, like people, *regis ad exemplum*, &c. people dress themselves by the looking-glass of their prince.

New were their plots of all kinds, by which many a brave man was cut off; and bloody designs against Holland, though all the while in league with them; all plans, civil, military, and ecclesiastical, were filled up with men of prophane lives. He was an hypocrite, a covenant-breaker, and a bloody persecutor. Historians say, that, upon the restoration of this king, certain dissenting ministers were sent over to Holland, among which was the Rev. Mr. Case, who, coming to the king's lodging, and desiring to be admitted into his presence, were led into a chamber next his closet, and told withal, that the king was busy at his devotions, and they must stay until he had done; and, being thus left alone, and hearing a sound of groaning piety, Mr. Case steps to the closet-door, where he hears the king pray thus: "Lord, since thou art pleased to restore me to the throne of my ancestors, grant me a heart constant in the exercise and protection of thy true Protestant religion. Never may I seek the oppression of those, who out of tenderness of conscience are not free to conform to outward and indifferent ceremonies;" with a great deal more to the same purpose; at which Mr. Case was exceedingly transported, and with eyes and hands lifted up, tells the rest of his brethren, that they had gotten an angel of a king. All this was done in hypocrisy, as appeared by his carriage afterwards; for, notwithstanding that covenant that he made with them, he turned out two thousand godly ministers of their churches, on the day commonly called "Black Bartholomew;" after which, what severe and cruel laws were there executed against them, breaking open their doors, rifling their houses, seizing their estates, casting them into filthy prisons, where, by close confinement, multitudes of them perished: many were convicted without hearing, or jury, and some were put to death for their conscience sake; the meeting-houses were shut up, while the b——y h——s were open.

Yea, and dissenting ministers were prohibited

prohibited from dwelling within ten miles of any city, town-corporate, or borough, or any place where they had preached since the act of oblivion; nor were they suffered to teach school by themselves, or any others. Yea, women were forbid the same, until they had taken the test. Thus the king continued to persecute many of the people of God, whilst himself made provision for the flesh, to fulfil it in the lust thereof; but how he died is best known to God, and those who were about him, of whom it must be said, that he did evil in the sight of the Lord, above all that were before him."

Extracts from the Portfolio of a Man of Letters.

FRANCIS THE FIRST.

THE following anecdote of Francis I. during his imprisonment at Madrid, is related by Bayle, though he does not vouch for its authenticity. The captive monarch, at a game of chance, won the money of a grandee of Spain, who demanded his revenge. This, Francis thought proper to refuse. The Spaniard, enraged, threw down his gold upon the table, with a furious and insolent air. "Thou has reason in what thou doest," exclaimed he; "this money will serve to pay thy ransom." The king, incensed at this insult, drew his sword, and ran the cavalier through the body. The emperor, when informed of what had passed, replied to the relations of the deceased, who solicited him for vengeance, 'Francis did right; a king is a king every where!'

Francis was treated by Europe with unjust contempt for his generosisy towards Charles V. his great rival and enemy, who had requested his permission to pass through France in his way to his Flemish dominions. It was in vain that his courtiers endeavoured to prevail on Francis to break his promise with the emperor, and to seize his person, till he had extorted from him certain concessions which Charles had flattered him with the hope of obtaining. "When faith, (answered Francis, nobly), shall be banished from the world, it is in the hearts of kings that she ought to find an asylum." Charles ill repaid the generosity of his illustrious adversary; and tarnished, by his ingratitude and duplicity on this occasion, all his laurels.

Francis was unfortunate in a too-impetuous and sanguine temper. The apparent inactivity of the Spaniards before the siege of Pavia, so fatal to France, had confirmed him in his presumption. He one day asked of Bonnivet, "What had till now become of these lions of Spain, by which he found himself vanquished?"—"They slept, sire," replied the admiral, "and your majesty has at length awakened them."

In 1515, Francis had not yet completed his twentieth year, when he was present at the celebrated battle of Marignan, which lasted two days. The marshal de Trivulce, who had been in eighteen pitched battles, said, that those were the play of infants; but that this of Marignan was the combat of giants. Francis performed on this occasion prodigies of valour; he fought less as a king than as a soldier. Having perceived his standard-bearer surrounded by the enemy, he precipitated himself to his assistance in the midst of lances and halberts. He was presently surrounded; his horse pierced with several wounds; and his casque despoiled of its plumes. He must have been inevitably overwhelmed, if a body of troops detached from his allies, had not hastened to his succour. He hazarded this battle against the advice of his generals, and cut short all remonstrances by the celebrated expression, which became afterwards proverbial, "Let him that loves me, follow me."

After the defeat of the French at Pavia, where Francis fell into the hands of the emperor Charles V. he announced his misfortune to his mother Louisa of Savoy, in the following concise and sublime billet: "Madam, all is lost but our honour!"

Francis, by the advice of the celebrated Budé, instituted a royal college, where the languages and sciences were taught. He collected a great number of valuable manuscripts, and began to form that fine and magnificent library, which became afterwards one of the first in the world. His taste for the sciences, and the protection which he afforded to those who cultivated them, obtained for him the glorious title of the Restorer of Letters, a title not less valuable than that which was also given to him, of Father of his People.

The reign of this prince was that of gallantry and generosity, but the more profound policy, and persevering talents, of his rival Charles V. threw a shade over the lustre of his name.

ANECDOTES OF HENRY IV. OF FRANCE.

Henry, king of France, having one day attended mass, and being about to approach the altar of communion, M. de Roquelaure, regarding this as a favorable moment to obtain a pardon for one of his relations, who had offered violence to a magistrate in the discharge of his duty, threw himself at the feet of the king, and supplicated him, for the love of that Being, whose body he was about to receive in the sacrament, and who had promised forgiveness to the merciful, to extend grace to the culprit, who was ready to throw himself upon his clemency. Regarding him with a severe aspect, "Go," said Henry, "and leave me at peace: I am astonished that you should dare to make to me a request of this nature, when I am going to protest before God to do justice, and to implore pardon for having at any time omitted so to do."

During the league, Henry having laid siege to the town of Chartres, the besieged, after a long resistance, came at length to the resolution of surrendering themselves. The magistrate, on his appearance before the conqueror, began a tedious harangue, which he had been for some time meditating, by declaring that the city, in submitting to his majesty, acknowledged his divine and his human rights: "Add (said Henry, interrupting him, and quickening his pace to enter the town,) the rights also of my cannon."

The Swiss being on the point of renewing their alliance with France, the provost, the merchants, and the sheriffs, wished to give a festival on the occasion, and, for the purpose of furnishing the necessary expense, requested of Henry permission to lay an impost on the cisterns and fountains. "Search," replied the good prince, "for some other means of effecting your design; I do not chuse to regale my allies at the expense of my people; it belongs to God to change water into wine."

PHYSICIANS.

The Romans having banished from Rome the Greek physicians who had signalized themselves in peopling the regions of the grave, the following reflection was made by Cato. "The Greeks, jealous of the glory of the Romans, and being unable to conquer them in the open field, have sent their executioners, who kill us in our beds."

The obscurity and uncertainty in which the study of medicine has been involved, has, in all ages, been destructive to the human species. It can scarcely be doubted, that should a calculation be made respecting the numbers injured or benefited by the medical art, the balance would preponderate against the physician. Systems, to which the human mind is so prone, are in this profession peculiarly dangerous.

During the reign of Lewis XIV. it it was the fashion in France, and in many parts of Europe, to bleed the patient in every disease, whatever might be its symptoms or nature. Madame de Sevigné, in her Letters, speaks of the Chevalier de Grignan, a relation of the family into which her daughter had married, who was seized with the small-pox of the most malignant kind, and attended with putrid symptoms. The physicians immediately had recourse to their favorite remedy of blood-letting, the repetition of which the patient, from the dreadful aggravation of the sufferings which he experienced, in vain endeavoured to resist. After having been bled eleven times, he yielded to the attacks of the doctor and the disease, and expired a victim to obstinacy and ignorance.

LOUIS THE FOURTEENTH.

In the affecting catastrophe which took place in the family of Lewis XIV. when, at an advanced period of life, he suffered, within a few days, the affliction of losing his grand-son and grand-daughter, (the dauphin and dauphiness of France) with their infant son, it is evident that, from improper treatment, these illustrious personages, the darlings and the hope of France, had, from their first seizure, no chance of recovery. Their malady, which seems to have been a contagious fever, attended with a malignant eruption, was, with the fond credulity of an ignorant and credulous age, imputed to poison. To this suspicion, of which there was neither evidence nor proof, the duke of Orleans, afterwards regent, had nearly fallen a victim.

If you have need of a physician, (said an ancient sage,) there are three to which you may have recourse: a tranquil mind, exercise, and temperance. This also was the idea of M. Dumoulin. This celebrated physician, when in the agonies of death, and surrounded by his brethren of the profession, who deplored the

the loss they were about to sustain, declared that there would still remain after his decease three great physicians. On being pressed to name them, each present flattering himself with being one of the three, the dying man replied, "Water, exercise, and diet!"

A SKILFUL DOCTOR.

A humourous story on this subject, is related in a French writer. A lover, whose mistress was dangerously ill, sought every where for a skilful physician, in whom he could place confidence, and to whose care he might confide a life so dear to him. In the course of his search, he met with a man possessed of a talisman, by the aid of which spirits might be rendered visible. The young man exchanged for this talisman half his possessions; and, having secured his treasure, ran with it to the house of a famous physician. Flocking round the door he beheld a crowd of shades, the ghosts of those persons whom the physician had killed. The same vision presented itself, more or less, at the houses of every physician of eminence in the city. One at length was pointed out to him in a distant quarter of the town, at whose door he only perceived two little ghosts. "Behold," exclaimed he, "with a joyful cry, the good physician of whom I have so long been in search!" The doctor, astonished, asked how he had been able to discover this? "Pardon me," said the afflicted lover, complacently, "your ability and your reputation are well known to me." "My reputation! why I have been in the city but eight days, and in that time I have had but two patients."

MEDICAL EDUCATION.

It is certain that the knowledge of medicine is involved in many difficulties, has advanced slowly, and is far behind that of every other science. Yet the improvements which have taken place in modern times, and the substitution of experiment for theory and system, affords to future generations a happier prospect. The principle of a late interesting publication,* the prevention of diseases by a physical education, or the diffusion of physiological knowledge, is peculiarly deserving of encouragement and praise. The *arcana* of this profession, like all other mysteries, has covered infinite iniquity and mischief. To those disinterested men of genius who have unveiled truth, and simplified the sciences, the world will be indebted for light and happiness.

TOLAND AND BEAUSOBRE.

At the beginning of the last century, the queen of Prussia maintained a private chapel at Charlottenburg, where Beausobre, a learned minister among the Protestant refugees, and his colleague, alternately officiated in French. One Sunday, in October 1701, at the close of the service, her Majesty invited Beausobre, as usual, to join a conversation party, which assembled, at dusk, in her apartment. On Beausobre's arrival, the queen rose from the card-table, and introduced him to Mr. Toland, the celebrated Irish antichristian writer, who had been dining with the king. "Here is a stranger," said the queen to Beausobre, "who attacks the pillars of our faith, and doubts the very narratives of Scripture." Beausobre urbanely welcomed the conversation of Toland, hinting, however, that he thought it a *foible* to assert the *esprit fort*; and that rash opinions, if excusable to the courage and curiosity of youth, should, at a certain age, grow mute before the prudence and learning of maturity. It was the obvious wish both of her majesty and of the company, to promote some wrestle of intellect between two champions so worthy of the respective causes. Toland was forward to engage in the controversy. He observed, that the Protestants were inconsistent in not going further with their reformation; that they retained a mysticism of creed, and a catalogue of miracles, which, if the Scriptures were reduced to their historic value, could not be supported; that they had no reason to trust in the gospels, save that the church of Rome had selected them for veneration; and that they were equally bound to trust any other legends which the same church recommended to the faithful. Beausobre replied, That the general tenor of Scripture favoured a creed approaching the Protestant; that the reverence of antiquity for the gospels was a strong proof of their proceeding from the men whose names they bore; that the truth of the facts recorded, was to be appreciated by inquiring, whether Peter, and Matthew, and John, were competent witnesses; and that the authority of the church of Rome was like that of an archivist to the deeds he edits; the documents might occasionally prove what the archivist did not infer. "Yes," said Toland, "and it is so that I would use them. Of legendary writ-

ings

* Beddoes' Hygeia, or Popular Lessons on Health.

ings we have a vast mass; the natural facts are usually true; the supernatural relations are, as usually, flourishes of the narrator. Why not apply this style of commentary to the gospels, rejecting the annunciation, the ascension, and the other supernatural descriptions; receiving the crucifixion, the resurrection, and the other natural facts?"—"You class the resurrection," asked Beausobre, "among the natural facts?"—"Surely so," answered Toland; "there was nothing in the crucifixion to endanger life itself; unless——."—"Eh quoi! vous ne croyez pas à la mort de Jesus Christ!" exclaimed the queen, in violent perturbation; "fi donc, Mousieur Toland, il ne faut pas nier ainsi une histoire averée." And thus royalty awarded, as usual, the palm of victoty to piety and priesthood.—See this dialogue, in greater detail, in the Bibliotheque Germanique, vol. vi.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

VERSES,

WRITTEN AT MIDNIGHT, BY THE REV. I. PROCTOR, DURING A LATE SEVERE INDISPOSITION.

NIGHT's sable curtain now surrounds the sky,
Sacred these hours to health-restoring sleep;
Yet, 'midst this scene of solemn silence, I,
Unhappy man, perpetual vigils keep:
I seek the god: he hears me not; he flies;
And thus I pray—yet thus I pray in vain:
"Oh! let thy balmy slumbers seal mine eyes!
Oh! grant one moment's short release from pain!"
Vain my entreaties! quick he flies from woe!
I trace him to yon trav'llers lonely shed,
Where, stretch'd at ease, the lab'ring peasants know
A sound repose, nor hard their straw-made bed.
Weary and restless, sure the hours move slow,
In health and ease they oft too swiftly run;
The village cock, when shall I hear him crow?
When shall I see the day-creating sun?
Vain wishes all! still dreary midnight reigns,
And now pale spectres quit th' abodes of Death;
In Fancy's eye they skim along the plains,
And haunt the place where they resign'd their breath:
My spirits sink a prey to gloomy fear!
Now Theft and Murder stalk beneath the sky:
Hark! sure a distant noise invades my ear,
A light pale glimm'ring meets my affrighted eye:
No, 'tis illusion all! Vain is my fear!
All-gracious Heaven! Thou guardian of the just;
Make me (tho' undeserving) still thy care;
Nor blast my hope, nor disappoint my trust.
Secure and calm then shall I pass these hours,
Or, if I sleep or wake, I need not fear:
Nay, seiz'd by death, with all its frightful pow'rs,
What can I dread?—My God is with me there!

STANZAS.

AND can you, Laura, say I feign
And idly sing a mimic pain,
And seek but to betray?
Ah! no, the blush that stains those cheeks,
A gentler, kinder language, speaks,
And fondly bids me stay.

Oh! place me where no summer's breeze,
Shall ever fan the dying trees,
But tempests howl around;
Where Nature fails beneath the héat,
And burning sands assail the feet
That seek to press the ground.

Yet while I live, I live for thee,
Whate'er my wayward fate may be,
For thee, and love, I live;
Without thee, pleasure turns to pain,
And every other joy is vain,
Save those which thou can'st give.

TO AN EXOTIC.

TENDER nursling of my care,
Hast thou brav'd the wintry blast,
Batt'ring sleet, congealing air,
Thus at Spring to droop at last?

Many a night-storm howling drear
Vainly rag'd around thy shed,
Many a keen morn's breath austere
Fail'd to bow thy shelter'd head.

Ah! a counterfeit of Spring,
Soothing with deceitful breath,
Hid beneath a Zephyr's wing
Shafts of winter—shafts of death.

Phœbus lent a treach'rous ray,
Luring confidence and joy;
Luring only to betray,
Warming only to destroy.

Then thy soft dilating heart,
Gave its shoots, and shed its fears,
Swift the phantom hurls her dart,
As in the clouds she disappears.

Gentle

Gentle alien to a sky
Ever varying its state,
Tho' its native, still must I
Share thy feelings and thy fate.

As contending winds prevail
In the elemental strife,
Straining, slack'ning, they assail
All the trembling strings of life.

Sinking, then my languid eyes
Fail my spirit to amuse;
Wearied, fainting ere they rise,
Exercise my limbs refuse.

And as ev'ry season's course
In the change of one we see;
Ere 'tis seen, I feel its force,
Shrinking, withering, like thee.

E. A.

ODE TO PEACE.

STILL must fierce Mars pervade the main,
And pallid Discord 'cross the plain
Urge on her fatal car;
Must blood distain the peaceful mead,
And desolated regions bleed,
Beneath the hand of War?

Must still the Muse hear groans of death,
Behold the warrior yield his breath,
Deserted on the plain;
See heroes fall, and many a flood
Swell'd high with slaughter'd legions' blood,
Run gory to the main?

Oh! Peace, thou maid of heav'nly birth,
Come, shed thy blessings o'er the earth,
And wave thy magic wand;
Deep in the gloom of native hell,
Fierce Rapine, hideous fiend, expel,
And Discord's ruthless band.

The lab'ring peasant hails thy charms,
No more he hears the din of arms,
Nor fears the wasting sword;
But views with glad, exulting eyes,
The golden harvests round him rise,
And Plenty crown his board.

Where'er thou goest, fell tumult fails,
No more the Corsair spreads his sails,
On schemes of plunder bent;
At once the universal friend
Upon thy footsteps e'er attend—
Joy, Freedom, and Content.

E. Duncannon.

PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. JOHN WHITE'S, (WESTMINSTER,) *for the Discovery of a certain Substance, which is capable of being converted into Statues, artificial Stone, Melting Pots, Bricks, Tiles, and every description of Pottery.*

THE nature and description of this invention, are thus set forth: Instead of potters' clay, or other argillaceous earths, which are dug out of the ground, and used in the manufacture of bricks, tiles, &c. Mr. White takes from the bed or channel of the river Thames, or from the creeks, cavities, &c. into which that river flows, near the metropolis, and parts adjacent, within the reach of the tide, such portions of the deposit or alluvial soil which subsides in the said river, and the creeks, openings, docks, cavities, and places, aforesaid; and which, by various researches and experiments, he has found to consist, for the most part, of argillaceous earth, clay, or chalk, and sand, from the uplands, with materials of the nature of pit-coal, ashes, sand, with the remains of organized matters, and which is the substance before-mentioned. Mr. W. selects, in preference, such parts of the said deposit as upon examination he finds to be most clear of worms and aquatic animals, and most fit for the purpose of making statues, &c.; and he alters, modifies, and improves, the same, by the addition of such proportions of natural clay and sand, or either of them, as may be needful, and as may be easily ascertained by any competent workman, by such trials, as in all such cases are needful to be made in the art of pottery and brick-making; and he places and disposes the masses so selected upon any sloping bank or stand, in order that the water may drain therefrom, and then he applies the same to the purposes of his manufactory, as in the usual cases of trade.

MR. RICHARD WILLCOX'S (LAMBETH,) *for sundry Apparatus or Machinery, for the Manufacture of Felt, or Stuff Hats, &c.*

The invention consists of a method of holding down, or confining, the fur or wool during the operation of cutting or separating the fur from the pelt, and a method of effectually and conveniently removing the same after it is so cut and separated. First: the skin being held down, or confined to the surface of the roller, on which it is advanced to the knife, "I propose," says the patentee, "to hold or press down the fur by the application of an apparatus which I call a drag, or some of the other

other similar contrivances, moderately pressed on its surface; this disposed either in a position parallel with, or inclined to, the axis of the large roller, is placed edgeways, or inclined to it, may be composed of iron, of the other simple metals, of a composition of them, or of wood, and is either simple or compounded of different pieces, as the dimensions or other circumstances of the work may be found to require; and to this I add an apparatus which I call a rake, and by this I propose to remove the fur from off the pelt, after it is separated by the action of the knife; and the drag, constructed so as to accommodate itself to, and produce an uniform pressure or holding on the fur, notwithstanding its inequalities of thickness; and to produce this, I prefer and adopt an edge-bar, pressing with its edge on the fur, and composed of three distinct parts, thus: Two outer pieces form a case somewhat similar to that of a pocket-comb, and a middle piece is placed between them, and projecting edgeways below them; this I make of about one inch deep, and about one-eighth thick, and its projections below the case about $\frac{5}{8}$ths of an inch. It is secured to it by two or more rivets, one or two inches from each end, it is filed smooth on the edge which lies in contact with the fur, and thus should be a little rounded; by this means the middle piece will, with a moderate degree of pressure, spring on its edge, and so accommodate itself to those skins which are thicker at the middle than the edges, and when of an uniform substance, will remain parallel. The materials I find best for this purpose, are steel and iron welded together; the steel part in contact with the fur. To remove the fur from the drag, I use the drag before-mentioned, and formed either on the principle of the drag, or in other cases, a piece of steel, or steel and iron placed edgeways and brought to a knife-edge, which is afterwards a little taken down by a file or fine grindstone." In applying this apparatus, the machinery to work the drag and rake may be made of any of the well-known eccentric motions, or cranks, wheels, &c.; and connected by any of the well-known methods of communicating motion to different shafts. The effects of this apparatus are: that at each stroke of the engine the edge of the rake comes into contact with the edge of the drag, and pressed on the skin, so as to relieve it in some degree from the weight of the drag, and as the rake recedes by the eccentric motion, draws away the fur cut off; the drag now presses on the fur, while a second stroke is made, and another portion of fur cut, while the rake is raised by its machinery, sufficiently high in its back-stroke to be clear of the fur, and fall the next stroke in contact with the drag as before, and is again ready to draw away the fur about to be cut. The patentee next explains all the drawings attached to the specification, and shews the manner in which they act; and he adds: "I declare, that the description of the apparatus, and their parts, is the result of careful and practical experiment, and are what I prefer and adopt in practice; but further I declare, to prevent the infringement of adopting my principles, or any parts thereof, under the disguise of a change of materials, dimensions, or proportions, I claim the privilege of using any or all of the metals, or their combinations; of altering my materials, dimensions, or proportions, according to the intended scale of operation. And further, I do not confine myself to any particular mode of connecting my said improvements with the engine, or of communicating motion to them, but adopting all or any of those modes with which mechanics are well acquainted; and claiming as my exclusive right all such copies, or approximations to my principles of arrangement and construction herein set forth, as shall clash or interfere with them in any or either of those particulars."

MR. BUNDY'S, (CAMDEN TOWN,) *for a new Method of Heading Pins.*

In describing this invention, Mr. Bundy says, the frame or stock is made of metal, in which are fitted a pair of steel dies, in manner of those generally used for making screws, held together by cylinders; the dimensions may be various, as the quality of the work requires: the dies generally used are about two inches long and one inch square. In the prominent parts, and that side of each the two dies which come in contact when in use, are made corresponding grooves, which, when pressed together, form holes, each to be the diameter of the shaft intended to have the head fixed on; these holes may be made tapering upward, or contracted at that part close under the head, where half a hemisphere

a hemisphere, whose diameter being that of the size of the head required, is to be worked out; viewing the dies thus worked, and in the frame, which is the position in which they are placed while introducing the pointed shafts, each having a head loosely put on, the upper die being at liberty in the frame, the pressure of its weight will be found sufficient to hold the number of shafts, with their heads in the respective places, while they are pushed forwards with a straight motion, until the quantity of heads prevents the shafts from going any further. In this state it is necessary to turn a lever, to which is fixed a screw for the purpose of forcing the dies together, which will hold the shafts firm enough to receive a stroke from a press on the top piece, to secure and form complete the whole number of heads in the dies. The hemispheres may be finished according to fancy, as respects the ornament or figure of moulding intended for the top of the head, by sinking them accordingly. I leave a point in the centre of these cavities in the top piece, which serves when forced into the top of the shaft to widen it there, and form a rivet, and thereby secure the head firm from coming off the top of the shaft; and the dies being hard screwed together with the lever, there will be a collar formed by that pressure on the shaft under the head sufficient to prevent the liability of the head being by any ordinary means forced down the shaft. Having described the working parts and explained the process by the drawings, Mr. B. adds, that placing the whole in a fly-press, one stroke therewith on the top piece will be found sufficient to complete the whole number of heads in the dies. Hitherto it has been the practice to strike the head several times, and that on its sides, expecting to fix it on the shaft while held in a horizontal position. "But my method," says the patentee, "of effectually and securely fastening the heads on the shafts, and leaving the heads of a *superior* form, is, by placing the shafts in a perpendicular direction, and striking the heads and shafts on their tops, which I call "superior heads," and which I claim as my invention." The head wire may be made flat, either by drawing or rolling to a size, so that when spun one or more rounds, will be sufficient for a head; head-wire of a smaller than ordinary size, without flatting, is recommended, so that when spun and cut three rounds, it shall contain the quantity of metal required for the size head intended. When the heads have been fixed on the shafts by the fly-press, the screw is then to be turned back by the lever, and taking hold of the milled head, which is on the head of the small shaft, and which goes through the screw, and is fixed to the top dies by being screwed hard in the die, it may be drawn back to separate the dies sufficiently wide for the *superior-headed pins*, which they contain, to fall through into some place prepared to receive them.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

MR. KNIGHT, whose interesting papers have frequently engaged our attention, again claims the public notice. In a former paper, he stated the result of many experiments on grafted trees, from which he inferred, that each variety can be propagated with success during a limited period only; and that the graft, or other detached part of an old tree, or old variety, can never form that which can with propriety be called a young tree. Since this, he had endeavoured to ascertain which, among the various organs that compose a tree, first fails to execute its office, and thus tends to bring on the debility of old age. Whatever difference exists between the functions of animal and vegetable life, there is a very obvious analogy between some of the organs of plants and those of animals; and it does not appear very improbable, that the correspondent organ in each may first fail to execute its office. Naturalists have considered the structure of plants as an inversion of that of animals, and have compared the roots to the intestines, and the leaves to the lungs of animals; and the analogy between the vegetable sap and animal blood, is close and obvious; and there is scarcely a doubt that the sap of trees circulates as far as is necessary to, or consistent with, their state of existence and

and growth. The roots of trees, particularly those in coppices, which are felled at stated periods, continue so long to produce and feed a succession of branches, that no experiments were required to prove, that it is not any defective action of the root which occasions the debility and diseases of old varieties of the apple and pear-tree. Mr. Knight next details a variety of experiments which he has made to ascertain the fact he is anxious to establish; and having formerly adduced arguments which are uncontradicted, to shew that the sap of plants circulates through their leaves as the blood of animals circulates through their lungs; and having also shewn that grafted trees, of old and debilitated varieties of fruit, became most diseased in rich soils, and when grafted on stocks of the most vigorous growth, which led him to suspect that in such cases more food is collected and carried up into the plant than its leaves can prepare and assimilate; and that the matter thus collected, which would have promoted the health and growth in a vigorous variety, accumulates and generates disease in the extremities of the branches and annual shoots, while the lower part of the trunk and roots remain generally free from any apparent disease. Hence he attributes the diseases and debility of old age in trees to an inability to produce leaves which can efficiently execute their natural office, and to some consequent imperfection in the circulating fluid. It is said, that the leaves are annually reproduced, and are therefore annually new; but there seems to be an essential difference between the new leaves of an old and of a young variety; and it is certain, that the external character of the leaf of the same variety at two, and at twenty years old, is very dissimilar; and therefore to Mr. Knight it appears not improbable, that further changes will have taken place at the end of two centuries. "If (says he) these opinions be well-founded, and the leaves of trees be analogous to the lungs of animals, is it improbable that the natural debility of old age of trees and of animals, may originate from a similar source? This question Mr. Knight is not prepared to decide; but he believes it will be generally admitted, that the human subject is best formed for long life, when the chest is best formed to permit the lungs to move with the most freedom. And he has long observed among domesticated animals, that those individuals longest retain their health and strength, and best bear excessive labour and insufficient food, in which the chest is most deep and capacious, proportionately to the length of current the circulating fluid has to run; and the same remark he suspects will be found generally applicable to the human species.

Mr. Macartney has communicated to this learned body some very interesting observations upon luminous animals: he examines the grounds on which the property of shewing light has been ascribed to certain animals, that either do not possess it, or in which its existence is questionable. He then gives an account of some luminous species, either inaccurately described, or quite unknown: he next explains, either from his own observations, or from the information communicated to him by others, many of the circumstances attending the luminous appearances of the sea: and he then describes the organs employed for the production of light in certain species; and lastly, he reviews the opinions which have been entertained respecting the nature and origin of animal light.

Mr. Macartney controverts the notions of many authors, who pretend to have witnessed the phenomena of light as belonging to animals, to which they certainly, he thinks, cannot belong. Flaugergues pretended to have seen earth-worms luminous in three instances; the body shone in every part, but most brilliantly at the genital organs. Now Mr. Macartney thinks it next to impossible, that animals so frequently before our eyes as the common earth-worm, should be endowed with so remarkable a property, without every person having observed it. If they only enjoyed it during the moment of copulation, still it could not have escaped notice, as these creatures are usually found joined together in the most frequented paths in the garden-walks. In the same way he treats many others; and then mentions some luminous animals discovered by Sir Joseph Banks, Captain Horsburg, and himself: and he says, the zoophyte is the most splendid of the luminous inhabitants of the ocean. The flashes of light emitted during its contractions are so vivid as to affect the sight of the spectator. The luminous state of the sea between the tropics is generally accompanied with the appearance of a great number of marine animals, of various kinds, upon the surface of the water. In the Arabian Sea have been seen several luminous

luminous spots in the water, and when the animals, supposed to be the cause of them, were examined, they were found to be insects about the third of an inch in length, resembling in appearance the wood-louse. The insect, when viewed with the microscope, seemed to be formed by sections of a thin crustaceous substance. During the time that any fluid remained in the animal, it shone brilliantly like the fire-fly. Mr. Macartney supposes that this, and another mentioned as taken on a sandy beach, were monoculi. He notices many others that have from time to time come under his inspection; one of these, which he denominates the beroe fulgens, is a very elegant creature, changing its colour between purple, violet, and pale blue: the body is truncated before and pointed behind, but the exact form is difficult to assign, as it is varied by particular contractions, at the animal's pleasure. When this insect swam gently near the surface of the water, its whole body became occasionally illuminated in a slight degree: during its contractions, a stronger light issued from the ribs, and when a sudden shock was communicated to the water, in which several of these animals were placed, a vivid flash was thrown out. If the body were broken, the fragments continued luminous for several seconds, and being rubbed on the hand, left a light like that of phosphorus; this, however, as well as every other mode of emitting light, ceased after the death of the animal. Mr. Macartney having noticed many other species, says, that his own observations lead him to conclude, that the medusa scintillans is the most frequent source of light of the sea round this country, and likewise in other parts of the world. We are next informed, that the remarkable property of emitting light during life, is only met with among animals of the four last classes of modern naturalists, viz. mollusca, insects, worms, and zoophytes. The mollusca and worms contain each but a single species; the pholas dactylus in the one, and the nereis noctiçula in the other. Some species yield light in the eight following genera of insects, viz. elater, lampyris, fulgora, pausus, scolopendra, cancer, lynceus, and limulus. The luminous species of the genera lampyris and fulgora, are more numerous than is generally supposed. Among the zoophytes, the genera medusa, beroe, and pennatula, contain species which afford light. The only animals that appear to possess a distinct organization for the production of light, are the luminous species of lampyris, elater, fulgora, and pausus.

The light of the lampyrides proceeds from some of the last rings of the abdomen, which, when not illuminated, are of a yellow colour. The number of luminous rings varies in different species, and, as it seems, at different periods in the same individual. Besides this luminous substance there are, in the common glow-worm, on the inner side of the last abdominal ring, two bodies, which to the naked eye appear more minute than the head of the smallest pin. They are lodged in two slight depressions, formed in the shell of the ring, which is at these points particularly transparent. These, when examined, were found to be sacs, and contain a soft yellow substance. The light that proceeds from these sacs is less under the controul of the insect than that of the luminous substance spread on the rings: it is seldom entirely extinguished in the season that the glow-worm gives light, even during the day; and when all the other rings are dark, these sacs often shine brightly. In all the dissections made by Mr. Macartney, of luminous insects, he did not find that the organs of light were better, or differently supplied with either nerves or air-tubes, than other parts of the body. The power of emitting light likewise exists in some creatures which want nerves; a circumstance that strongly marks the difference between animal light and animal electricity. In general, the exhibition of light, in animals, depends upon the presence of a fluid matter, which in some instances is confined to particular parts of the body, and in others is diffused throughout the whole substance of the animal.

Mr. Macartney next notices the various explanations that have been given of the phenomena of animal light, and relates a number of experiments on the subject; and then gives the following conclusions, which are the result of the observations that he has made on the subject.

The property of emitting light is confined to animals of the simplest organization, the greater number of which are inhabitants of the sea. The luminous property is not constant, but in general exists only in certain periods in particular states of the animal body. The power of shewing light resides in a particular substance, or fluid, which is sometimes situated in a particular organ, and

in others diffused throughout the animal's body. The light is differently regulated when the luminous matter exists in the living body, and when it is abstracted from it. In the first case it is intermitting with periods of darkness, is commonly produced or increased by a muscular effort, and is sometimes absolutely dependent upon the will of the animal. In the second case, the luminous appearance is usually permanent, until it becomes extinct, after which it may be restored directly by friction, concussion, and the application of warmth, which last causes operate on the luminous matter only indirectly by exciting the animal. The luminous matter, in all situations, is incombustible, and loses the quality of emitting light by being dried, or much heated. The exhibition of light, however long it may be continued, causes no diminution of the bulk of the luminous matter. It does not require the presence of pure air, and is not extinguished by other gases. The luminous appearance of living animals is not exhausted by long continuance, or frequent repetitions, nor accumulated by exposure to natural light: it is therefore not dependent upon any foreign source, but inheres as a property, in a peculiarly organized animal substance, or fluid, and is regulated by the same laws which govern all other functions of living beings. The light of the sea is always produced by living animals, and most frequently by the presence of the medusa scintillans. When great numbers of this species approach the surface, they sometimes coalesce, and cause that snowy or milky appearance of the sea, which is so alarming to navigators. These animals, when congregated on the surface of the water, can produce a flash of light like an electric corruscation. The luminous property does not appear to have any connection with the economy of the animals that possess it, except in flying insects, which by that means discover each other at night, for the purpose of sexual congress.

NEW PUBLICATIONS IN MARCH.

*** *As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for Purposes of general Reference, it is requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (Post paid,) and they will always be faithfully inserted, FREE of EXPENSE.*

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WE shall now commence our observations on the pictures, which, from the limited space allotted to this department, must be brief.

No. 4. A Gypsy Woman telling a Young Woman her Fortune. By A. J. Oliver. A.R.A.

Has been already noticed in our review of the last exhibition at Somerset-house; and a second inspection does not injure its character.

No. 7. Andromache imploring Ulysses to spare the Life of her Son. G. Dawe, A.R.A.

Is in a similar situation. Justice, however, demands an acknowledgment, that it is among the best pictures in the exhibition.

No. 10. The Entombing of Christ. W. Hilton.

Never having been publicly exhibited before, and from its individual merits, deserves a more particular investigation. The principal figure, the Christ, is the best in the composition; is well-drawn, and excellently coloured. The grouping is too formal and artificial, and the whole is crowded into too small a space.

It

It is better in its general effect than its detail, and the heads are not remarkable for expression; but the masses of light and shade, are conducted with great judgment. It is one of the best pictures in the exhibition.

No. 11. *The letter* O. *By M. W. Sharp.*

A picture of familiar life; an old man pointing out the letter O, in a large alphabet, to a careless boy. The subject is well told, the old man's mouth and fingers closed to fillip the boy's head, is altogether the letter O.

13. *Reading the Will. By L. Coste.*

A picture in the manner of Wilkie, but below that artist in truth of character.

25, 31, 32, *and* 33—Are characteristic heads from Nature, by Mrs. Hakewill, in an excellent and original style.

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And two others, by the same artist, are creditable attempts at familiar humor, chosen from low life, but neither offensive nor unpleasing; a few defects in drawing, particularly the proportion of the heads, might be pointed out as worthy of attention in future productions.

92. *A Negro overpowering a Buffalo; a fact which occurred in America*, 1809. *G. Dawe, A.R.A.*

The fact here illustrated is that of strong muscular action, by which the powerful and energetic frame of a most perfect form of the human body, is shewn to the greatest advantage. The difficulties Mr. Dawe must have had to contend with, are conquered in a masterly manner, and exhibit his power as an artist in an eminent degree. The anatomical knowledge, foreshortening, and colouring, are singularly beautiful, and the rich brown hues of the negro, are finely contrasted by the blue black of the animal, and those again by a brilliant and effective sky. It is a picture of the highest degree of merit.

29. *The Bard, from Gray; by the President West;*

Is too well known to need panegyric but it must be observed, that if Mr. Gray, as he himself acknowledged, conceived his idea of the indignant Bard, from Parmegiano's Moses, Mr. West has most happily adopted the same sublime idea, but without the slightest imputation of plagiarism.

132. *Romeo leaving Juliet in the Garden. B. R. Haydon.*

Is a work of great merit, by the painter of Dentatus, that was exhibited last year. Our limits will not permit us to say more than that there is a greater feeling of originality of style in Mr. Haydon's works than of any young artist of the present day, and that he promises to be a first-rate historical painter.

Of the Landscapes, suffice it to say, they are all good; and many excellent. Chalon, W. Westall, Linnell, Baker, Miss Gouldsmith, Reinagle, R. B. Hoppner, Arnald, and Glover, are among the most prominent.

The present exhibition is a flattering proof of the encreased energies of the British school, and of the utility of the institution. It is no small praise to add that it is, as the last, the best; and we hope the next may shew an equal degree of improvement with this.

The Fine Arts of the English School, illustrated by a series of highly-finished Engravings, from Paintings, Sculpture, and Architecture, by the most eminent Artists, with Historical, Descriptive, and Biographical Letter-press. Edited by J. Britton, F. S. A. January 1811. *No. III. Longman and Co. Taylor, and Bond.*

The third Number of this elegant work, contains four engravings, viz.

1. A portrait of John Marquis of Granby, from a picture by Sir Joshua Reynolds, engraved by William Bond: also a Memoir, by John Mason Goode, esq. F.R.S.

2. Sculpture: Monumental Alto-relievo, illustrative of "Thy Kingdom come," by John Flaxman, esq. R.A. engraved by William Bond, with observations on the Subject, by Robert Hunt, esq.

3. A picture of Titania, Puck, and the Changeling, painted by George Romney, esq. engraved by Edward Scriven: with remarks on the Subject, by W. H. Watts, esq.

4. Architecture: a perspective view from the N.E. angle of St. Paul's Cathedral Church, London; engraved by J. Le Keux, from a drawing by James Elmes, esq. architect, with a further account of that Edifice, by Edmund Aikin, esq. architect.

It continues with unabating vigour: the engravings are well executed, particularly the line engraving of St. Paul's Church, from Mr. Elmes's drawing, which, for correctness of architectural detail, and beauty of engraving, has not been surpassed in any work that has been lately published.

The pictures that are announced for the succeeding Numbers, promise an encreased interest, and we are happy to find the British School likely to produce much employ to such a work as this, which is solely confined to the illustration of the productions of British artists.

A Series

A Series of Progressive Lessons, intended to elucidate the Art of Painting in Water Colours. Published by T. Clay, Ludgate hill, 1811.

This is one of the most useful compendiums of the first elements of water-colour painting, that has been yet published. It is full, without being prolix, and exhibits, in a clear and easy manner, the whole process of a water-colour drawing, from the outline to its finish. To youthful artists, it must be both a useful and entertaining instructor.

INTELLIGENCE.

The Royal Academy have offered the following premiums to their students for the current year:

For the best historical picture in oil colours; a gold medal and fifty guineas. The subject to be Themistocles taking Refuge at the Court of Admetus.—Vide Cornelius Nepos, Thucydides, &c. To consist of not less than three figures; the size of the cloth to be a common half length, viz. two feet two inches by three feet four: the principal figure to measure not more than two feet in height, nor less than twenty inches.

For the best model of a bas-relief; a gold medal and fifty guineas. The subject to be Hercules rescuing Alcestes from Orcus.—Potter's Euripides. To consist of not less than three figures; the principal figure to measure not more than two feet in height, nor less than twenty inches.

N.B. The candidates are to present their models either baked or cast in plaster.

For the best finished design in architecture; a gold medal and fifty guineas. The subject to be a Theatre. The whole comprised of one general and regular composition; the designs to be as large as an entire sheet of double elephant will admit.

A number of silver medals will be given for the best models and drawings of Academy figures, done in the Royal Academy; and for the best accurate figured drawings of the east front of Covent Garden Theatre. Done from actual measurements, carefully finished and washed; to be as large as a whole sheet of double elephant will admit, attested to be their own drawings by any one of the Academicians, or any other professor of reputation, resident in London.

The first medal in each of these classes, will be accompanied with a copy of Reynold's and West's Discourses; and Barry's Lectures, handsomely bound and inscribed.

Three silver medals will also be given for the best drawings, and three silver medals for the best models, of a statue, or groupe, in the Antique Academy, to be selected and set out by the keeper for that purpose, on the first day of October next, for one month.

The first medal in each of these classes, will be accompanied with a copy of Fuseli's and Opie's Lectures, handsomely bound and inscribed.

The pictures, drawings, models, and designs, for all the premiums, to be delivered to the keeper of the Royal Academy, upon Friday, the first day of November next.

All the students who are candidates for the premiums of the gold medals, are to attend upon Friday, the fifteenth day of November next, (at ten o'clock in the forenoon) at the Royal Academy, in order to give a proof of their abilities, by making a sketch of a given subject, in the presence of the keeper.

The time allowed for making these sketches, will be five hours, from ten till three.

The candidates for the historical picture, to make their sketches in oil colours.

All the students who are candidates for the premiums given for the Academy figures, are to enter their names in the keeper's book, on or before Wednesday, the eleventh day of October next, and to begin making their models, or drawings, on Monday, the fourteenth day of October next; when the visitor will be desired to set the model in the same attitude for six nights successively; and on Monday, the 21st of October, the model will be placed in another attitude, and continue the same during six nights. Candidates for the premiums to be given for the drawings or models from the antique, must enter their names on or before the 1st of October.

The drawings, or models done in the Academy, are to be left with the keeper.

No student who has already gained a medal, shall be admitted a candidate a second time for the same premium.

A Mr. Barry, of Bristol, has just finished, and will exhibit, two pictures, that, in the style of comic humour, are equal to Wilkie or Bird. The subjects, a Nervous Patient and Doctor, and a Summer's Afternoon, with all the Effects of Heat.

REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"O Dolce Concento." The favourite Air composed by Mozart, with Variations by Miss Parke. 2s.

THIS air is said in the title-page to have been sung (meaning as here presented to us, we presume) with unbounded applause, both at Bath and the Hanover-square rooms. Were we asked whether Miss P. has evinced fancy and ingenuity in her variations, we should say, Yes; but were we questioned as to their sense and propriety, as to their connection with the sentiment of the words, or their pretensions to the applause of a feeling and judicious audience, we should be obliged to reply with our most energetic negative. We are too well acquainted with Miss Parke's good sense, cultivated taste, and scientific acquisitions, not to wonder that she should compromise them all by yielding to the idle, false, frivolous, and vitiated, style, so prevalent in the present age, and so repulsive to every auditor who wishes to feel while he listens, and not to have his ear gratified at the expense of passion and intellect. Were Mozart living, he would run mad to hear the vacant and unmeaning quaverings, semi-quaverings, and demi-semi-quaverings, that have been applied to this simple, chaste, and affecting, air.

A grand Duett for two Performers on one Pianoforte, as performed by Miss Cheese and the Author, at the Concerts in Dublin. Composed by Sir J. A. Stevenson, Mus. Doc. 5s.

Much fancy and ingenious construction exhibit themselves in this duett. The passages are conceived with that taste which pervades the greater part of sir John Stevenson's compositions; and the *parts* are ingeniously combined. It is not always that in these conbined productions the effect keeps pace with the labour, a praise peculiarly due to the composer of the present piece.

Number I. of a Bavarian Air, with Variations for the Piano-forte, Harp, and Flute. Composed for the Right Hon. Lady Charlotte Cholmondely, by J. Mazzinghi, esq. Single 3s. with Accompaniments, 5s.

The variations applied by Mr. Mazzinghi to this air, form so many additional instances of his fancy and ingenuity. The combined effect of the instruments to which he has here adapted the melody his taste has selected, reflects no trivial credit on his judgment; and it is justice, not panegyric, to say that no judicious ear can attend it without pleasure and delight.

A favourite Sonata for the Piano-forte, dedicated to Miss Joanna Smith, by F. Fiorillo. 4s.

This sonata, in which Mr. Fiorillo has introduced a popular Scotch air, is rendered particularly attractive by the variety it possesses. The different movements are happily contrasted, and the general effect, partly arising from the diversity and partly from the beauty of the movements, is so excellent as to justfy us in recommending the composition to the notice of all piano-forte practitioners.

A grand March, for the Piano-forte. Composed and dedicated to Miss M. A. Clementson, by N. Rolfe. 2s.

This march possesses much of the true military cast, and exhibits novelty with its spirit. The succeeding movement, for which we wonder Mr. Rolfe did not give himself credit in the titlepage, is uncommonly attractive in its subject, and concludes the production with excellent effect.

"For a' That and a' That;" a Scotch Air, with Variations for the Piano-forte, by T. Ross, esq. of Aberdeen. 1s. 6d.

Mr. Ross, of whose ballads and piano-forte compositions we have so often felt ourselves called upon to speak in such commendatory terms, has done ample justice to his present subject. The variations are familiar, pleasing, progressive, and improving, and cannot but be valuable to the young practitioner on the instrument for which they are designed.

Lord Wellington, and Three original Airs for the Piano-forte. Composed by G. G. Ferrari.

In these pieces, which Mr. Ferrari has embellished with accompaniments for a German flute or violin, we find striking evidences of an easy and graceful imagination, as well as a respectable portion of science. The *parts* combine with much sweetness of effect; and it is but justice to say the real master is exhibited throughout.

"The Kiss and the Tear;" a Ballad, written by W. Dimond, esq. with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte. Composed and sung by Miss Parke. 1s. 6d.

Miss Parke has given to the words before us, a melody full of feeling and pathos. Their sense is at once sweetly, justly, and forcibly, expressed, and, as illustrated by the fair composer, cannot but reach every heart. If there is any

draw-back

draw-back upon the general interest of the expression, it is in the flutter arising from the too-abundant use of demi-semi-quavers, with introductory and intervening symphonies.

The Boat Song, from the Lady of the Lake, by Walter Scott, esq. Composed and arranged as a Glee for three Voices, dedicated to Mrs. Willis, by Sir John Stevenson. 5s.

The boat-song, which is here given with an accompaniment for two performers, displays a variety of musical powers. The melody is happily imagined, the parts are scientifically and ingeniously blended, and the accompaniment is elegant, rich, and fanciful. We recommend the boat song to all lovers of good vocal harmony, aided by skilful instrumental embellishment.

"The Mourning Ring, or the Token;" written on the late Princess Amelia's mournful present to His Majesty. Set to Music with a Recitation and an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte, by Dr. Clarke, of Cambridge. 1s. 6d.

Of the music of the "Mourning Ring," we may justly speak in terms of commendation; the poetry has not the same claims to our praise. Dr. Clarke has gone beyond his author in all the great requisites of pathetic expression, and given an effect and a consequence to the words, to which they themselves could never have pretended.

An Air with Variations for the Piano-forte. Composed by W. A. Mozart. 2s.

This air, in the points of original and tasteful conception, is fully worthy the extraordinary talents of its author. The variations are so ingenious and free, as to impart considerable interest to the subject, and to engage and delight the cultivated ear.

A Polacca for the Flageolet, or Flute, and Piano-forte, Composed and inscribed to L. Illius, esq. by John Parry. 2s.

The subject of this polacca, if original, is highly creditable to Mr. Parry's taste and fancy; and the manner in which he has conducted the digressive matter, evinces judgment, and a nice attention to uniformity and connection. The construction of the flageolet or flute *part*, is such as to admit of its being combined with the bass on the piano-forte, and being rendered independent of a wind instrument.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

DR. HAYTER'S Report to the PRINCE REGENT of his literary mission to the Court of Naples, in relation to the Herculaneum MSS. which mission excited so great a sensation and expectation in the literary world, and made so great a noise throughout Europe, will appear in a few days, superbly printed in a thin royal quarto.

Sir RICHARD PHILLIPS's volume on the Powers and Duties of Juries, and on the Criminal Laws of England, will be ready on Wednesday next.

Mr. TROTTER's Account of Mr. Fox's Tour in France and Flanders, in the year 1802, and of the last four years of the life of that revered character, will appear this season, and be accompanied by numerous original letters, and other documents, illustrative of the latter years of that distinguished patriot. As his Private Secretary, Mr. Trotter is eminently qualified to perform the interesting task, which he has undertaken with so laudable a respect for public curiosity.

Mr. BLAIR's Universal Preceptor, or General Text Book for Schools of every denomination, will appear in the current month, and will doubtless run the brilliant career of the other useful and well known works of the same author.

The opinions advanced by Dr. DAVY, during the present lectures at the Royal Institution, relating to combustion, and the nature of heat and light, vary so much from the received doctrines, and are so interesting and important, that we shall here endeavour to give an abstract of them from his different lectures.—Combustion, according to these new doctrines, is not the result of the combination of oxygen with other bodies, by which

which the oxygen is condensed, and the light and heat given out, as the French chemists assert; nor are heat and light specific substances, differing from other matter. All bodies which have a strong chemical affinity or attraction for each other, are found to possess two different states of electricity. Thus, acids are negative, and the alkalies positive. Zinc and mercury, and other metals which possess strong chemical affinities, are also in different states of electricity. This difference in the natural states of electricity, Dr. Davy considered as the cause of chemical affinity. Combustion is the effect of chemical action. In such bodies as combine rapidly together, the particles are violently agitated; and, being separated from each other by their polar repulsions, are thrown off in straight lines through free space, and become radiant heat and light. According to Dr. Davy, the particles of all bodies possess polarity. With many bodies oxygen has a most powerful affinity, and combines with great rapidity; and, during this violent chemical action, much light and heat are produced. Some of the French chemists have asserted, that oxygen is the only support of combustion, and that the light and heat given out comes from the oxygen alone. But light and heat are produced in a variety of instances without the presence of oxygen. Indeed, in all cases where bodies rapidly combine, the phænomena of combustion takes place. —The new metal potassium, or the metal of potass, was placed in a glass vessel filled with carbonic acid gas; by the heat of a spirit lamp applied to the glass, the metal inflamed in this gas, and gave out a brilliant light. Charcoal was deposited on the side of the glass. In this experiment, it may be said, that the oxygen of the carbonic acid combined with the potassium; but it ought to be recollected, that this oxygen had given out its light and heat. According to Lavoisier, when it combined with charcoal to form carbonic gas, it ought not, therefore, to give out a second time what it had before lost.—In another experiment, potassium and arsenic were placed in a close retort, containing nitrogen gas; by the heat of the spirit lamp they combined rapidly, and, during their combination, much light and heat were produced. Here, if the experiment was properly made, no oxygen was present.—Metals also inflame spontaneously in chlorine gas, (improperly called oxymuriatic acid gas). This gas, Dr. Davy stated, was a simple uncompounded substance, containing no oxygen. His experiments on this subject we shall afterwards mention. —Heat is radiated from the surfaces of all bodies, but in different degrees, according to their nature and colour. Black surfaces absorb and also emit radiant heat more rapidly than others. If a polished surface of metal, and an equal surface of charcoal, be heated to the same degree, and a thermometer be placed at the same distance from each, the charcoal will raise the thermometer more rapidly than the polished metal. This radiation of heat Mr. Leslie had attributed to certain aerial pulsations. Dr. Davy stated, this could not be the case, for heat was more powerfully radiated in vacuo than in the open air. He placed a platina wire in vacuo, and a thermometer at a certain distance from it; the wire was then ignited by means of the voltaic pile; the effect on the thermometer was greater and more rapid than when the same experiment was repeated in the air. All the metals are fused more rapidly in vacuo than in the open air, when acted upon by the voltaic pile, and give out a more intense degree of heat and light. Charcoal, in the same circumstances, ignites with a most brilliant light; and this light may be continued for any length of time, without any change or decomposition of the charcoal. The light and heat, in these experiments, cannot proceed from combinations of oxygen, but may be supposed to originate from the vibrations or violence of action of the particles of the bodies which are thus operated upon. This opinion was also adopted by Hooke and Boyle. The experiments of Dr. Herschel had shewn, that the sun constantly emitted invisible rays, (distinct from light,) which produce heat; other invisible rays are also emitted, which have the property of reviving metallic calces. The one he calls, heat making rays, the other, deoxydizing rays. Dr. Davy's opinions respecting light, and other rays emitted from the sun, imply, that he does not believe any of these phænomena will admit of an explanation by the pulsations of an ethereal medium. His observations lead to the supposition, that the particles of light and of other bodies possess polarity.—If a magnet be broken into any given number of parts, each part has its attracting and repelling poles, like the large magnet. If a blunt insulated metallic conductor be brought near an excited glass cylinder, it acquires

electrical polarity; the one end is positive, and the other negative. If the tournaline (a crystal from Ceylon) be heated, one end of the crystal becomes positively electrified, and the other negatively. If the crystal be broken into a number of parts, each part has the same form as the large crystal; and each of these small crystals has its attracting and repelling electrical poles. Here, some connection between magnetism, electricity, and crystallization, may be traced. Crystallization is the effect of chemical affinity, by which the particles arrange themselves in certain forms, according to the shape of the primary molecule, and, probably, by some law, connected with the polarity of each particle. Light appears also to be refracted according to some law connected with its own polarity and that of the refracting medium. The double refraction of light, in passing through Iceland crystal, always takes place on the plane, in a line with the axis of crystal; and if the crystal be broken into smaller ones, each of these has the same property of double refraction in the direction of its axis. When the light falls upon the crystal with a certain angle of incidence, only one refraction takes place; in another angle, there are four refractions, or images, of the object seen. Dr. Davy was inclined to believe, that each particle of light had its polar axis, and attracting and repelling poles, and that its refractions and reflections were dependent on this polarity. It is only justice to Dr. Davy to mention, that what he advanced on this intricate subject, he stated to be, in a considerable degree, hypothetical, and entitled to no more regard than what it might derive from future experiments. We have been more particular in stating these conjectures, as they appear to offer the most plausible solution of what are called, the fits of easy transmition and reflection of light, hitherto given.—The positive and negative electricities natural to different bodies, makes their decomposition by electrical agency practicable, in cases where they could be decomposed by no other known methods. Hence, the voltaic pile, or battery, becomes the most powerful instrument in the hands of the chemist. The French philosophers have lately published an account of some experiments made to determine the powers of different piles; and have asserted, that the energy of each pile is in the proportion of the cube root of the number of plates. In order to produce a double effect, they state, that the number of plates must be increased eight times. Dr. Davy, on the contrary, found the energy of the battery to increase in a much greater ratio with the number of plates. Ten plates of metal, 11 inches and a half in length, and 4 and a half in breadth, ignited an iron wire 2 inches in length. Twenty plates ignited 8 inches, and thirty plates ignited 12 inches of the same wire. The error in the calculations of the French, is attributed to their making use of piles instead of troughs, by which means a considerable part of the effect is lost. The battery at the Royal Institution consists of troughs made of Wedgwood's ware, divided into separate cells, filled with water, containing a small portion of nitric acid. The plates are suspended from a piece of wood, the length of the trough, by which means they can all be immerged in the cells, or taken out, together. When a very powerful battery is wanted, a number of these troughs are connected. All the metals are fused by it, but more readily in vacuo than in the air. Platina, which is the most infusible metal by other means, melts, by the operation of the voltaic body, sooner than zinc. During the fusion of platina wire in vacuo, a number of vivid sparks were given out, which Dr. Davy imagined proceeded from the disengagement of hydrogen, which forms a constituent part of carbon and the metals.—In regard to meteoric stones, he observes, that hydrogen gas, or inflammable air, will dissolve some of the metals, and form, with them, an invisible metallic gas. When this gas is exploded, the metals are deposited in a metallic form on the sides of the vessel in which the experiment is made. Arsenic, tellurium, and sodium, were exhibited, in a gaseous state, combined with hydrogen. When the hydrogen was inflamed, by a mixture of oxymuriatic gas, the metals were deposited in a solid form, coating the sides of the vessels. Dr. Davy observed, that the stones which had fallen from the atmosphere were all metallic, and might, perhaps, be formed by the explosion of a large quantity of inflammable air, in which the metals had been dissolved. He was, however, inclined to trace their origin to another cause, and to consider them as the ruins of some planetary body; or, perhaps, they might be small satellites, moving round some of the planets, which, coming near the orbit of the earth, were attracted to it. We know

know that this opinion has been advanced by some philosophers on the Continent; but it appears so improbable, and contrary to the order and perfection of the solar system, that we think it totally inadmissible. The opinion that they are metals in a gaseous form, which explode and condense, is, we conceive, not only more probable in itself, but more agreeable to the appearances which accompany the fall of these stones. The dense cloud, the loud explosion, the brilliant light, which precedes their fall, the heat of the stones when they are first found, are all indications of their atmospheric production. Dr. Davy lately read an account of a meteoric stone, which fell, a few weeks since, in the county of Tipperary. The phænomena attending its fall were the same as described in other instances of the like kind. The stone has been analyzed by Mr. Higgins, of Dublin, and contains, like other meteoric stones, iron and nickel.

Dr. BURGESS, bishop of St. David's, has great and singular merit in establishing in his diocese a Society for promoting Christian Knowledge and Church Union in the Diocese of St. David's, as a true antidote to the spread of ignorant fanaticism among the people. The subscriptions and benefactions to his Society are distributed—1. For general purposes. 2. For clerical education and exhibitions. 3. For the building and establishing of a clerical seminary. 4. For a college library. 5. For the relief of superannuated curates. A committee has also reported favourably, on a proposed establishment for the education of young men intended for holy orders, who are precluded the advantages of an university education, on account of the distance of this diocese from the universities. We have already noticed his praiseworthy exertions to render the study of Hebrew general in the grammar-schools of his diocese, and his plans for other proper objects of study in those schools, and we now find that his plans have been extended to every branch of useful education.

Mr. NICHOLS, the historian of Leicestershire, has issued Proposals for completing the second edition of Hutchins's History of Dorsetshire, with improvements by the late Richard Gough, esq. From the very considerable accession of materials obtained by the unremitted exertions of Mr. Gough, and the contributions of several gentlemen in the county, it will be found expedient to divide what was intended for the third, into two volumes; which, uniformly printed with those already before the public, will consist each of about five hundred pages; and will be embellished with more than fifty beautiful plates, besides numerous vignettes; which, having been placed in the hands of Mr. Basire, were fortunately preserved. As soon as one hundred copies are subscribed for, the work shall be immediately put to press; and one volume may confidently be expected in twelve months afterwards, and the whole within two years.

It is one of the literary novelties of this age, that the East-India Company has established a Sanscreet press; and the Hetcopadesa is the first work that will appear in that language from a printing press.

The late Bishop Horsley having left in MS. Notes and Observations on the Book of Psalms, the same is now printing, under the direction of the Rev. HENEAGE HORSLEY.

Dr. WHITAKER is printing an edition of the Works of Pierce Plowman, collated from very ancient MSS.

Mr. FENTON, late of Fishguard, is preparing, an Account of a Tour through Pembrokeshire.

There appears to exist, at this time, a general disposition to abate the severity of our penal laws; and several works are announced, having that object, besides the various motions in Parliament.

Mr. MONTGOMERY, of Sheffield, author of The Common Lot, and other much-admired poems, is printing a new poem, on the Antediluvian World.

An edition of the novels of RICHARDSON, in 19 volumes, is nearly ready for publication.

By a letter in Mr. FLOWERS's Political Review, it appears, that the late John Howard did not die of the plague, but of a fever caught from a young lady, in going to visit her; for which purpose he rode twenty miles on horseback: and, being benighted, he was thrown from his horse, and lay a considerable time in the snow; and would have been frozen to death, but for the aid of an accidental passenger. Like Goldsmith, too, he took too large a dose of James's powders. He was buried by a French gentleman, in his garden, about two miles from Cherson, at his own particular request.

Mr. BARRY, of Bristol, is doing that which might be followed with advantages in every great town in England. By forming a library

a library of useful books, and introducing all the new Voyages and Travels, with the best specimens of poetry, &c. he has greatly lessened the demands of his readers for the pernicious trash called novels. His new catalogue, just publishing, is a specimen of a collection that is creditable to the character of the city.

A New Bristol Guide will appear in the course of the spring, that is, well calculated to make that interesting city, and its vicinity, the resort of numbers of travellers, who are lovers of mineralogical science; and will exhibit also, the value of the surrounding country.

Miss MITFORD, who lately published a volume of elegant Poems, has in the press, a Poem, in four cantos, founded on the events which arose out of the mutiny of the Bounty, which is entitled Christina, the Maid of the South Seas

Mr. GEORGE SINGER continues his series of Lectures on electricity and electro-chemistry, at the Scientific Institution, 3, Princes-street, Cavendish-square.

Mr. PARKINSON has requested us to announce, that the third and concluding volume of Organic Remains of a former World, containing the fossil remains of echini, shells, insects, crustacea, fishes, amphibia, quadrupeds, &c. with twenty-three coloured plates, will be published in the middle of June.

Dr. BUSBY has just completed a Translation, in rhyme, of the six books of Lucretius on the Nature of Things. Lord Grenville, to whom the work is to be dedicated, has, we understand, seen the first book, and expressed his unqualified approbation of the style in which the doctor has executed this arduous undertaking. Previous to its publication, the poem will be read, at Dr. B.'s residence, by Mr. George Busby, to a select literary audience We hope, in our next Number, to be able to present our readers with further particulars, and to lay before them some specimens of the version.

The Rev. THOMAS JERVIS, of Leeds, is printing a volume of Sermons.

Dr. REID will recommence his course of Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Medicine, on Wednesday, the 1st of May, at nine o'clock in the morning, at his house, Grenville-street, Brunswick-square.

Mr. J. J. JONES, organist of St. Andrew by the Wardrobe, and St. Ann's, Blackfriars, intends to publish, by subscription, a set of Six Fugues, with Introductions for the Organ or Piano Forte; dedicated (with permission) to his preceptor, Dr Crotch. They will appear in the course of the present month.

A very entertaining work, from the pen of MAD. DE GENLIS, will appear in the course of a few days; it is entitled, La Botanique, Historique, et Litteraire, suivie d'une Nouvelle, entitulée Les Fleurs ou Les Artistes.

A Winter in Paris, or Memoirs of Madame de C., written by herself, will appear in the course of the present month.

An edition of Mr. DEPPING'S "Soirées d'Hiver, is nearly ready for publication.

Mr. BISSETT, of Birmingham, has, with his wonted activity and ability, prepared a medal, in commemoration of the Regency, in gold, silver, bronze, and imperial metal.

So large a part of the edition of the Rev. Richard Cecil's Works, in 4 vols. 8vo. now in the press, has been bespoke by his friends, that no copies will be advertised for public sale. Names may, however, yet be sent to the editor, the Rev. JOSIAH PRATT, Doughty-street, London.

Mr. HENRY JACOB, author of a Hebrew Grammar, and Mr. A. J. VALPY, have it in contemplation to superintend a new edition of the Hebrew Bible, with points, and with the Latin translation of Arius Montanus interlined. The Hebrew text will be taken from Vander-Hooght; and the work will be comprised in two handsome volumes, royal octavo.

The Cow-Pock Institution, No. 62, Sackville-street, Dublin, has published the following abstract from the register of inoculations and distribution of matter:

	Patients Inoculated.	Packets issued to Practitioners in general.
1804	578	776
1805	1,032	1,124
1806	1,356	1,340
1807	2,156	1,790
1808	3,002	2,285
1809	3,941	2,540
1810	4,084	3,249
Totals	16,149	13,104

The directors observe, that the addition of four thousand successful cases during the year 1810, tends only to confirm

firm their belief in the efficacy, safety, and policy, of pursuing vaccine inoculation.

The second volume of Mr. Moore's Tales of the Passions, containing the Married Man, being an illustration of the passion of Jealousy, is expected to appear in the course of this month.

The Rev. John Rudd, F.L.S. and President of the new Literary and Philosophical Society of Preston, has in considerable forwardness, a Botanist's Guide through Lancashire, in which all the plants, indigenous to the country, will be enumerated, and the habitats of the same ones accurately given.

Mr. Rudd will also publish, in a few days, a volume of Devotional Exercises, selected and composed for the use of Congregations and Families.

Dr. Hutton's new edition of his Dictionary of Mathematics and Philosophy, is ready for the press, with many improvements, made from late discoveries in those sciences.

Messrs. Setchel and Son, have reprinted the Memoirs of the Life of Sir Stephen Fox, ancestor of the present lord Holland, and it will make its appearance in a few days.

Mr. Lambert, who lately published his travels through Canada, and the United States of America, has in the press an American work, entitled "Salmagundi, or the Whim Whams and Opinions of Launcelot Langstaff, esq. and Others;" to which he has added an introductory Essay on the Genius and Character of the Americans, together with explanatory notes.

Major Moor is about to publish, An Account of the Measures pursued with different Tribes of Hindoos for the abolition of the practice of the systematic murder of female children by their Parents; with incidental notices of other customs peculiar to the inhabitants of India. By Governor Duncan, and Lieut.-col. Walker.

The volume of the County Annual Register for 1811, is in forwardness; in addition to the usual matter relating to the counties, it will contain a concise and impartial History of Europe for the year.

A Description of the Ancient Terracottas in the British Museum, is announced: the descriptive part by Mr. Combe; and the engravings from drawings by Mr. Wm. Alexander.

Mr. Kendall has in the press, and will speedily publish, Remarks on the Calendar.

Now in the press, a Literary Life and select Works of Benjamin Stillingfleet. By Archdeacon Coxe. Illustrated with plates; in three volumes, octavo.

Messrs. Daniell's Picturesque Voyage to India, by the way of China, with fifty coloured engravings, and descriptive letter-press to each, is nearly ready for publication.

Early in the spring is intended to be published, in octavo, The Protestant Dissenters' Annual Register, for the year 1810; designed to embody all facts of an historical, ecclesiastical, or political, nature, that are interesting to Protestant Dissenters.

A Life of William Waynfleet, Bishop of Winchester, Lord High Chancellor to Henry VI. and Founder of Magdalen College, Oxford, by the late Dr. Richard Chandler, is in the press.

The edition of Fabyan's Chronicles of England and France, edited by Henry Ellis, Esq. is nearly ready for publication.

Select Letters of Tippoo Sultan to various Public Functionaries arranged and translated by Col. Kirkpatrick, are in the press, including his principal military commanders, governors of forts and provinces, diplomatic and commercial agents, &c. &c.; together with some addressed to the tributary chieftains of Sanhore, Kurnool, and Cannanore, and sundry other persons.

Mr. Benjamin Travers, demonstrator of anatomy at Guy's Hospital, surgeon to the Honourable East India Company, and to the London Infirmary for diseases of the eye; has in the press, An Inquiry concerning injuries to the Canal of the Intestines; illustrating the treatment of penetrating wounds, and strangulated hernia.

Mr. Winch has nearly ready for the press, the Flora of the counties of Northumberland and Durham, of which the Botanist's Guide through those counties may be considered as a prodromus. It will comprise about 2000 indigenous plants, and be illustrated by some coloured engravings, made by Mr. Sowerby.

The Rev. Johnson Grant will shortly publish the first volume of a summary of the History of the English Church, and of the sects which have separated from it, from the earliest periods to the reign of James the First.

A new edition of Dr. Sturdley's account of Richard of Cirencester, and of

his other works, with a copious commentary, is preparing for the press.

A new work is preparing by Mr. PETER NICHOLSON, on the Mechanical Exercises of Carpentry, Joinery, Bricklaying, Masonry, Turning, &c.; with plates of the various tools used in each branch of business.

SIR GEORGE ALLEY, is preparing for the press, Reports of the Utility and Employment of Mercury, in the treatment of inflammatory and other diseases, in which the exhibition of that remedy has been neglected and considered as inadmissible.

A stereotype edition of the Bible in French, collated with the most approved foreign editions, is in considerable forwardness.

The Hon. ANNABELLA HAWKE, has nearly ready for publication, Babylon, and other poems, in foolscap, octavo.

A View of the present State of Sicily, its Rural Economy, Population, and Produce, from a late Survey of the Professor of Agriculture at Palermo, with Observations on its general character, commerce, revenues, &c. by a British officer, serving in the Mediterranean, will appear in a few days, in one quarto volume.

A botanical work, entitled, *Illustrationes Theophrasti in usum Botanicorum præcipue perigrinantium*, in an octavo volume, is nearly ready for delivery. It contains a list of more than four hundred species which have been described by that celebrated ancient. It is arranged in three parts; the first containing an alphabetical list of the plants, with their notices and descriptions as they occur in the two great works of that author; a systematic table of the several species according to the Linnæan system; and a lexicon explaining all the technical terms made use of by Theophrastus.

Mr. NICHOLAS CARLISLE has sent to press, his Topographical Researches in Wales, which he hopes to lay before the public in the beginning of May.

Mr. J. CARTER has near completed a collection of drawings in illustration of the Costume of England, from the remotest periods to the present day. The subjects consist of statues from niches, tombs, basso-relievos; effigies from brasses; paintings on walls; illuminated missals; and authenticated public historical paintings. The number of these representations already amounts to 350.

Mr. ANTHONY TODD THOMPSON, has nearly ready for publication, The London Dispensatory; containing the Elements and Practice of Materia Medica and Pharmacy, with a translation of the Pharmacopœias of London, the Edinburgh, and the Dublin, Colleges of Physicians; many useful tables; and copper-plates of the Pharmaceutical Apparatus; the whole forming a Synopsis of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

Psyche, or the Legend of Love, with other poems, by the late Mr. HENRY TIGUE, will speedily issue from the press.

An alteration has been made at Trinity College, Cambridge, in the form of admission; those who intend to become members being no longer admitted by proxy, but obliged to appear in person. The order of Fellow Commoner is also abolished in this society.

The following are the subjects for Sir Wm. Browne's gold medals for this year:

For the Greek Ode, *In Obitum Illustrissimæ Principissæ Ameliæ.*

For the Latin Ode, *Prælium cum Gallis in Etrusci Montibus commissum.*

For the Epigrams,

Η σιγὴν καίριον ἢ λόγον ὠφέλιμον

REPORT OF DISEASES,

Under the Care of the late Senior Physician of the Finsbury Dispensary, from the 20th of February to the 20th of March.

AGAINST consumption, "that vast pitfall situated in the high-road of life," the Reporter has been sufficiently earnest and reiterate in his warnings, more especially to those who, with a seeming security, approach to the edge of the precipice. But, although upon this subject the more frequent and more fatal fault, consists in the want of a well-founded fear, there are often at the same time mistaken apprehensions with regard to the actual existence of phthysis pulmonalis. Nearly all the symptoms of which may be exhibited by other diseases, which have no immediate or essential connection with the lungs. One instance, illustrative of this fact, has recently occurred under the notice of the Reporter, in which the patient displayed the countenance, and all the other indications,

dications, except purulent expectoration of pre-advanced pthysis, when the origin of his complaint was detected to be merely worms in the intestinal canal. To discriminate between true consumption, and the deceitful resemblances of it, is a matter of extreme importance in the practice of medicine. Nervous atrophy affections, arising from some canker upon the mind, is particularly apt to be mistaken for the effect of pulmonary disorganization.

The Reporter has recently met with a case, in which an unexpected mortification of overweening pride brought on a state of mental aberration, under the form of melancholy. It is remarkable, that the proud are, of all persons, the most liable to this humiliating affliction. Upon a similar principle, inordinate egotism will be found for the most part to be a prominent feature in the character of persons who are prone to insanity. Themselves are, in general, the favourite subjects of their conversation, and of course of their silent thoughts. Nothing can be so likely to endanger, in case of any adverse occurrence, the stability of reason, as this miserable absorption in self. He who suffers most for the misfortunes of others, will be best able to bear his own. A practical benevolence, by habitually urging us to disinterested exertion, alienates the attention from any single train of ideas, which, if favoured by indolence and self-contemplation, might be apt to monopolise the mind, and occasion us to lose a sense of our private feelings and concerns in an enlarged and liberal sympathy with the general good.* Howard, had he not been a philanthropist, would probably have been a maniac.

A case of hypochondriasis has likewise occurred lately within the practice of the Reporter, which approached in its symptoms to that of melancholy, above referred to, but which originated from, and has been perpetuated by, a very different cause. The former arising from circumstances, acting immediately upon the mind; the other, upon the mind, through the medium of the body. The depression, and irregularity of the spirits, in the latter instance, seemed to be in a great measure, if not entirely produced, by a want of tone in the principal organ of digestion. The stomach appeared on this occasion, to assert an ascendancy over the mental faculty. The connection between them, involves in fact, a reciprocal dependance. "The mind and body are like a jerkin, and a jerkin's lining, rumple the one, and you rumple the other."† The operation of a disorder in the physical part of our frame, is more frequently evident in inducing not a total obscuration, but a twilight of the intellect, an intermediate and equivocal state between entire sanity, and decided derangement. A state in which a large proportion of hypochondriacal men, and of hysterical females, under the influence of the vapours, may be considered as nosologically placed.

J. Reid.

Grenville-street, Brunswick-square, March 26, 1811.

* An admirable sermon of the late Dr. Priestley's, "On the duty of not living to ourselves;" if the principles of it were properly digested and assimilated into the habit, would prove a better preservative against the malady of mental derangement, than any prophylactic, that is to be found amidst the precepts of moral, or the prescriptions of medical, science.

† Sterne.

Alphabetical List *of* Bankruptcies *and* Dividends, *announced between the 20th of February and the 20th of March, extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 197.]

(The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.)

Adams J. and J. Ludlow, Walworth, oilmen. (Watson, Clifford's Inn

Ainsrow M. and R. Clayton in the Woods, Lancaster, cotton manufacturers. (Shelock and Makinson, Temple, and Blanchard and Bickerstaff, Preston

Aitken J. Burnley, Lancaster, manufacturer. (Hurd, Temple, and Jackson, Manchester

Alcock W. Weywood Lancaster, victualler. (Claughton and Fitchett, Warrington, and Santon, Chancery lane

Anderson W. Hull, shoemaker. (Ellis, Chancery lane and Galland, Hull

Andras J. Bath, haberdasher. (Webb, Bath, and Antrice and Cox, Temple

Ashton J. Salford, Manchester, roper. (Edge, Manchester, and Ellis Chancery lane

Baker J. Littur, Derby, cotton manufacturer. (Shaw, Welton Hall, Tidswell, Derby, and Ware, Gray's Inn

Baker J. Frome, Selwood, Somerset, fadler. (Chiflet, Frome, and James Gray's Inn square

Ballingall, R. Liverpool, merchant. (Stanistreet and Eden, Liverpool, and Windle, John street, Bedford row

Barrelet W. A. Portsmouth, perfumer. (Callaway, Portsmouth

Bath R. Maker, Devon, rope maker. (Williams and Parker, Prince's street, Bedford row, and Buton, Plymouth

Batty

Batty W. Wakefield, cloth manufacturer, Wakefield, and Rvans, Hatton Garden (Beaver,
Battye T. Lane, Almondbury, York, clothier. (Stephenson, Holmfirth, and Battye, Chancery lane
Beaton S. Down Head, Somerset, jobber. (Coute, Apsley Friars, and Healey, Whale House, Dorset
Bentley J. Halifax, York, cotton-cord maker. (Wakefield, Wakefield, and Thompson, Halifax
Bibby G. Norton Falgate, silversmith. (Hulme, Russel square
Birkby H. Lower Rowfolds, York, card maker. (Evans, Hatton Garden, and Cart, Gomersal, York
Bisset J. Burleygate, Hereford cordwainer. (Taylor and Son, Featherstone buildings, and Dangerfield, Bromyard
Bloore W. Half Moon alley, Bishopsgate street, timber merchant. (Batsford, Horsleydown lane
Blow J. Hertford, currier. (Higgen and Sym, Currier's Hall, London wall
Bogle F. and J., and D. Jopson, Ringley, Lancaster, calico printers. (Tarrant, Clarke, and Richards, Chancery lane and Claughton, Manchester
Boulton G. E. Worcester, china manufacturer. (Cardale and Spear, Gray's inn, and Saunders, Worcester
Bowden W. Dawnhead, Somerset, dealer. (King, Bedford row, and Hyatt and Maskell, Shepton Mallett
Bradfield R. Attleborough, Norfolk, miller. (Rignold, Norwich, and Blakdale, Alexander, and Holme, New inn
Bradly B. Farnham, brewer. (Hollett, Farnham, and Dynes, Lincoln's inn fields
Brownbill T. Leeds, silversmith. (Lee and Raynar, Leeds, and Battye, Chancery lane
Brunner J. Rochdale, Lancaster, dealer. (Firkett, Boud court, Walbrook, and Smith, Birmingham
Burton J. Liverpool, merchant. (Clements, Liverpool, and Blackstock, Temple
Byfield J. Duval's lane, Islington, dealer. (Shearman, Hart street, Bloomsbury
Cameron W. Liverpool, liquor merchant. (Shepherd and Addington, Bedford row, and Dawson, Liverpool
Carter W. jun. Liverpool, merchant. (Chambre, Chapel street, Bedford row, and Statham and Hughes, Liverpool
Caswell N. L. Chelmsford, innkeeper. (Brook and Bridges, Red Lion square, and Tindal and Perkins, Chelmsford
Charlton M. Argyle street, victualler. (Whitton, Great James street, Bedford row
Cleland A. C. Charles street, Mary-le-bonne, upholsterer. (Saunders, Charlotte street, Fitzroy square
Close V. Hanley, Stafford, potter. (Vernon, stone, Stafford, and Dawes, Angel court, Throgmorton street
Coleman T. Ockley, Surry, shopkeeper. (Empson, Charlotte street, Blackfriars road
Colerick B. Globe street, Wapping, needle merchant. (Turner and Rice, Bloomsbury square, and Gwatkin, Redditch, Worcester
Cooper J. Chester, woollen draper. (Faulkner, Chester
Cooper T. Bigham, Kent, butcher. (Chippendall, Great Queen street, Lincoln's inn fields
Crofland S. Liverpool, ship chandler. (Windle, John street, Bedford row, and Staniforth and Eden, Liverpool
Denton J. Burnham, Essex, feedsman. (Fowell, Finch lane, Cornhill
Dingle J. Plymouth Dock, cabinet maker. (Williams and Drake, Prince's street, Bedford row, and Bozen, Plymouth
Dixon J. and E. Liverpool, merchants. (Greavis and Browne, Liverpool, and Gregson and Dixon, Angel court, Throgmorton street
Downing W. Paternoster row, warehouseman. (Phipps, Gutter lane
Downey T. Wapping street, glazier and painter. (Shaw, Broad street, London Docks
Duckett W. Ramsgate, carpenter. (Daniel, Ramsgate, and Exley, Stocker, and Bawden, Furnival's inn
Dutton T. Liverpool, cabinet maker. (Windle, John street, Bedford row, and Penn mitton, Liverpool
Easton W. Bread street, Cheapside, factor. (Pearce, Paternoster row
Elliam J. sen. Weddigh, Lancaster, butcher. (Weston, Leigh, and Blacklock, and Makinson, Temple
Elliott H. Kent road, Surry, grocer. (Hoy, Ilford, and Tutin, Bridge street, Blackfriars
Eveleigh F. Launceston, Cornwall, brazier. (Everton, Gray's inn square, and spurrier and Ingleby, Birmingham
Fairclough G. jun. Chorley, Lancaster, grocer. (Chippendall, Great Queen street, Lincoln's inn fields, and Houlgh and Parkinson, Chorley
Fawcett M. Liverpool, music seller. (Forrest, Liverpool, and Windle, John street, Bedford row
Ferris D. Oat lane, Blackwell Hall, factor. (Stevens, Sion College gardens, Aldermanbury
Finlayson W. and T. Deares, Liverpool, merchants. (Windle and Knight, Castle street, Falcon square
Flack R. Castle Hedingham, Essex, butcher. (Sparling, Colchester, and Cutting, Bardetts buildings, Holborn
Fletcher, M. Liverpool, earthen ware dealer. (Forrest, Liverpool, and Windle, John street, Bedford row
Forbes W. and G. Lewis, Liverpool, merchants. (Windle, John street, Bedford row, and Staniforth and Eden, Liverpool
Goddard J. Kennet Wharf, factor. (Kinderwicke, Rowland, and Robinson, Gray's inn place
Gosling S., jun. and A. Mark lane, wine merchants. (Palmer, Temple, and Thomson, Cotphall court
Greenhalgh J. Elton, Bury, ancaster, Webster. (Wilcock, Bury, and Blakestock, and Makinson, Temple
Greenhalgh J. Tottington, Lancaster, cotton spinner. (Unwin, Manchester, and Milne and Parry, Temple
Greening J. Crooked lane, London, orange merchant. (Pitches and sampson, Swithin's lane
Gregory G. jun. Liverpool druggist. (Atkinson, Wilde, and Blackstock, Chancery lane, and Lace, Liverpool
Griffiths S. Old Bofwell court, Carey street, tailor. (Budd and Hayes, Bedford row
Hammond S. Levenshulme, Manchester, silk and cotton manufacturer. (Edge, Temple, and Mudrow, Liverpool
Harper W. Friday street, silk weaver. (Shelton, Sessions House, Old Bailly
Harris W. Chobury, Hereford, miller. (Coleman, Leominster
Harry W. Weston, Hereford, dealer in cattle. (Meredith, Robbins, and Tomkyns, Lincoln's inn, and Harvey and Cooke, York, Hereford
Hart A. and P. Simeon, Jewin crescent navy agents. (Templer, Burr street, East Smithfield
Hartley J. Manchester, manufacturer. (Ellis, Chancery lane, and Cardwell, Manchester
Hastings T. and R. Southwark, silversmiths. (Tarn, Oxford court
Hennel R. Bernard street, Russel square, coal merchant. (Annesley, Temple
Higgins T. Mere, Wilts, victualler. (Seymour, Mere, and Beesland, Alexander, and Holme, New inn
Higginson J. Manchester, cotton manufacturers. (Williams, Manchester and Hurd, Temple
Hipwell J. Hardman's Field, Lancashire, calico printer. (Hewitt and Kirk, Manchester, and Ellis, Chancery lane
Hooke W. Beccles, Suffolk, grocer. (Debary, Derby, and Cousmore, Temple, and Bolton, Beccles
Hopper C. Tynemouth, inn keeper. (Barker, North Shields, and Serres, St. Mary Axe
Horsfall R. and S. Stanton, Coventry, ribbon manufacturers. (Kinnerl y, Lone, and Ince, Gray's inn, and Troughton and Lea, Coventry
Hughes R. Poultry, goldsmith. (Chetham, Falcon square, and London, Coleman street buildings
Hurrell T. York street, St. James's tailor. (Griffith, Chancery lane buildings, Holborn
Jackson T. Cheetham, manchaster, cotton manufacturer. (Milne, Manchester
Jenkins T. Prefect street, Goodman's fields, upholsterer. (Collins and Walker, Spital square
Jones J. Birchgall street, Blackwell Hall, factor. (Empson, Charlotte street, Blackfriars road
Judkins F. Chester, linen draper. (Philpott and Stones, Temple, and Pinchett, Chester
Kay E. Birmingham, brandy merchant. (Sadfield, Hinde street, Fleet street, and Mawdley, Birmingham
Kellaway T. West Cowes, baker. (Worsley, Newport
Kemp J. Islington, dealer in hay. (Fillingham, Union street, Whitechapel
Kent L. and D. Mendez, Amen Corner, Paternoster row, and Cutler lane, furriers. (Woods, Langbourne, Ward Chambers
Kimbell W. Gofwell street, coach maker. (Lamb, Aldermanbury street
King R. Duke street, Lincoln's inn fields, tailor. (Copeland, Basinghall Chambers, Chancery lane
Langdale W. jun. and J. Chandler. (Ellis, Chancery lane, and Walmsley, Hull
Lea W. Deptford, ironmonger. (Blakelock and Makinson, Temple
Lea J. and S. Martineau, and J. Wilkinson, Bread street, factors. (Meyrick and Broderip, Red Lion square
Leigh R. and P. Armstrong, Liverpool, merchants. (Lowe, Temple, and Leigh, Liverpool
Lewis J. Aberyravenny, Monmouth, cabinet maker (Jones, Grays Inn square, and Cornish, Bristol
Longdeen J. Stockport, Chester, timber merchant. (Edge, Temple, and Harrop, Stockport
Lowson M. and P. Manchester, and G. Willon, ironmonger lane, merchants. (Hewitt and Kirk, Manchester, Chancery lane
Lumley J. Great Carter lane, Doctors Commons, grocer. (Nicholson, South, and Leigh and Mason, Bridge street, Blackfriars
Macneall J. Preston, Lancaster, linen draper. (Blakelock and Makinson, Temple, and Filkington, Preston
Maddock J. Liverpool, Kay holder. (Atkinson, Wilde, and Mackarall, Chancery lane, and Hallal, Liverpool
Mairman W. Old Gravel lane, butcher. (Davies, Lombury
Marsden W. and H. Manchester, cotton manufacturers. (Ellis, Chancery lane, and Cardwell Manchester
Marsden W. and J. Houghton, Tower, Lancaster, cotton manufacturers. (Blakelock and Makinson, Temple, and Staniforth, Preston
Marston S. Grafton road, Bermondsey, baker. (Empson, Charlotte street, Blackfriars road
Martin J. Castle street, Finsbury square, builder. (Shortland, Old Bailly
Maynard J. Wells, Somerset, cabinet maker. (Wells and Dyne, Lincoln's inn fields
Melbourne C. P. and J. Swan, Old Bond street, paper hangers. (Kinderwhite, Rowland, and Robinson, Gray's inn place

Mercier

Mercier C. and C. Chervett, Bartholomew Close, printers. [Sherwin, Great James street, Bedford row
Merryweather G. Manchester, manufacturer. (Buckley, Manchester, and Milne and Parry, Temple
Millwood J. Manchester, merchant. [Willis Fairbourne, and Clarke, Warnford court and Hellips, Manchester
Milnwood J. Huddersfield, York, maltster. [Battye, Chancery lane, and Crofland and Hudderfield
Mildram W. Totnes, Devon, linen draper. [Bruton, New Millman street, and Bruton, Exeter
Millar J. Liverpool, merchant. [Tarrant, Clarke, and Richards, Chancery lane, and Maffey and Cartwright, Liverpool
Mollifon C. Tavistock place, merchant. [Dann and Crofland, Broad street
Moore S. Wolverhampton, factor. [Corser, Wolverhampton
Morris M. Caille street, Holborn, jeweller. [Lee, Caille street, Holborn
Muthon H. Liverpool, merchant. [Parrow, Threadneedle street, and Maffey and Cartwright, Liverpool
Nailer T. Jun. Bristol, Gloucester, St. Mary Axe, merchant. [Bolt and Co. New Bothwell court
Nelson G. Liverpool, cow keeper. [Blackstock, Temple, and Morrow, Liverpool
Newton G. Manchester, factor. [Cond and Fairbanks, Southing lane
Norris E. Ilchester, Somerset, innholder. [King, Bedford row, and Hyatt and Waskell, Sherton, Mallet
North J. Manchester merchant. [Ellis, Chancery lane, and Johnson and Lowe, Temple, Manchester
Osborn G. Tottenham Court, upholsterer [Saunders, Charlotte street, Fitzroy square
Palmer T. New road, Whitechapel, soap maker. [Holloway, Chancery lane
Parkes J. Birmingham, timber merchant. [Pownall, Staple's inn
Parsons W. Shepton Mallet, Somerset, cornfactor. [Shephard and Adlington, Bedford row, and Shephard, Bath
Peacock C. Clement's inn, navy agent. [Briggs, Essex street, Strand
Pearce J. Barnstaple street, clothier. [Highmoor and Young, Ruth line
Pearson T. New road, St. George's in the East, grocer. [Holloway Chancery lane
Pepper J. W. Deal, butcher [May and Mercer, Deal, and Kinderley, Long and Face, Fenchurch
Phillips W. Liverpool, broker. [Tarrant, Clarke, and Richards, Chancery lane and Keighley, Liverpool
Phillott H. Cutting, Kent, nurseryman. [Broadley and Swan, Hull, and Robarts, Clement's inn
Plaister M. Huddersfield, fustian maker. [Allison, Huddersfield, and Walker, Lincoln's inn
Poole T. D. Arlington, Gloucester, miller. [Meredith, Robbins, and Tomkyns, Lincoln's inn, and Bevin, Cirencester
Potter S. Tuningham, Essex, shopkeeper. [Rearden and Davis, Sorbet court, Gracechurch street
Prentwidge G. St. Maud lane, Southwark, brewer. [Montague, Henrietta street, Covent Garden
Rees P. D. Great May's buildings, St. Martin's lane, victualler. [Hinrich, Cecil street, Strand
Richardson T. Liverpool, soap boiler. [Parr and Thompson, Liverpool, and Shephard and Adlington, Bedford row
Robe E. Plymouth Dock, milliner. [Williams and Parke, Prince's street, Bedford row, and Bozon, Plymouth
Romer J. Rosamond street, Clerkenwell, watchmaker. [Williams and Wilmot, New inn
Rowley R. Hatton Garden, perfumer. [Walker, Old Jewry
Rust T. Marchmont street, Tavistock square, oilman. [Prestland and Dann, Brunswick square
Sayage S. and J. Shaw, Macclesfield, silk manufacturers. [Bell and Brodrick, Bow lane, Cheapside, and Grimsditch, Macclesfield
Scott T. H. Tiverton, Devon, spirit merchant. [Kendall, Exeter, and Abbott, Abchurch yard
Scrivener J. and T. Shaw, Warwick, needle makers. [Turner and Pike, Bloomsbury square, and Guardner, Redditch, Worcester
Selway R. Bath, harness maker. [Highmoor and Young, Ruth lane, London, and Wingate, Bath
Sewell D. Liverpool, merchant. [Bird, Liverpool
Sherman W. Beckley, Warwick, corn dealer. [Shephard and Adlington, Bedford row, and Tidmas, Warwick
Shaw J. Rochdale, Lancaster, hatter. [Shuttleworth, Rochdale, and Chippendale, Serjeant's inn, Fleet street
Sheriff A. St. Mary Axe, merchant. [Mayhew, Symond's inn
Sherrington H. and G. Cooper, Preston, Lancaster, cotton spinners. [Chidlow, Gray's inn square, and Aitheon and Shuttleworth, Preston
Shoolbred J. Broad street, London, merchant. [Lang, America square
Sievers H. F. Hackney road, merchant. [Fisher, Nelson square, Blackfriars road
Silcock S. Beckington, Somerset, clothier. [Timbrell jun. Trowbridge, and Debary, Derby, and Scudamore, Temple
Smith H. and H. Chesiner, Great Winchester street, merchants. [Smith's, Basinghall street
Smithson J. and J. B. Pilkington, warmouth, coalfitters. [Hindson, Symond's inn, and Law, Sunderland
Sykes R. Upper Ball smithfield, Florilion merchant. [Clark, Warnford court

Sorgenfrey A. W. Liverpool, merchant. [Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings, Chancery lane, and Orred and Baines, or Crump and Lodge, Liverpool
Spencer J. Brighton, linen draper. [Bourdillon and Hewitt, Little Friday street, Cheapside
Spencer W. and A. Woodhead, New court, Bow lane, merchants [Milne and Parry, Temple
Stanton J. Bromsgrove, Worcester, miller. [Bray and Gare, Droitwich
Steight J. Richmond, Surry, surgeon. [Richardsons, New inn
Stewart A. Broad street, Ratcliff, hoop bender. [Noy and Pope, Mincing lane
Stone C. and J. H. Schneider, sen. Birmingham, leather factors. [Bourdillon and Hewitt, Little Friday street, Cheapside, and Simcox, Birmingham
Stower C. Paternoster row, printer. [Ruffen, Crown court, Aldersgate street
Summers J. Bonds, Lancashire, miller. [Blakelock and Makinson, Temple, and Gardner, Gardens
Sutton T. Woolwich, victualler. [Whittons, Great James street, Bedford row
Swancott M. Fober lane Cheapside, warehouseman. [Causey, Clifford's inn
Taylor R. Leicester square, hosier. [Shepherd, Bartlett's buildings
Tayor J. Bristol, manufacturer. [Heelis, Staples inn, and Burges, Bristol
Thornton J. Golden square, feather merchant. [Richardson, New inn
Tomlinson K. Leek, Stafford, shopkeeper. [Barber, Furter lane, and Wheatley and Fowler, Stone
Trotter C. Gray's inn lane road, cow keeper. [Ruffen, Crown court, Aldgate
Tyndall J. Birmingham, button maker. [Webb and Tyndall, Birmingham, and Tarrant, Clarke, and Richards Chancery lane
Wagstaff H. Manchester, machine and spindle maker. [Edge, Manchester, and Ellis, Chancery lane
Waitle J. Liverpool, builder. [Meddowcroft, Gray's inn, and Davie, Liverpool
Watton J. Liverpool merchant. [Cooper and Lowe, Chancery lane, and Orred and Baines Liverpool
Webb H. Enfield, corn factor. [Taylor, Waltham Abbey
Webb J. Bisley, Gloucester, clothier. [Constable, Symond's inn, and Lambourn, Stroud
Webb W. Addenhall, Suffolk, money scrivener. [Farlow, Souverie street, Fleet street
Webber M. and W. Ilchester, Somerset, dealers. [Mefister, Wincanton, and Byne Lincoln's inn fields
Wells R. Fareham, upholsterer. [Scandale, Alexander, and Holmes, New inn, and Paddons, Fareham
Welsh R. and G. Liverpool, brokers. [Atkinson, Wilde, and Mackinall London, and Lace, Liverpool
West M. Colchester, merchant [Sparling, Colchester, and Cutting, Bartlett's buildings
Weston J. R. London terrace, Hackney road, cloth merchant [James, Gray's inn square, and Davis, Glocester
White Henry, Drury lane apothecary. [Philipson and Brewer, Staple's inn
White L. Cannon street, wine merchant. [Sloper and He th, Montague street, Red Lion square
Whitley W. and J. Leeds, dyers. [Granger, Leeds, and Lake, Dowgate hill, London
Whittenbury E. Manchester, merchant. [Ellis, Chancery lane, and Higton and Atkinson, Manchester
Wibberley J. and W. Pepper, Nottingham, hosiers. [Lamson and Lees, Nottingham, and Stevenson, Lincoln's inn New square
Williams J. Compton street, St. Giles's, baker. [Price, Bedford street
Withey J. Trowbridge, Wilts, clothier. [Timbrell, Trowbridge, and Debary, Derby, and Scudamore, Temple
Worms Henry, Wapping Dock street upholsterer. [Howard and Brahams, Old Jewry
Wright J. Tamworth, merchant. [Crosley, Holborn court, Gray's inn
Wyatt J. F. Fleet street, tallow chandler. [Sweet and Stokes, Temple

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Aldridge J. Nelson square, surgeon, March 30
Austin J. E. Tower Royal, draper, March 15
Ayres J. Stratford, Essex, coal merchant, April 20
Bamford J. Sowland, Halifax, York, Indian manufacturer, April 16
Beck A. Oxford street, fadler, March 16
Beck S. Bury street, St. Mary Axe, jeweller, March 30
Bedford C. Manchester, merchant, April 16
Bell J. B. and J. de Camp, Catharine street, Strand, bankers, April 3
Bidwell H. Whitechapel, linen draper, April 9
Birch J. and L. Leverton, Hoxton, colour manufacturers, April 9
Bird G. Eugware road, stone mason, March 30
Bilher R. Ray street Clerkenwell victualler, March 30
Bovill C. Cushman court, Tower hill, corn factor, April 6
Bradley L. Mill lane, Southwark, smith, April 16
Bull T. Bristol, brandy merchant, April 16
Bunn S. first Charlotte street, Blackfriars road, merchant, April 6
Burnett W. North Petherton, Somerset, baker, April 8
Cannilord W. George street, Oxford road, baker, March 16
Carter J. sandwich, draper, April 20

Caw T. Bush lane, Cannon street, merchant, May 7
Chadwick J. Bredbury, Chester, hat manufacturer, April 10
Chadwick A. Bredbury, Chester, widow, April 10
Child T. B. Neath, Glamorgan, tanner, April 15
Clarke J. B. St. James's street, mariner, March 26
Cohan A. and S. Sheerness, slopsellers, March 26
Cornforth W. Bishopwearmouth, Durham, fat maker, April 4
Corson J. Mincing lane, merchant, March 16
Cowperthwaite W. Old Fish-street Hill, grocer, April 26
Crabb J. and W., and N. Larkham, Wilton, clothiers, March 22
Cranch N. Exeter, merchant, April 23
Critchley J. Nottingham, draper, March 23
Croudace J. Hollis street, cheesemonger, March 26
Curtis J. Spring street, St. Mary-le bonne, tallow chandler, March 19
Davenport J., and J. Finney, Aldermanbury, merchants, April 6
Dawes J., W. Noble, R. H. Croft, and R. Barwick, Pall Mall, bankers, April 20
Delpini C. A. St. Martin street, merchant, April 30
Dickenson J. and W. senior and junior, Broad street, London, merchants, May 18
Dickenson W. senior, poultry, banker, May 18
Dickenson W. junior, poultry, banker, May 18
Dickie T. Cornhill, bookseller, March 23
Dixon M. Borough High street, hop merchant, April 20
Dow J. Bush lane, Cannon street, merchant, March 30
Drury F. Fordham, Worcester, brazier, April 5
Eady S. St. Ives, Huntingdon, warehouseman, April 9
Elfstrand D. Hull, merchant, April 5
Elliott E. Lambeth, victualler, April 6
Ellam W. Windle, Lancaster, tanner, April 10
Ellis R. Earl street, provision broker, March 23
Etty S. Oxford, wine merchant, April 17
Fairfield J., and J. Buckley, Liverpool, merchants, April 11
Favell E. and J. Cambridge, painters, April 8
Fither W. Houndsditch, linen draper, April 9
Fuller R. Deal, shopkeeper. March 23
Gardner F. Deptford, mariner, March 23
Gaskell T. Bruton street, Berkeley square, linen draper, April 27
Gear H. Hull, cabinet maker, March 29
Gibbons G. and W. Sherwood, Liverpool, merchants, April 17
Gibbon T. High street, Mary-le-bonne, ironmonger, March 30
Goodall T. Poultry, banker, May 18
Hanbury C. Catharine court, Tower hill, corn factor, April 6
Hancorne W. Swansea, shopkeeper, March 23
Harrison T. Camomile street, stationer, April 17
Hayward J., and G. Turney, London street, merchants, March 16
Henning D. Leicester square, upholsterer, March 26
Hendell G. Little East Cheap, undertaker, March 30
Heyes J. Manchester, dyer, April 13
Higginbottom L. Nantwich, mealman, May 15
Hoddinott B. Bruton, Somerset, March 25
Hodgson J. junior, Coleman street, merchant, April 27
Hollamby W. Leadenhall street, librarian, April 9
Holmes F. Warwick, grocer, April 1
Holmes C. Bull's Head court, Newgate street, haberdasher, March 30
Horsfall W. Hampstead road, victualler, March 23
Hoskin R. Croydon, linen draper, April 6
Hounsom J. Fleet street, linen draper, March 26
Hubbard J. Bethnal Green, brewer, April 27
Hubbud C. Norwich, haberdasher, April 2
James J. Bristol, cooper, April 17
Jones A. St. James's street, milliner, May 4
Jones B. Rotherhithe Wall, tobacconist, March 23
Jones T. High Holborn, looking-glass manufacturer, March 30
Keyse T., and C. P. Wyatt, Langbourn Ward Chambers, merchants, March 30
Kidd J. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchant, March 28
Lagostera J. P. St. Martin's lane, Cannon street, merchant, March 19
Lance C. Grosvenor place, baker, March 19
Laycock T. Minories, slopseller, March 23
Lee H. Holywell street, shoreditch, silversmith, May 4
Little R., and W. Cranton, Hythe, Kent, linen draper, March 30
Lloyd J., and W. Wydown, Upper Thames street, grocers, March 26
Lomes D. Watford, Herts, corn merchant, March 30
Lowton E. Mark lane, merchant, April 4
Lye R. Gotwell street, builder, March 16
Makeham J. Upper Thames street, dealer, March 23
Marriott R. Northampton, banker, March 22
Martinnant P. St. James's street, warehouseman, April 6
Mastery W., and J. Atkin, Whitechapel road, dealers in glass, April 30
Mason E. Great Swan alley, Coleman street, carpenter, April 6
Middlehurst M. Wigan, Lancaster, corn and flour dealer, April 11
M'Lachlan A., and J. Galt, Great St. Helen's, factors, April 27
Morgan J. Foster street, Bishopsgate, cheesemonger, May 4
Morgan A., and E. Bullin, Brecon, tanners, April 2
Morgan S., and M. R. Morley, Southwark, hop factors, March 23
Mossley D. Wakefield, York, innkeeper, April 1
Neve J. Birmingham, linen and woollen draper, April 13
Oakley J. St. John street, bedstead maker, March 30
Ogilvy W. junior, G. Myline, and J. Chalmers, Jeffreys square, merchants, April 6
Olivant G. Manchester, merchant, April 13
Parker S. South Lambeth, underwriter, April 6
Paty T. Lime street, merchant, March 30
Peirfe T. Canterbury, brazier, April 10
Perry J. Angel court, Throgmorton street, broker, March 30
Phillips T. M. and W. Twyford Wilts, mealman, April 9
Pickup J. Burnley, Lancaster, cotton spinner, April 10
Pickwood C. Cloak lane, wine merchant, April 6
Pratt M. Darlington, Durham, druggist, April 27
Pritchard G. New Bridge street, lane, bricklayer, April 20
Radley B. Offett York, clothier, April 2
Randall T. Oxford, linen draper, April 30
Randall J. Dean street, upholsterer, March 23
Rawlins C. E. Bristol, grocer, March 26
Rewell G. Poplar, bricklayer, April 10
Reynoldson T. Manchester, cotton merchant, April 10
Richardson J., and J. Sanderson, Kent, farmers, March 23
Roberts J. Kent road, Southwark, stone mason, March 30
Robertson jun. Lydd, Kent, linen draper, April 13
Sanders R. Croydon, cow-keeper, March 30
Sanders J. Hinckley, Leicester, corn dealer, April 4
Sargul A. J. Bury street, London, merchant, April 6
Saunders T. Borough market, Southwark, builder, May 18
Scott T. Mannington, Kent, victualler, March 26
Shenston T. Market Bosworth, leicester, draper, March 21
Sherwood, J. W. Newgate street, cheesemonger, April 20
Singleton J. A. Manchester, watch maker, April 10
Slater. T. Ottery St. Mary, Devon, currier, March 22
Smith F., and W. Harrison, Addle street, warehousemen, April 2
Stanley S. Derby, grocer, April 6
Stone W. and T. Laurance, Rutland place, Upper Thames street, and S. Payne Chelsea, coal merchants, April 20
Stretton S. Willingdon, Sussex, shopkeeper, March 23
Sutherland R. Newman street, merchant, March 16
Swallow A. Selby, York, money-scrivener, March 26
Tabart B. Bond street, bookseller, May 18
Taylor C. Bristol, silversmith, March 25
Thomson J. Colchester, grocer, March 30
Tolson F. and R. Leeds, York, merchants, April 3
Tripp J. Bristol, woollen draper. April 30
Trott D. Old Change, calico printer, March 23
Tubb W., and J. H. A. Scott, King's road, Pimlico, surveyors, April 6
Tulloh J. Great Coram street, Russel square, merchant, April 2
Turner R. R. Hull, grocer, April 1
Tweddell J. Liverpool, sadler. April 10
Vallance W. East lane, Bermondsey, builder, March 23
Valley S. Hull, merchant, April 1
Van Dyck, F. D., A. J. G. Leaven, and W. A. de Gruiter Vink. Circus, Minories, merchants, March 26
Wall, J. Oxford street, hatter, April 30
Wallis J. E. Colchester, merchant, April 2
Watson J. Eton, Lancaster, cotton spinner, April 16
White T. junior, Stroud, Kent, coal merchant, April 5
Williams A. Cheltenham, jeweller, March 23
Willings T. Church lane, Whitechapel, painter, April 20
Willis J. Pudding lane, London, merchant, May 7
Willis J., G. M. Bakes, G. Jackson, and J. Langley, Salisbury square, Fleet street, merchants, April 13
Wilson W. Colchester, merchant, April 3
Winslett B. Margaret street, stock-broker, March 30
Wittingham W. Lynn, Norfolk, printer, April 20
Wood R. Margate, grocer, March 26
Woodroffe E. Wellalstone, Glocester, iron manufacturer, April 17
Woodward J. Derby, lace manufacturer, April 15
Woolcombe W. and W. Rotherhithe, ship builders, March 23
Wootten C. Bath, milliner, April 3
Worth R. Dowgate hill, flatuer, April 16
Wright W. Stockport, Chester, hair dresser, April 10
Wright S. senior, Grange Road, Bermondsey, bricklayer, March 30.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN MARCH.

Containing official Papers and authentic Documents.

SPAIN.

THE French army continues to detain and amuse Lord Wellington in Portugal. Massena has broken up from Santarem, his late head-quarters; and perhaps Lord Wellington has moved his head-quarters in the direction of the enemy. His lordship is master of the Fabian system, but we still exclaim, *cui bono?*

Near Cadiz there has been an affair of useless

useless valour; but who ever doubted the superior prowess of the British soldiery, and their power of defeating an equal or moderately superior number of any other troops in the world? What was done at Cressy, Poictiers, and Agincourt, may be done again by English troops on any suitable occasion. We have subjoined the interesting dispatches of GENERAL GRAHAM.

Downing-street, March 25.

Dispatches, of which the following are copies, were last night received at the Earl of Liverpool's Office, addressed to his lordship by Lieut.-Gen. Graham, dated Isle de Leon, 6th and 10th of March, 1811.

Isle de Leon, March 6, 1811.

MY LORD,—Captain Hope, my first Aide-de-Camp, will have the honour of delivering this dispatch to inform your lordship of the glorious issue of an action fought yesterday by the division under my command, against the army commanded by Marshal Victor, composed of the two divisions, Rufin and Laval.

The circumstances were such as compelled me to attack this very superior force. In order as well to explain to your lordship the circumstances of peculiar disadvantage under which such an action was begun, as to justify myself from the imputation of rashness in the attempt, I must state to your lordship that the allied army, after a night's march of sixteen hours from the camp near Veger, arrived in the morning on the fifth, on the low ridge of Barrosa, about four miles to the southward of the mouth of the Santi Petri river. This height extends inland about a mile and a half, containing on the north the extensive heathy plain of Chiclana. A great pine forest skirts the plain, and circles round the height at some distance, terminating down to Santi Petri; the intermediate space between the north side of the height, and the forest being uneven and broken.

A well conducted and successful attack on the rear of the enemy's lines, near Santi Petri, by the vanguard of the Spanish army under Brigadier General Ladrizabel, having opened the communication with the Isla de Leon, I received General De Penas's directions to move down from the position of Barrosa, to that of the Torre de Bermesa, about half-way to the Santi Petri river, in order to secure the communication across the river, over which a bridge had been lately established. This latter position occupies a narrow woody ridge, the right on the sea cliff, the left falling down to the Almanza Creek, on the edge of the Marsh. A hard sandy beach gives an easy communication between the western points of these two positions.

My division, being halted on the eastern slope of the Barrosa height, was marched about twelve o'clock through the wood towards the Bermesa, (cavalry patroles having previously been sent towards Chiclana, without meeting with the enemy.) On the march, I received notice that the enemy had appeared in force on the plain, and was advancing towards the heights of Barrosa.

As I considered that position as the key of that of Santi Petri, I immediately countermarched, in order to support the troops left for its defence; and the alacrity with which this manœuvre was executed, served as a favourable omen. It was however impossible in such intricate and difficult ground to preserve order in the columns, and there never was time to restore it entirely.

But before we could get ourselves quite disentangled from the wood, the troops on the Barrosa hill were seen returning from it, while the enemy's left wing was rapidly ascending. At the same time his right wing stood on the plain, on the edge of the wood, within cannon shot. A retreat in the face of such an enemy, already within reach of the easy communication by the sea-beach, must have involved the whole allied army in all the danger of being attacked during the unavoidable confusion of the different corps arriving on the narrow ridge of Bermesa, nearly at the same time.

Trusting to the known heroism of British troops, regardless of the numbers and position of their enemy, an immediate attack was determined on. Major Duncan soon opened a powerful battery of ten guns in the centre. Brigadier-general Dilkes with the brigade of Guards, Lieutenant-colonel Crowe's (of the 28th) flank battalion, Lieutenant colonel Norcott's two companies of the 2d rifle corps, and Major Acheson, with a part of the 67th foot, (separated from the regiment in the wood) formed on the right.

Colonel Wheatly's brigade, with three companies of the Coldstream Guards, under Lieutenant-colonel Jackson, (separated likewise from his battalion in the wood), and Lieutenant-colonel Barnard's flank battalion formed on the left.

As soon as the infantry was thus hastily got together, the guns advanced to a more favourable position, and kept up a most destructive fire.

The right wing proceeded to the attack of General Rufin's division on the hill, while Lieutenant-colonel Barnard's battalion, and Lieutenant-colonel Bushe's detachment of the 20th Portuguese, were warmly engaged with the enemy's tirailleurs on our left.

General Laval's division, notwithstanding the havoc made by Major Duncan's battery, continued to advance in very imposing masses, opening his fire of musquetry, and was only checked by that of the left wing. The left wing now advanced, firing; a most determined charge by the three companies of Guards, and the 87th regiment, supported by all the remainder of the wing, decided the defeat of General Laval's division.

The eagle of the eighth regiment of light infantry,

which suffered immensely, and a howitzer, rewarded this charge, and remained in possession of Major Gough, of the 87th regiment. These attacks were zealously supported by Colonel Belson, with the 28th regiment, and Lieutenant-colonel Prevost, with a part of the 67th.

A reserve formed beyond the narrow valley, across which the enemy was closely pursued, next shared the same fate, and was routed by the same means.

Meanwhile, the right wing was not less successful; the enemy, confident of success, met General Dilkes on the ascent of the hill, and the contest was sanguinary; but the undaunted perseverance of the brigade of guards, of Lieuten nt-colonel Browne's battalion, and of Lieutenant-colonel Norcott's and Major Acheson's detachment, overcame every obstacle, and General Rufin's division was driven from the heights in confusion, leaving two pieces of cannon.

No expressions of mine could do justice to the conduct of the troops throughout. Nothing less than the almost unparalleled exertions of every officer, the invincible bravery of every soldier, and the most determined devotion to the honour of his Majesty's arms in all, could have atchieved this brilliant success, against such a formidable enemy, so posted.

In less than an hour and a half from the commencement of the action, the enemy was in full retreat. The retiring divisions met, halted, and seemed inclined to form: a new and more advanced position of our artillery quickly dispersed them.

The exhausted state of the troops made pursuit impossible. A position was taken on the eastern side of the hill; and we were strengthened on our right by the return of the two Spanish battalions that had been attached before to my division, but which I had left on the hill, and which had been ordered to retire.

These battalions (Walloon guards and Ciudad real) made every effort to come back in time, when it was known that we were engaged.

I understand, too, from General Whittingham, that, with three squadrons of cavalry, he kept in check a corps of infantry and cavalry that attempted to turn the Barrosa height by the sea. One squadron of the 2d Hussars, King's German Legion, under Capt. Busche, and directed by Lieut.-Col. Ponsonby, (both had been attached to the Spanish cavalry) joined in time to make a brilliant and most successful charge against a squadron of French dragoons, which was entirely routed.

An eagle, six pieces of cannon, the general of division Rufin, and the general of brigade Rousseau, wounded and taken; the chief of the staff, General Bellegarde, an aide-de-camp of Marshal Victor, and the colonel of the 8th regiment, with many other officers killed, and several wounded and taken prisoners; the field covered with the dead bodies and arms of the enemy, attest that my confidence in this division was nobly repaid.

Where all have so distinguished themselves, it is scarcely possible to discriminate any as the most deserving of praise. Your lordship will, however, observe how gloriously the brigade of guards, under Brigadier-general Dilkes, with the commanders of the battalions Lieut.-col. the Hon C. Onslow and Lieut.-Col. Sebright (wounded), as well as the three separated companies under Lieut.-col. Jackson, maintained the high character of his Majesty's household troops. Lieut.-col. Browne, with his flank battalion, Lieut.-col. Norcott, and Major Acheson, deserve equal praise.

And I must equally recommend to your lordship's notice Colonel Wheatly, with Colonel Belson, Lieut. colonel Prevost, and Major Gough, and the officers of the respective corps composing his brigade.

The animated charges of the 87th regiment, were most conspicuous; Lieutenant-colonel Barnard (twice wounded), and the officers of his flank battalion, executed the duty of skirmishing in advance with the enemy in a masterly manner, and were ably seconded by Lieut.-col. Busshe of the 20th Portuguese, who, likewise twice wounded, fell into the enemy's hands, but was afterwards rescued. The detachment of this Portuguese regiment behaved admirably throughout the whole affair.

I owe too much to Major Duncan, and the officers and corps of the Royal Artillery, not to mention them in terms of the highest approbation; never was artillery better served.

The assistance I received from the unwearied exertions of Lieut.-col. Macdonald, and the officers of the adjutant-general's department, of Lieut-col. the Hon. C. Cathcart, and the officers of the quarter-master general's department, of Captain Birch and Capt. Nicholas, and the officers of the Royal Engineers, of Capt. Hope, and the officers of my personal staff, (all animated by their example,) will ever be most gratefully remembered. Our loss has been severe; as soon as it can be ascertained by the proper return, I shall have the honour of transmitting it. But, much as it is to be lamented, I trust it will be considered as a necessary sacrifice, for the safety of the whole allied army.

Having remained some hours on the Barrosa heights, without being able to procure any supplies for the exhausted troops, the Commissariat mules having been dispersed on the enemy's first attack of the hill, I left Major Ross with the detachment of the 2d battalion of the 95th, and withdrew the rest of the division, which crossed the Santi Petri river early the next morning.

I cannot conclude this dispatch without earnestly recommending to his Majesty's gracious notice for promotion, Brevet Lieutenant-

tenant-colonel Browne, Major of the 28th foot, Brevet Lieutenant-colonel Norcott, Major of the 95th, Major Duncan, Royal Artillery, Major Gough, of the 87th, Major the Honourable E. Acheson, of the 67th, and Captain Birch, of the Royal Engineers, all in the command of corps or detachments on this memorable service; and I confidently trust that the bearer of this dispatch, Captain Hope, (to whom I refer your lordship for further details) will be promoted, on being permitted to lay the eagle at his Majesty's feet.

I have the honour to be, &c.

THOMAS GRAHAM.

P.S. I beg leave to add, that two Spanish officers, Captains Miranda and Naughton, attached to my staff, behaved with the utmost intrepidity. T. G.

Isle de Leon, March 10, 1811.

My LORD,—I have the honour to transmit to your lordship, the return of the killed and wounded in the action of the 5th instant, and I have the satisfaction to add, that the wounded in general are doing well.

By the best account that can be collected from the wounded French officers, the enemy had about 8000 men engaged. Their loss by reports from Chiclana, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, is supposed to amount to 3000; I have no doubt of its being very great.

I transmit too a return of the ordnance in our possession, and also the most accurate note that can be obtained of prisoners, most of whom are wounded. They are so dispersed in different hospitals, that an exact return has not been obtained.

I have the honour to be, &c.

THOMAS GRAHAM, Lieut.-Col.

P.S. Detachments of cavalry and infantry have been daily employed in carrying off the wounded, and burying the dead, till the evening of the 8th instant, by which time all the enemy's wounded that could be found among the brushwood and heath were brought in.

LIST OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Rank and names of Officers killed and wounded in the action of Barrosa.

Killed.—Staff; Ensign Eyre, 1st guards, acting aid-de-camp to Colonel Wheatley.—1st regiment of guards, Ensign Cummerell.—Coldstream guards, Ensign Watts.—3d guards, Captain Swam.—47th, 2d battalion, Ensign Delacherois.—87th, 2d battalion, Ensign F. E. Rough.—95th, 2d battalion, Captain Knipe.

N.B. Ensign Eyre is returned in the killed of the 1st regiment of guards.

Severely Wounded.—2d hussars King's German legion, Capt. Voss, (since dead.)—Royal Artillery, Lieutenants Maitland and Pester.—1st guards, Lieut.-colonel Sebright, Capt. Stables and Colquitt, Ensigns Sir H. Lambert, Cameron, and Vigors.—3d guards, Lieutenant-colonel Hepburn.—1st battalion 9th foot, Captain Godwin, and Lieutenant Seward.—1st battalion 28th foot, Hon. Captain Mullins, Lieutenants Wilkinson, Moore, and John Anderson.—1st battalion 82d foot, Lieutenant M'Koy.—3d battalion 25th foot, Lieutenant-colonel Barnard, Lieut. W. Campbell.—2d battalion 67th foot, Captain Patrickson, Ensign Sutherland.—2d battalion 87th foot, Major Maclaine, Captain Somersall, Lieutenants J. G Fennell and J. C. Barton.—2d battalion 95th foot.—Lieutenants Cochrane and Hope

Dangerously Wounded.—Royal Artillery, Lieutenant Woolcombe, (since dead).—1st battalion 9th foot, Lieutenant Taylor.—1st battalion 28th foot, Lieutenant Light and Bennet (since dead).—20th Portuguese, Lieutenant-colonel Bushe.

Slightly Wounded.—2d hussars, King's German legion, Lieutenant Bock.—Royal Artillery, Captains Hughes and Cator, Lieutenants E. Mitchell, Brereton, and C. Manners.—1st guards, Captain Adair, Ensign Fielde.—Coldstream guards, Ensign Bentinck and Talbot.—3d guards, Ensign and Adjutant Watson.—1st battalion 9th foot, Lieutenant Robinson.—1st battalion 28th foot, Capt. Bradbey, Lieutenant Blakeney.—2d battalion 82d foot, Captain Stewart.—3d battalion 95th foot, Lieut. Hovenden.—2d battalion 47th foot, Capt. Fetherstone.—2d battalion 67th foot, Lieut.-col. Prevost, Lieut. W. Ronald.—20th Portuguese, Capt. Barrieras, Lieutenants Dom, Esteval, Pantalchuo de Oliviero, Ensign Felix Antonio Miranda.—Staff; Captain D. Mercer, 3d regiment of guards, aid-de-camp to Brigadier-general Dilkes.

N.B. Captain Mercer is returned in the wounded of the 3d regiment of guards.

(Signed) JOHN MACDONALD.
Lieut.-col. Deputy Adjutant General.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The following letter of the Prince of Wales to his father's ministers, on his entering on the functions of Regency, does justice to the sentiments of his Royal Highness, and proves him worthy of the confidence of the intelligent and independent part of the nation, although the juncture of affairs prevents his Royal Highness from carrying his public-spirited wishes into execution.

Carlton House, Feb. 4, 1811.

The Prince of Wales considers the moment to be arrived, which calls for his decision with respect to the persons to be employed by him, in the administration of the executive government of the country, according to the powers vested in him by the Bill passed by the two houses of parliament, and now on the point of receiving the sanction of the great seal.

The Prince feels it incumbent upon him, at this precise juncture, to communicate to Mr. Perceval his intention not to remove from their stations those whom he finds there,

there, as his Majesty's official servants. At the same time, the Prince owes it to the truth and sincerity of character, which, he trusts, will appear in every action of his life, in whatever situation placed, explicitly to declare, that the irresistible impulse of filial duty and affection to his beloved and afflicted father, leads him to dread, that any act of the Regent might, in the smallest degree, have the effect of interfering with the progress of his Sovereign's recovery.

This consideration *alone* dictates the decision now communicated to Mr. Perceval.

Having thus performed an act of indispensable duty, from a just sense of what is due to his own consistency and honour, the Prince has only to add, that, among the many blessings to be derived from his Majesty's restoration to health, and to the personal exercise of his royal functions, it will not, in the Prince's estimation, be the least, that that most fortunate event will at once rescue him from a situation of unexampled embarrassment, and put an end to a state of affairs, ill calculated, he fears, to sustain the interests of the United Kingdom, in this awful and perilous crisis, and most difficult to be reconciled to the genuine principles of the British constitution."

Mr. Perceval's answer.

Downing-street, Feb. 5, 1811.

Mr. Perceval presents his humble duty to your Royal Highness, and has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Royal Highness's letter of last night, which reached him this morning.

Mr. Perceval feels it his duty to express his humble thanks to your Royal Highness, for the frankness with which your Royal Highness has condescended, explicitly, to communicate the motives which have induced your Royal Highness to honour his colleagues and him with your commands for the continuance of their services, in the stations entrusted to them by the King. And Mr. Perceval begs leave to assure your Royal Highness, that, in the expression of your Royal Highness's sentiments of filial and loyal attachment to the King, and of anxiety for the speedy restoration of his Majesty's health, Mr. Perceval can see nothing but additional motives for their most anxious exertions to give satisfaction to your Royal Highness, in the only manner in which it can be given, by endeavouring to promote your Royal Highness's views, for the security and happiness of the country.

Mr. Perceval has never failed to regret the impression of your Royal Highness, with regard to the provisions of the Regency Bill, which his Majesty's servants felt it to be their duty to recommend to Parliament. But, he ventures to submit to your Royal Highness, that, whatever difficulties the present awful crisis of the country and the world may create, in the administration of the executive government, your Royal Highness will not find them, in any degree, increased, by the temporary suspension of the exercise of those branches of the royal prerogative, which has been introduced by Parliament, in conformity to what was intended on a former similar occasion; and that, whatever ministers your Royal Highness might think proper to employ, would find in that full support and countenance which, as long as they were honoured with your Royal Highness's commands, they would feel confident they would continue to enjoy ample and sufficient means, to enable your Royal Highness effectually to maintain the great and important interest of the United Kingdom.

And Mr. Perceval humbly trusts, that, whatever doubts your Royal Highness may entertain with respect to the constitutional propriety of the measures which have been adopted, your Royal Highness will feel assured, that they could not have been recommended by his Majesty's servants, nor sanctioned by Parliament, but upon the sincere, though possibly erroneous, conviction, that they in no degree trenched upon the true principles and spirit of the constitution.

Mr. Perceval feels it his duty to add, that he holds himself in readiness, at any moment, to wait upon your Royal Highness, and to receive any commands, with which your Royal Highness may be graciously pleased to honour him.

Many interesting debates have passed in Parliament, within the month, the lead in the Upper House being taken by Lords Moira, Holland, Lansdown, Grenville, Erskine, Stanhope, &c.; and in the Commons by Messrs. Whitbread, Ponsonby, Romilly, Folkstone, Burdett, W. Smith, and others. Six millions of exchequer bills are to be lent on security, for the relief of merchants, and, we rather fear, of speculators, who need capital to keep up the price of their stocks—as the discounts of the Bank prove inadequate to the purpose.

A practical commentary on much that has been published in this Magazine, has been furnished, by a sudden advance in the nominal value of the 4s. 3d. dollar, from 5s. its late price, to 5s. 6d.; so that eleven one-pound notes may now be had for 40 dollars, instead of ten, as heretofore!

Permanent and Annual Taxes, 1809-10.
Net Product.

Customs	£8,568,032
Excise	17,184,931
Stamps	5,309,843
Land and assessed taxes	8,742,485
Post office	1,370,069
Pensions and salaries, 1s. duty, and 6d. duty	84,743
Hackney coaches	25,925
Hawkers and pedlars	12,995
Carried forward	41,299,021

Brought forward	41,299,021
Hereditary Crown revenues	118,750
Extraordinary Resources.—War Taxes.	
Customs	3,072,761
Excise	5,638,216
Property tax	12,134,118
Arrears of income, duty, &c.	26,043
Sundries.	
Lottery (net profit), one-third for Ireland	435,818
Interest of loans for Ireland	2,260,436
Exchequer bills at Grenada	15,000
Surplus fees of regulated public offices	104,364
Carried forward	65,104,527

Brought forward	65,104,527
Surplus revenue of the Isle of Man	9,717
An account of interest of loan to Portugal	28,585
Impost money repaid by sundry accountants	83,968
Of the monies paid to the public	469
Total income, independent of loans	65,227,266
Loans paid into the Exchequer, including three millions for Ireland, and 600,000l. for Portugal	14,675,668
Eighty millions!	£79,902,934

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON:

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

A PROJECT has been formed for the establishment of two great fishing societies. The Imperial Association, with a loan of a million, propose to give encouragement, by the loan of money, to the establishment of stores, of casks, salt, and other materials, for curing all round the island, both to the Deep Sea Fishery and the Coast Fishery; and to make a grand depôt in London, as an article both of internal consumption and foreign trade. The Royal Western Fishery, with a capital of 300,000l. is for the purpose of establishing a fishery on an extent of coast, reaching over the Nymph Bank to the Scilly Islands, and from Cornwall to South Wales.

Proposals for a new theatre, to be called the Alfred Theatre, are in circulation. The theatre is to be built and supported by subscription; 52,000l. to be raised for the building, and 21,000l. yearly. The theatre is to be either in the parish of Marybone, or that of St. George, Hannover-square. None but subscribers, their families, and friends, are to be admitted to the performances, which are to consist entirely of moral plays, two in a week; and a committee is to expunge from old plays they may adopt, every immoral passage. The chief proprietors and subscribers will amount to 600, from whom the directors are to be chosen, and who may introduce their families and friends; other persons are to be admitted by ballot. It is suggested that they may easily collect an audience of 1000 unexceptionable persons, but that they will not be able to procure performers sufficiently virtuous to exhibit before such an audience.

On Tuesday, Feb. 26, the Society for maintaining and educating Poor Orphans of Clergymen till of age, to be put Apprentice, held their anniversary meeting at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, which was numerously and very respectably attended.—Twelve poor orphans (out of twenty petitioners) were elected into the Society's schools. The committee appointed to carry into effect the resolution of the general court in November 1809, as to fixing upon a spot for new schools and promoting subscriptions for building the same, made their report: from which it appears, that the place they have chosen is a part of St. John's Wood Farm, a very healthy situation about half a mile north of Baker-street; that one of the schools has for some time been covered in, and the internal work is now in a state of forwardness; that the subscriptions to the undertaking have been very liberal, amounting to upwards of 9000l.; and the committee entertain a confident hope, from what they have already experienced, that a benevolent public will enable them to complete their whole design without breaking into their permanent funds.

On Monday, March 11, a very numerous meeting of noblemen and gentlemen was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, for the purpose of founding a permanent institution to carry into effect his Majesty's views with respect to the introduction of Merino sheep, it being fully ascertained that this valuable race of animals are admirably adapted to the soil and climate of the British empire. A complete unanimity prevailed through the assembly, and every individual seemed anxious to aid this great national object. An establishment was formed under the title of the Merino Society, rules and regulations were adopted, resolutions passed, and officers appointed; after which nearly 300 noblemen and gentlemen became members. The Right hon. Sir Joseph Banks, who has so long and zealously supported the Merino cause, presided as chairman.

MARRIED.

At Buckingham-house, Pall Mall, the Hon. Everard Arundel, eldest son of Lord Arundel, to Lady Mary Grenville, daughter of the Marquis of Buckingham.

&c

At St. Luke's, Thomas Perronet Thompson, late governor of Sierra Leone, to Ann Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Barker, of York.—William Mann, esq. to Miss Matilda Milne, of Finsbury-place.

At Tottenham, the Rev. Guy Bryan, to Selina, third daughter of John Wilmot, esq. of Bruce Castle.

At Shoreditch, Mr. George Tatlock, of Milk-street, Cheapside, to Ann, daughter of Charles Lilly, esq. of Coventry.

At Aldgate, S. S. Hall, esq. of the Circus, Minories, to Miss De Bie, of the Grove, Stratford, Essex.

At Lambeth, Robert Lloyd, esq. to Ann, second daughter of the Rev. Edward Richards, of Llangwm, Denbighshire.—Samuel Gower Poole, esq. of Chelsea, to Helen, daughter of C. C. Hall, esq. of Raleigh House, Brixton.

At Edmonton, Joseph Wright, esq. of Aldermanbury, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of William Hodgson, esq.

Mr. Rowland Rouse, of Market Harborough, Leicestershire, to Miss M. B. Sturges, daughter of the Rev. Joseph S. senior, of Wappenham, Northamptonshire.

At Hackney, Mr. Geil, of Eastbourne, Sussex, solicitor, to Miss Gill.

At St. Andrew's, Holborn, Colonel Cowell, to Mrs. Whitehorne, widow of Counsellor W. of Jamaica.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Fortunatus Dwarris, esq. of the Middle Temple, to Miss Brereton, of Bernard-street, Russel square.

At St. James's, Lieut. Col. Watts, barrack-master at Chatham, to Miss Chapman, of Sloane-street.

At Mary-le-bone, Major-general Reynolds, to Mary, eldest daughter of John Hunter, esq. his Majesty's consul-general in Spain.—The Rev. Henry Townsend, son of Gore T. esq of Honington Hall, Warwickshire, to Catharine Anne, second daughter of Augustus Pechell, esq. of Portman-square.—Augustus Bayson, esq. of Nelson-square, to Miss Elizabeth Chambers, of Charlotte-street, Portland-place.—Colonel Jones, of the 18th light dragoons, to Antonia, youngest daughter of the late Henry Swinburne, esq. of Hamsterly, Durham.

At St. Pancras, Colonel Boyce, of the Bombay establishment, to Miss Ann Aldous, of Fitzroy-street.—Daniel Lambert, jun. esq. of Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, to Christiana, daughter of William Taylor, esq. of the Terrace, Tottenham-court-road.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, William Peere Williams, esq. only son of Admiral W. to Miss Blencowe, eldest daughter of R. W. B. esq. of Darlington, Northamptonshire.—Robert Chester Cooper, esq. of Lewes, Sussex, to Caroline, third daughter of the late George Shum, esq.

At St. Bride's, Fleet-street, Mr. Thomas Derry, of Dorset-street, to Mary, youngest daughter of Joshua Hobbs, esq. of Cheshunt, Herts.

DIED.

At the age of 76, his grace the *Duke of Grafton*, chancellor of Cambridge, recorder of Coventry and Thetford, &c. &c.—*Of this nobleman a full account is given in another part of this Number.*

At his house in Duval's-lane, near Hornsey, after a short illness, in the 65th year of his age, *Mr. John Leech*, formerly an eminent leather seller on Snow-hill. He was a man much and deservedly respected in all the relative situations of life, and he has left a widow and seven children to lament the loss of the best of husbands, and most tender of parents. As a man, he possessed from nature first-rate talents; read much; his judgment in most cases was correct, which induced him to select the most valuable and important parts of what came under his consideration and perusal; and a considerable originality of thought, and a great independance of mind, which taught him to despise where conviction was insufficient, though this doubtless made him enemies amongst men who implicitly received other's opinions without examination in matters of religion and civil policy, but it is a conduct, which, as lovers of truth, we must admire. These qualifications in Mr. Leech, made him a rationally agreeable original, and instructive and eloquent in conversation.

In a coach, on his return from the house of a friend, (supposed by the rupture of a blood vessel) *Richard Dalton, esq.* of Camberwell, in the 53d year of his age, a native of Wigton, in Cumberland, and late a partner in the stationary business of Messrs. Wright, and Gill, Abchurch-lane, London, and latterly assosiated with the Messrs. Kays. His disposition was so modest and retiring, that no one knew the worth of his character, who was not intimately acquainted with him. He has been repeatedly solicited by the inhabitants of the ward in which his house of business stood to be their alderman, which he as constantly declined, from a love of books and retirement, and a contempt of civic honours; for, having been the partner of two gentlemen who had served the office of Lord Mayor of London, he had seen too much of the office to induce him to covet it. His manners were modest and unassuming; no one ever saw him pay court to a rich or powerful man; no one ever heard him converse with one in humble life, but with respectful attention. His mind was stored with various reading, and he united, in a degree almost unexampled, the most correct and measured understanding, with the kindest and most benevolent heart.

In Great Ormond-street, *Mrs. Thornton*, relict of Godfrey T. esq. of Moggerhanger House, Bedfordshire.

In Duke-street, Portland-place, *John Tarrant, esq.* late of Chancery-lane.

In Lower Grosvenor-street, *Mrs. Molyneux*, sister of sir Francis M.

At his father's, near Upper George-street, Portman-

Portman-square, *Sampson Scber*, *esq.* of the Polygon, Southampton.

At the house of her brother, the Honourable A. Cochrane Johnstone, *Lady Elizabeth Heron*, widow of Patrick H. of Heron, esq.

At Woolwich, *Mrs. Yeo*, relict of Captain Y. late governor of the royal naval hospital at Haslar.

At Whetstone, *Mrs. Stoddart*, relict of Lieut.-S. of the royal navy.

In Wigmore-street, at the Bishop of Chichester's, *Admiral Buckner*.

In Russell-square, *John Harrison*, *esq.* only son of Robert H. esq. banker, of Mansion-House-street.

At Chelsea, *Mrs. Delancy*, widow of Brigadier-general Oliver D. 88.

In Manchester-square, *Lieut.-general Gerrit Fisher*.

In Saville-row, *Mrs. Lyell*, relict of Henry L. esq. of Bourn House, Cambridgeshire, and grandmother to Earl Delaware, 81.

In Portman-square, *Mrs. Moffatt*, widow of John M. esq.

At Hampton Court Palace, *Louisa Mary*, youngest daughter of Lieut. Col. Braddyl, of the Coldstream guards.

In Lincoln's-inn Fields, *W. H. Monday*, *esq.* partners with Messrs. Wilson and Chisholme, eminent solicitors.

At Somer's Town, *George Countess*, *esq.* rear-admiral of the white.

In Red Lion-street, London Docks, *Mrs. Hullab*, wife of Mr. Thomas H.

In Whitechapel, *William Watson*, *esq.* brewer, 40.

In Harley-street, *Henry Septimus*, infant son of Charles Pole, esq.

In Upper George-street, Portman-square, *Mrs. Tolson*, wife of Major-general T. of the East India Company's service.

In Berkeley-square, *Mrs. Johnson*, relict of Mr. James J.

In John-street, Bedford-row, *Mary*, daughter of R. Litchfield, esq. of Torrington, Devon.

In Durham place, *Mr. John Blake*, 71.

At Camberwell, *Henrietta*, wife of Captain W. Parker, late of the Bengal artillery.

In Finsbury-place, *Mary*, wife of W. Banbury, esq. 34.

In Craig's-court, Charing Cross, *Mrs. Wyburn*, wife of Mr. W. solicitor.

In East India Buildings, *Mrs. Gear*, wife of Robert G. esq. 30.

In Gower-street, the only son of James Kelly, esq.

In New Bond-street, *Mrs. Lockwood*, relict of Captain L. of the second West York militia.

At Stockwell Common, *Mr. John Barclay*, 34.

In Lower Grosvenor-street, *Mary Ann*, wife of the Rev. J. C. Morphew, of Walpole, Norfolk.

In Upper Grosvenor-street, *John Henry Barrow*, *esq.* of Hill Park, Kent.

In Grosvenor-street, aged 86, *James Brudenell*, earl of Cardigan, baron Brudenell of Dean, in the county of Northampton. His lordship held the places of privy purse to his Majesty, and governor of Windsor Castle. He first married Lady Ann Legge, sister to the second earl of Dartmouth; and secondly, Lady Elizabeth Waldegrave, sister to the fourth earl of Waldegrave. Having died without male issue, he is succeeded in his title and estates by his nephew, Mr. Brudenell, one of the equeries to the queen.

Baron John Henry Neuman, aged 67, formerly an officer in the Austrian service, author of the Marine Dictionary, &c. and lately an eminent translator of languages. His attainments as a linguist, have rarely been equalled.

On Tuesday, Feb. 19th, at Great Stanmore, in the 65th year of his age, *Mr. William Parker*, many years the faithful servant and confidential agent of the late Thomas Clutterbuck, esq. and his family, of that place. Devoted from his infancy to the interests of a family from whom he had received his early education, he served them, during the long period of fifty-three years, with an attachment and fidelity so remarkable, as seldom to be equalled, and perhaps never exceeded, by any one placed in a similar situation. From a knowledge of his long tried and faithful services, and from a conviction of his warm and affectionate disposition, he had long been considered as a friend; and with such ardent gratitude did he repay the confidence reposed in him, that the interests of his master's family became his own, and his honest heart was elevated with joy, or depressed with grief, in proportion to the vicissitudes of success or disappointment, affliction or happiness, incident to the concerns of a numerous family during their progress through life; but gratitude to his master's family, and undeviating rectitude in all his transactions with mankind, were not his only virtues. Deeply impressed with the genuine truths of the Christian religion, he never failed to put them in practice whenever visited by domestic affliction, or bodily infirmity; and during his last illness he displayed the same piety and resignation to the divine will, which had marked every action of his well-spent life. He retained his faculties to the last, took a solemn and affectionate leave of his friends and relations, gave his dying admonition to his children, and transacted his worldly concerns with a fortitude and composure truly exemplary. Some time before his death he received the sacrament, and, without a single instance of complaint or murmur, resigned himself to the will of his Maker without a sigh or groan. He was followed to the grave by all the surviving sons of his deceased master, who

wished, by this last tribute of their esteem and affection, to consecrate the memory and virtues of an honest servant and faithful friend.

At the house of his mother, Lady Saltoun, the *Hon. Simon Fraser*, brother of Lord Saltoun, in the 28d year of his age. He expired after a few hours illness, deeply regretted by his family and numerous connections, among whom may be mentioned a new banking or bill-brokering house in the city, of which he was the nominal head.

Much pitied youth!
Bring fragrant flowers, the whitest lilies bring,
With all the purple beauties of the Spring;
These gifts at least, these honours I'll bestow
On the dear youth, to please his shade below! *Pitt.*

At Clifton, in the 74th year of her age, *Elizabeth*, Dowager Countess of Cavan, a lady remarkable for the variety of her accomplishments, and the extent and solidity of her mental endowments. With the greatest refinement, taste, and elegance of manners, her ladyship combined the most dignified independance of mind. In her character there was nothing little, nothing mean or selfish; all within was great, generous, noble, and truly becoming her exalted station. For several years she was unable, from bodily infirmity, to leave her apartment, yet her almost unremitting sufferings neither impaired the cheerfulness of her disposition, the warmth of her attachments, the playfulness of her wit, nor her varied powers of conversation, which continued to the last at once to charm and endear her to the small circle of friends who were so fortunate as to be honoured with her intimacy. Her remains were interred in Bristol cathedral.

Aged 76, *Rupert Clarke, esq.* one of the magistrates of the Police-office, Shadwell, and above 50 years in the commission of the peace, and a deputy-lieutenant for the county of Middlesex.

Mr. George Baker, late of St. Paul's Church-yard. He was born at Hungerford, in the county of Berks, in January 1747, where his father, the Rev. Thomas Baker, (whose worth still survives in the memory of the inhabitants,) was vicar nearly thirty years. At the age of fourteen he came to London, and was placed in the counting-house of a West India merchant, whence he removed, in 1767, to St. Paul's Church-yard, under the patronage of a maternal aunt, at that time engaged in the business of a lace merchant; which commerce he continued till the time of his decease, with unimpeached integrity. Early in life he shewed a taste for the arts, and afterwards became a zealous and liberal collector of drawings and engravings, and of many valuable works of literature, in the choice of which he evinced a most accurate discrimination. This pursuit engaged much of the time that could be spared from business; and, together with the society of certain eminent artists, formed the chief source of his pleasures. In the works of Hogarth, Woollet, and Bartolozzi, and in the publications which issued from the press at Strawberry-hill, his collection can hardly be surpassed.

At Laytonstone, *Mrs. Parsons*, widow, well known by her literary works. She was reduced from a state of affluence to the hard necessity of writing to provide for a numerous family. She published in 1790, "The History of Miss Meredith," 2 vols. 12mo.; and wrote also "The Errors of Innocence;" "Ellen and Julia;" "Lucy;" "The Voluntary Exile;" and "The Girl of the Mountains;" novels, all of which are respectable performances: and "The Intrigues of a Morning," a farce.

In Harley-street, *Henry Hope, esq.* the most eminent merchant of his time. He was descended from a branch of the noble family of the same name in Scotland, and was born at Boston, in New England, in the year 1736. At the age of thirteen he came to England to complete his education, and in 1754, entered into the house of Gurnell, Hoare, and Co. There he remained till 1760. When making a visit to his uncles, who were great merchants in Holland, they were so pleased with his amiable manners and disposition, as well as with his talents, that they engaged him to quit the house in London, and become a partner with them in Amsterdam. On the death of his uncle, Adrian Hope, in 1780, the whole business of the house devolved upon him, and he managed it in so high a style of good conduct and liberality, as to draw the attention, and raise the admiration, of all Europe. Though he constantly refused to take any office, yet he was always held in the highest consideration by the government; he was visited by all distinguished travellers, even by crowned heads. His acquaintance was courted by all ranks of people; at the Exchange he was the chief object of attention; the men of business formed themselves in a circle round him; and foreign ministers pressed forward through the crowd to speak with him on the financial concerns of their respective countries. The magnificence of his table, and his general mode of living, were suitable to the splendour of his situation. From Holland he made occasional visits to this country, partly for health, and partly to keep up his connexion with many friends and eminent persons here; and, particularly, he employed the summer of 1786, in a general tour round this island, accompanied by two of his nieces, the daughters of his sister, Mrs. Goddard. The eldest of whom married Mr. John Williams Hope, son of the Rev. Mr. Williams, of Cornwall, who, during the last years of his residence

residence in Holland, assisted, and now succeeds him in his important commercial concerns; the second daughter married to John Langston, esq. of London House, Oxfordshire; the youngest to Admiral Sir Charles Pole, bart. When Holland was invaded by the French, in 1794, he determined finally to quit that country, and settle in England. Not long after his arrival here, he purchased, of Lord Hopetoun, the large house in Harley-street, where he deposited his noble collection of pictures, and resided to the day of his death. On settling in England, he considered himself as totally disengaged from business, though he assisted the house in Holland with his advice on momentous occasions, and he devoted himself entirely to the encouragement of the arts, of which he was a munificent patron, and the enjoyments of society, among a large and most respectable acquaintance. His temper was so singularly even, mild, engaging, and amiable, that he was beloved by all who had access to him; the kindness of his heart appeared in every action of his life; he anticipated the wishes of his friends, and seemed to employ all his faculties in contriving opportunities of doing what he thought would give them pleasure. His charities were in a manner boundless; he had many constant pensioners, besides those whose occasional wants he was ever ready to relieve; the applications made to him for pecuniary assistance were innumerable; he was not without discrimination in attending to them; it is believed, however, that no real object of charity ever solicited him in vain. But his good offices were not confined to grants of money; his advice was freely given to many who applied to him on their private concerns; he instructed them in the best manner of extricating themselves from difficulties, of succeeding in their pursuits, and of conducting their affairs to a prosperous issue. No man's counsel was more to be relied upon in matters of business; for his deliberate judgment was always sound; and statesmen, on various occasions, availed themselves of it with advantage. Though he never appeared as an author, yet his style was clear, elegant, often sportive, and often witty; for he had cultivated his mind by those studies which polish human nature, and was conversant with the best works of literature, especially the poets. Notwithstanding his advanced age, he remained in tolerable health, always cheerful and good humoured, the delight of a social circle of friends, till the 21st of February, when he was attacked by a disorder, which baffled all medical skill, and under which he sunk, the 25th of that month, in the 75th year of his age. By his decease, a property to the amount of more than a million sterling has devolved to his relations, and is thus demised by his will:

To his three nieces, the daughters of the late Mrs. Goddard, his sister, viz. Mrs. Williams Hope, Lady Pole, and Mrs. Langston, each 110,000l.	330,000
To the three children of Mrs. W. Hope, 40,000l. each . .	120,000
To the four children of the other sisters	160,000
To Mr. Williams Hope, his houses at Sheen and Cavendish-square, with the fine collection of pictures in each, rich furniture, &c. and all his other residuary property, together estimated at	550,000
Total	£ 1,160,000

The *Right Hon. Charles Marsham*, Earl of Romney, Viscount Marsham of the Mote, and Baron of Romney. [*Of whom a further account will be given in our next.*]

At Turner's Hill, near Cheshunt, aged 78, *Mr. John Relph*, a gentleman of singular worth and merit. He was born at Penrith, in Cumberland, in the year 1733. His parents were, in every sense of the word respectable, in that neighbourhood. Of his father, the Rev. Mr. Nelson, of great Salkeld, near Penrith, an aged and most respectable dissenting minister, he says, "he was a person of the strictest honour and integrity, and, as such, his memory is held in esteem to this day." He removed to London about the year 1750, and was placed as an apprentice with his relation Mr. Richard Cook, then a silk mercer, a gentleman well known amongst the Protestant Dissenters; and held in great esteem for the excellence of his character. After serving the stipulated time, and continuing afterwards with Mr. Cook, in a course of exertion highly to that gentleman's satisfaction, he successively became his partner and successor. Mr. Relph was particularly distinguished by great activity and energy in business, in which he spent the greatest part of a long life, and, by a thankful, contented, and cheerful, mind, after his health was infirm, and his sight became very imperfect. His conduct and maxims in business, formed a striking contrast with those which before his death became so very prevalent, and which are now convulsing the commercial system in this country. He never dreamed of getting rich by one adventure, or of risquing his own, and the property of others, for the purpose of making a sudden fortune. The British merchant of former times, was one of the most useful and important citizens of whom this island could boast; an agent, who connected different countries by the ties of interest and correspondence, making their commercial intercourse of mutual benefit, and transmitting the productions of different climates to the inhabitants of all. He was the organ of communication, by which the abun-

dance

dance of one country and the wants of another were made known, and he received from one its redundancies, and supplied the wants of the other. He acted upon solid information, made no random adventures, and indulged in no airy speculations. Many of those who now call themselves merchants, purchase goods upon artificial credit or securities, and without orders, without correspondence, without knowledge of markets, send them, under the direction of chance, to find purchasers in lands to them unknown. The consequences have been, that purchasers could not be found, debts could not be paid, and poverty and ruin have not only fallen upon themselves, but upon those who had confided in them. How different the old merchant and the new. "Look at that picture and at this!" Mr. Relph, who was long a merchant, was of the old British class. Patient industry and decent care were, in his mind, the only safe and honourable road to wealth. He knew that he who would approach, as near as man is allowed to approach, the Temple of Happiness, must do it by measured steps; that wealth if procured, cannot be enjoyed except with moderation, and that whatever keeps the active and mental powers of man employed bids fairest to secure and preserve his comfort. He, therefore avoided those desperate risques, which create extreme anxiety, and confided in the regular, steady, and sober exertions of industry. He disliked all show and ostentation, not only because he regarded them as destructive of comfort, as exciting envy and every malignant passion, but because he regarded with displeasure all that false appearance of respect and attention which are called forth by them. He saw, with disgust, our mercantile men attempting to rival, in appearance and expence, our nobility, and he wished each order in the community to keep its own place. The foolish fashion of writing every man, who is supposed to be in good circumstances, an esquire, was very offensive to him, and he often expressed his dislike of it, when addressed under that title. Mr. Relph had early cultivated a taste for reading, which all the occupation of business, in his most active years, never prevented him from indulging; and this taste was a source of great and continued pleasure to him, after his retirement from active life. After his sight became too imperfect to admit him to continue this exercise, an affectionate relative read to him, many hours in every day, and thus contributed to make his retirement delightful, when in health, and relieved often the tedium of pain and sickness. By the perusal of numberless voyages and travels, and the help of a most retentive memory, he had made himself so well acquainted with foreign countries, that some, who have heard him converse, imagined he had spent part of his life in those countries about which he discoursed so intelligently. He had read the history of his own country with great attention, recollected it minutely, and considered it as the best governed of any country in the world. His parents were Protestant Dissenters, and he was educated in their faith, but in religion, too, he was an enquirer; and from conviction continued a dissenter, inclining, in theology, to the arian hypothesis. Dr. Benson was his relation, and he became an early communicant with the society, over which he presided, of Dr. Lardner (the best man and the soundest scholar which any church can boast) and Dr. Benson, he always spoke with veneration, and the most affectionate remembrance, for they were his earliest friends in London. Their different opinions on some points weighed nothing in his estimation of their characters; for every good man he esteemed, never suffering himself to be biassed, by any approximation to his own opinions. He held his own opinions with firmness, but made them no matter of contention and strife. Even when old, when men are most commonly tenacious of their religious notions, he held his imperfect charity, never making them the means of weakening his friendly feelings to others. We ought not to adopt the opinions of any man because he is wise or learned, for wise and learned men are to be found in every different church, with all its peculiarity of sentiment, but this very circumstance should teach us to respect, and love all excellent men, whatever opinions they hold. The Catholics can boast of a Pascal, the Church of England a Jeremy Taylor, the Calvinists a Watts, the Arians a Price, the Unitarians a Lardner, the Deists an Anthony Collins and a Hume. Ought not this to teach us to regard what we think the errors of excellent men, rather the infirmity of our nature than of individuals, and to induce us to regard with equal love, those who are equally examples of virtue? Mr. Relph was what every dissenter professes to be, a real friend to the right of private judgment, and he could see the exercise of it in opposition to himself with pleasure. In politics, as in religion, he held his opinions with perfect charity. He was decidedly a whig of the old school, and the vast events which passed before him, never altered his opinion. Against the majority of the dissenters, with the truly great, and truly amiable Dr. Price, at their head, he was unfriendly to the American Revolution; and the French Revolution, had no charms with him. Yet was he intimate with those who felt the most violently in opposition to him on those subjects; for he tolerated any opinions in good men; perhaps no man was ever more free from intolerance of opinion than he was. This is of itself no mean distinction, no ambiguous character of a superior mind! His private morals were unsullied. He was married, and had children, who

who died in early life. Having been very happy in his marriage, although a widower upwards of forty years, he never contracted a second marriage, alleging, that if a man had had one good wife it was as much as he ought to expect. His integrity, in transactions of business, has never been questioned, and such was his mildness to his creditors, that he never had one arrested for debt; and, as a landlord and a master of servants, he was truly exemplary. Indeed so social and kind was his nature, that every one admitted into his family so much shared his sympathy, that he seldom discharged a servant without pain. His conversation could never offend the chastest ear, and his conduct to the other sex was as pure as his conversation. Yet there was nothing more remarkable in the character of this valuable man, than his uniform cheerfulness, even under the pressure of ill health, and his habitual thankfulness, for the good with which providence had blessed his life. He seldom complained, but always, not by words only, but by unequivocal conduct, shewed, that he thought he had more comforts and less evil than he merited. He was so contented and happy, even in his latest age, that he would often say, "I have not a want nor a wish." This is the more remarkable, as he often suffered great pain; and was liable to violent attacks [illegible] most painful bodily com- [illegible] of mind rendered him, [illegible]iest men living; in- [illegible]ne!, whether there [illegible]nappy in this very mu- [illegible]existence; and it must be re- [illegible]his felicity was the effect of his [illegible] and character, and not of his affluent [illegible] circumstances; for far greater affluence is often found with persons whose gloomy selfish and fretful dispositions, render them completely miserable. The constant benefactor of his own relations, he had also attempted to serve many young men, had advanced them considerable loans; but had so often been disappointed in what he thought his reasonable expectations of their good conduct and success, that at length his patience was exhausted in this way, and, after much trouble, anxiety, and loss of property, he concluded it had become very difficult to yield effectual patronage to youth, from the great change which had taken place, in his time, in the habits of young men; he found them generally now without industry, and prone to expences. Far from being forward and obstrusive in public business, he yet thought it his duty to lend a modest and effectual assistance to public institutions. We accordingly find him the senior member of his company, which was that of the Wax Chandlers, and discharging all the duties of each office of that company with credit and honour. He was, too, a director of the Union Fire Office, instituted in the year 1714, and one of the most efficient patrons of the Small-Pox and Inoculation Hospitals. He was also a member of the New England Society for propagating Christian knowledge, and a trustee of several charitable institutions. He retired entirely from business about ten years before his death, and fixed his residence on Turner's Hill, Cheshunt, Herts, where he had built many houses, and possessed considerable property; and even there, at a late period of life, he formed new acquaintances; for so open and social was his temper, that he liked to enjoy the conversation of his neighbours, and could see the playfulness of children with delight. Here he died, as he had lived, on the 20th day of January, 1811, contented, thankful, and happy, attended by affectionate relatives, in the 78th year of his age; leaving an example of industry, simplicity, probity, cheerfulness, and benevolence, for the imitation of all who knew him. He was interred, by his own desire, in the church-yard at Cheshunt. His funeral sermon was preached by Mr. Cogan, at Walthamstow, for whom, late in life, he had formed a sincere friendship; and upon whose ministry he had last attended; a man who would do honour to any church, and equally remarkable for his profound erudition, and true simplicity of manners. He had thus the pleasure to find a man, in his last days, worthy to class with his first favourites amongst the dissenters, the Radcliffes, the Bensons, and the Lardners.

Peaceful as the life he led,
Thus reposes with the dead!'
One, whose spirit, cheerful, kind,
Met e'en pain with thankful mind,
Taught by nature, not by art,
Constant pleasure to impart;
He was Friendship's darling child;
Manners easy, passions mild!
Reader! if thou love thyself,—
Strive to live and feel like RELPH!

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

*** *Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

THAT noble monument of humanity, the Lancastrian school-house, which the inhabitants of Newcastle have raised to the memory of his Majesty, and for the benefit of the rising generation, has been opened for the admission of all poor children, whose parents cannot provide for their education. Already the complement which fills the school, amounting to 506, has nearly been admitted, and so numerous are the applications, that, had the building been able to contain 1000 children, it would have been crowded with scholars.

Married.] At Ryton, Mr. William Robson, of Prudhoe, Northumberland, to Miss Isabella Young, of Kyo, Durham.

At Jarrow, Mr. Mould, schoolmaster, of Hepburn, to Mrs. Hill.

At Alnwick, Edward Stamp, esq. to Mrs. Charlton, widow of Edward C. esq

At Newcastle, Mr. D. Crabtree, of Halifax, Yorkshire, to Miss M. Oswald.—Mr. M. L. Madgin, to Miss Richardson.—Mr. Mark Henderson, to Miss Susannah Ward.—Captain Cookson, of the 80th regiment, second son of Isaac C. esq. of Whihill, Durham, to Marianne, daughter of David Stephenson, esq.

At Durham, Mr. Henry Fawcett, of Newcastle, to Miss Jane Doubleday, daughter of the late Mr. D. surgeon.

At Berwick, Mr. Robert Dickson, to Miss Jane Lawson.

At Monkwearmouth, Mr. Robert Stephenson, to Miss Elizabeth Pattison, of Bishopwearmouth.

At Bellingham, Mr. James Charlton, of Billerby, to Miss Elizabeth Richardson, of Riding.

Died.] At the High Felling, Mr. Isaac Jackson, 104.

At Sherburn, near Durham, Mrs. Rachael Hunter, 69.

At Unthank, near Berwick, Mrs. Watson.

At Monkwearmouth, Mr. John Watson, of the ship Molly of Montrose, 31.

At Bishopwearmouth, Mrs. Richmond, 31.—Mrs. Hall, mother of Hilkiah H. late of Durham.—Mrs. Swan.

At Felton, Mr. John Walker, 21.

At Stockton, Mr. Richard Moor, 59.

At Gordon House, near Chester-le-street, Mr. Edw. Weatherley, 81.

At Sedgefield, Mr. Benjamin Bradley.

At Benwell, Mr. Andrew Wake, 62.

At Sunderland, Mrs. Elizabeth Taylor, 89.

At Gateshead, Mr. Richard Bentley, in his 101st year. He was a hard-working man, and was able to follow his occupation till about nine years ago.—Isabella, widow of Ralph Fairs, 92.

At Necessity, near Alnwick, Mr. James Edmondson, 91.

At Kentan, Mrs. Margaret Milburn, 104. She retained all her faculties till the last year of her life, and, at the age of 90, could walk 40 miles a day.

At Eltringham, Mr. Ralph Johnson.

At Sandel Hill Head, near Hexham, Mr. Matthew Leadbitter, 61.

At Chester-le-street, Mr. Robert Greenwell, 82.

At Berwick, Mrs. Weatherburn, wife of Mr. John W. 46.—Mr. Andrew Mark, 74.—Mrs. Bell, 75.

At Newcastle, Mr. James Dann, formerly serjeant at mace to the corporation, 74.—Mrs. Hudson.—Mr. Edward Bailes, 69.—Mrs. Kettlewell.—Mr. Powes, Fenwick, surgeon.—Mrs. Dodd, wife of Mr. John D.—Mrs. Elizabeth Henzell, 72.—Mr. William Burn, many years clerk of St. John's Church, 64.

At Alnwick, Mrs. Snowdon.—Mr. Robert Hudson.

At Durham, Mrs. Margaret Weatherell, 98.—Mr. John Denham, 70.—Mrs. Mary Wray, 61.

At Shincliffe, near Durham, Mrs. Jane Bell, 91.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Married.] At Carlisle, Mr. Bownes, of London, to Miss Saul, daughter of Mr. Joseph S

At Penrith, Captain William Buchanan, R. N. to Miss Harrison.

At Whitehaven, Captain King, of the Halcyon, to Miss Johnstone.—Captain J. Harrison, of the Friends, Workington, to Miss Simpson, daughter of Captain S.—Mr. Thomas Teeling, to Mrs. Isabella M'Fee.

At Moresby, near Whitehaven, Mr. Michael Atkinson, officer of excise, Carlisle, to Miss Bland, of Parton.

At Egremont, Mr. Towerson, of Whitehaven, to Mrs. Westray.

At

At Kendal, Mr. Joseph Whittaker, to Miss Hunter.

Died.] At Rockcliff Cross, Mr. Fergus Park, 81.—Isabella, wife of Mr. Nathaniel Black.

At Snellings, near Egremont, Mrs. Dixon, wife of Mr. John D. 84.

At Meals Gate, Cockbridge, Mr. Thomas Moore, 73.

At Harrington Mill, near Carlisle, Mr. Robert Hewitt, 55.

At Linstock, Mrs. Nathaniel Little.

At Newby, Jane, wife of Mr. Robert Waugh, 60.

At Wood Row, near Wigton, Mr. Barnes.

At Douglas, Isle of Man, Mr. Peter Blake, 62.—Mr. Paul Corran, 87.

At Castletown, Isle of Man, Mr. Robert Watson, attorney, 32.

At Braystones, near Egremont, Mrs. Russel, 61.

At Bunkershill, near Carlisle, Mrs. Loury, wife of John L. esq.

At Fangs, Loweswater, Mr. Adam Holiday, 86.

At Pardshaw, Mr. Joseph Mitchell.

At Ullock, Mr. Joseph Robinson.

At Appleby, Ann, wife of Mr. William Hutchinson.—Dr. Richardson.—Mr. Thomas Carr, 46.

At Whitehaven, the Rev. Mr. Stamper, son of the late Mr. S. surgeon, of Workington, 30.—John Richardson, son of Mr. Thos. Sharp.—Mrs. Martha Casson, 84.—Mrs. Hailes, 69.—Mr. Thomas Losh.—Mrs. Johnston, a maiden lady, 81.—Mrs. Sarah Nicholson, a maiden lady, 61.—Mr. John Simon, 71.—Mr. John Long, 79.

At Carlisle, Mr. John Holmes, 75.—Ann, wife of Mr. Robert Archibald, 29.—Mrs. Margaret Bell, 63.—Mr. William Baty, 42.

At Kendal, Mr. Thomas Watson.—Miss Margaret Henderson, second daughter of the late Mr. Andrew H.

At Penrith, Miss Eleanor Stewatt.

At Maryport, Mr. William Kelly.

At Cockermouth, Mr. Joseph Ostell, 70.

At Workington, Mrs. Steele.—Mr. Fletcher Piele, a youth of considerable literary abilities, 20.

YORKSHIRE.

Married.] At Hull, Mr. George Earle, jun. to Mary, daughter of Mr. Joel Foster.—Captain John Morris, to Miss Jane Dobson, daughter of Mr. Thomas D.—Captain Jeffery Bouch, jun. of Lynn, Norfolk, to Miss Mary Huddlestone, of Lincoln

At Wakefield, Mr. Henry Soulby, to Miss Mary Barber.

At Doncaster, Mr. William Maud, of Bradford, surgeon, to Mrs. Ann Marryott.

At Osley, after a sedulous courtship of 20 years, Mr. Thomas Ward, aged 73, to Mrs. Elizabeth Graceton, aged 94, both of Fewston.

At Birstall, Mr. Joseph Oates, of Fairfield, near Manchester, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. William Child, of Robert Town, near Huddersfield.

At Rawcliffe, Samuel Smith, jun. esq. of the Decoy House, to Miss Chantry.

At Leeds, Captain John Morris, of Hull, to Jane, daughter of Mr. Thomas Dobson, of the Parrot inn.

At Batley, Mr. George Sheard, aged 72, to Miss Elizabeth Cowling, aged 19. The bridegroom is father to nine children, grandfather to forty-six, and great grand-father to six; all living.

Died.] At Coulston Croft, near Sheffield, Mrs. Ratcliffe, relict of Mr. William R. who was of the family of the celebrated physician of that name, and his wife a near relation of William Emerson, the great mathematician.

At Sheffield, Mrs. Alice Steade, sister of the late Thomas S. esq. of Hillsborough, near Sheffield, 78.—Mr. William Padley,—Mr. Robert Osborne.—Mrs. Fox.

At Doncaster, Mrs. Robinson, sister of the late Rev. Arthur R. of Hull.

At Ottringham, Christopher, son of Mr. C. Hobson, 15.

At Bradford, Mrs. Crosse, wife of the Rev. John C. vicar of that place, 80.

At Moor Grange, near Leeds, Mr. John Wilson.

At Watton, Mr. Richard Jefferson, 92.

At Kelfield Hall, Mrs. Clarkson, wife of Bernard C. esq.

At Skipton in Craven, Mr. John Schofield, solicitor; and about the same time, Richard his youngest son.

At Selby, Mr. Richard Wiley, chief constable for the division of Barkston Ash, and about a week afterwards, his wife, Mrs. W.

At Stonegrave, George, eldest son of Sir George Cayley, bart.

At Woodhall, Wensleydale, Mrs. Wood, wife of John Rider W. 51.

At Whorlton, Mrs. Reed, wife of Archibald R. esq.

At Dunnington, near York, Mr. Edmund Cantley, 78; and a few days afterwards, his sister, Mrs. Mosey, wife of Mr. William M. of Bolton.

At New Malton, Ann, daughter of the late John Blackburn, esq.

At Allerthorpe, Mrs. Clarke, relict of the Rev. William C. 82.

At Newton Kyme, John Fairfax, esq.

At Marsk, Mrs. Rudd, relict of Bartholomew R. esq. 76.

At Hull, Mary Constantia, Lady of Sir H. Etherington, bart. to whom she was married in 1774, and fourth daughter of Sir Thomas, fifth baronet of the family of Caye.—William, youngest son of Mr. Locking, writing-master, a youth of uncommon promise, 16.—Mrs. Wilson, wife of Captain Charles W. of the

the Whim, of this port.—Mr. John Mail, 85.—Mrs. Pierpoint, 68.—Mrs. Hemborough, 81.—Francis Taylor, esq. 47.—Mrs. Johnson, 28.—Mrs. Raines, wife of Mr. R. attorney.—Mrs. Thomson, widow of Mr. John T. 67.—In the workhouse, Mr. Jonathan, Watson, formerly an eminent schoolmaster.

At York, Mrs. Cartwright, wife of Mr. C. of the Wheat Sheaf Inn.—Mary, second daughter of Mr. Thomas Kimber, 24.—Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. James Watson, 22.—Mr. James Rule, a native of Dumfrieshire, 58.—Mr. Thomas Rodwell Crossey, eldest son of Mr. George C. 23.—Mr. Thomas Morley.—John, son of Mr. Wilks.—Mr. John Dudsworth, 74.—Mrs. Webster, relict of Isaac W. esq.

At Bradford, the Rev. W. Crabtree, upwards of 50 years pastor of the Baptist church in that town, 90.

At Leeds, Mr. William Atkinson, third son of the late Rev. Miles A. whose death is recorded in our last number.—Mrs. Buckle, wife of Mr. Thomas B. 80.

At Catcliffe, near Rotherham, Mr. John Worral.

At Attercliffe, Mr. Blaglin, relict of Mr. George B. 75.

LANCASHIRE.

The inhabitants of Liverpool have entered into resolutions for the establishment of an Asylum for Penitent and Reformed Prostitutes. The Mayor is appointed President; and the Committee will consist of all the Clergy of the Established Church, the clergy of all other denominations, and such other respectable gentlemen of the laity, as are willing to contribute their assistance to the undertaking.

During the year ending the 31st of Dec. 1810, there were committed to Lancaster Castle, 160 males and 32 females, for felonies and misdemeanors; which, added to 73 males and 31 females, remaining convicted and for trial, 31st of Dec. 1809, makes a total of 233 males and 63 females. There were 17 males and 2 females condemned at Lancaster assizes, in 1810, of whom six males were executed, and the others were reprieved or pardoned, on condition of transportation.

Sir Thomas Mostyn is beginning such alterations and improvements at Parkgate, as cannot fail to render that spot a serious object to the invalid, and a source of pleasure to the healthy. Warm and cold baths are to be erected upon a liberal plan; a library and news room will be opened; fire-works occasionally exhibited on the sands, which cannot fail to afford a pleasing spectacle viewed from the terrace; regular musicians engaged for the assemblies, and a small, but neat and commodious theatre fitted up.

Married.] At Lancaster, Mr. Kidd, to Mrs. Jackson.—Major Armett, of the 35th foot, to Anne, fourth daughter of the late John Salterthwaite, esq.—John Blewit, esq. of London, to Mrs. Mason, relict of Jackson M. esq.

At Prescot, John Rose, esq. of the East-India Company's service, to Miss Lillias Fraser, second daughter of Colonel F. of Ravenhead.

At Hawkshead, Mr. John Wood, of Hawkshead Hall, to Miss Huddlestone, of Rothersyke, Cumberland.

At Dean, Mr. Thomas Harrison, esq. of the Isle of Man, to Alice, youngest daughter of Thomas Ridgway, esq. of Walsuck, near Bolton.—Miles Clayton, esq. of Manchester, to Sophia, youngest daughter of Mr. John Hilton, of Middle Hilton.

At Liverpool, Mr. William Higginson, to Miss S. F. Taylor.—Captain Thomas Fisher, to Ann, second daughter of Mr. William Burgess.

At Preston, Titus Bourne, esq. of Alford, Lincoln, to Margaret, youngest daughter of Thomas Woodcock, esq.

Died.] At Rock House, near Liverpool, Hugh Breck, esq. 67.

In the township of Read, George Crowshaw, 105. He experienced very little sickness till within a week of his death, and enjoyed his faculties to the last.

At Warrington, Mr. James Smart.

At Leigh, James Barlow, esq. 61.

At Garstang, Mr. Henry Blundell, 87.

At Chorley, Mr. Robert Hawkshead, 64.—Anne, second daughter of Mr. Bibby, bookseller.

At Claughton, the Rev. John Barrow, Roman-catholic priest, 76.

At Preston, Mr. James Dewhurst, 82.

At Ashton, Mrs. Yates, wife of Mr. James Y.

At Manchester, Mr. R. W. Paynter, attorney.

At Ince Blundell, Mrs. Howard.

At Chowbent, Mrs. Newton.

At Chorlton Hall, Mr. Robert Travis, formerly of the Golden Lion, Blakely.

At Richmond, Liverpool, Horatio, eldest son of Jacob Fletcher, esq.

At Lancaster, Mrs. Freers, relict of Captain F. 82.—Mrs. Betty Starling, 80.

At Leece in Furness, Mr. William Postlethwaite, 61.

At Barbadoes, on the 1st of January, Captain John Parr, of the ship Robert, of Liverpool; on the 5th, at the same place, his wife, Mrs. Mary P. and on the 17th, their infant daughter, Margaret Anne.

At Liverpool, Mr. Joseph Balmer.—Captain Thomas Huff, 41.—Mr. James Knowlden.—Mrs. Hopwood, 76.—Miss Hughes, only daughter of the late Mr. Robert H. 12.—Mrs. Mary Storey, 56.—Mrs. Litherland, mother of Mr. Peter L. inventor of the patent lever watches, 75.—Mr. James Fleming.—Mr. Joshua Cobham, 72.—Mr. James Gardner.—Mr. Joseph Jackson, 73.—Mr. Lawrence Howard, 56.—Mr. John Vose, 75.—

Mrs. Moore, 80.—Mr. Edward M'Connell, 45.—Captain Edward Hall, of the Hooton.—Mrs. Casley.—Eliza Gorst, grand-daughter of Mr. Robert Weston, and two days afterwards, his wife, Mrs. Anne W.—Mrs. Mabella Johnson, relict of Mr. James J.—Mrs. Jones, wife of Mr. John J. 61.—Henry Midgley, esq. 48.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Wallasey, Mr. Samuel Ashbrook, to Miss Chatterton.

At Neston, Mr. Daniel Briscoe, of the George Inn, Parkgate, to Miss Hetty Briscoe.

At Budworth, William Wright, esq. of Bank House, Boulton, to Miss Elizabeth Carter, of Ashton Park.

At Chester, Mr. Bourke, to Eliza, second daughter to the late Mr. O'Byrne, of Dundalk.

At Wybunbury, Mr William Barker, of Heleigh Castle, Stafford, to Miss Glover, of Snape near Betley.

At Nantwich, Mr. Peter Oakes, son of S. O. esq. of Wood Green, to Miss S. Gudgeon.—Mr. Richard Darlington, to Sarah, daughter of Mr. Oakes.

Died.] At Wavertree, Mrs. Fisher.—Mr. Thomas Worrall, 56. His death was occasioned by a cancer, produced by smoaking a pipe, the end of which had not been covered with wax.

At Ashton Park, Mr. Peter Carter.

At Chester, Captain Simeon Leet.—John Gale, esq. inspector of taxes for the district.—William Probart, esq. lately of Lincoln.—A few days after his marriage, Mr. Morton.—Thomas Dixon, esq.

At Flookersbrook, Jane, youngest daughter of the late Mr. A. Davies.

At Congleton, Mrs. Bostock, relict of Mr. John B 74.

At Northwich, Mr. Samuel Taylor, bookseller; deservedly lamented by his relatives and numerous friends.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Ilkeston, the Rev. Joseph Galland, of Greenacres, near Manchester, to Miss Mason, daughter of Mr. Jabez M.

At Pentrich, Mr. Harris, surgeon, of Ripley, to Lucy, eldest daughter of Rob. Strelley, esq. of Waingroves.

At Polesworth, Wm. Princep, esq. of Newton Regis, to Miss Dester, of Bramcote.

At Chaddesden, Mr. Henry Shaw, to Miss Hester Cholerton.

At Duffield, Mr. John Turner, to Miss Fanny Allsop.

At Derby, Mr. Wm. Osborne, of Alvaston, to Miss Wilson.

At Bakewell, Mr. Thomas Sales, jun. of Duckmanton, to Miss E. Noton.

Died.] At Buxton, where he had been for the benefit of his health, Wm. Knott, esq. of Summer-hill, near Ulverston, 29.

At Derby, Richard Thomas, eldest son of Mr. Chatterton, 11.—Mrs. Bilsborrow, 55.

At Measham, Mrs. Jewsbury, 75.

At Ashborne, Mr. Lees, 73.

At Ashton upon Trent, Mr. Wm. Dawson.

At Milton-mill, Mrs. Summers, 63.

At Windley, near Duffield, Mr. Peter Bates, 76; and, a few days afterwards, his widow, Mrs. Eliz. B. 72.

At Chesterfield, Miss Hoole.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. J. Page, to Miss Henrietta Nunn.—Mr. Wm. Novill, of Sheffield, to Miss Huddlestone.—Mr. T. Renshaw, to Miss Jarman.

Mr. Henry Starkey, of Brinsley, to Rebecca, third daughter of John Levers, esq. of Eastwood.

At Upton, near Southwell, Wm. Weightman, esq. of Bassingham, Lincoln, to Mrs. Cowper, widow of John C. esq. of Coddington, near Newark.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mr. Samuel Turner.—Mr. John Smith, 28.—Mrs. Green, wife of Mr. John G.—Mrs. Thornton, 52.—Samuel, eldest son of Mr. White, of Bingham, 19.—Mrs. Gretton, 30.

At Arnold, Mrs. Clarke, 37.

At Eakring, Mrs. Wm. Barker, 79.

At Newark, John Spragging Godfrey, esq. an alderman of that borough, 43.—Dorothy Whitton, 78.—Mr. Jos. Zogg, 53.

At Burton Joyce, Miss Brett, eldest daughter of Mr. Robert B. 19.

At Bingham, Mr. S. White, 20.—Eliz. third daughter of Mr. Lee.

At Mansfield, Mr. John Heald, of the Ram Inn, 56.—Mrs. Sheppard, mother of Mr. S. stationer, 91.

At Lavington, Mr. Boyden, of Newark.

At Bunny, Mr. Wm. Gee, 46.

At Granby, Mrs. Doubleday, 44.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

At a meeting lately held by the mayor and principal inhabitants of Grimsby, at the Granby inn, respecting the preparation of a bill, to be presented to Parliament, for the building a pier at that port, General Loft attended with the bill, in its rough state, and presented also a model of the pier, the estimate of which is laid at 35,000l. The accomplishment of this object will prove, not only a benefit to the port of Grimsby, but an important national good.

Married.] At Gainsbro', Lieut. Hinton, 69th foot, to Miss Jane Berridge.

At Friskney, the Rev. J. Brackenbury, of Walton, to Mary, third daughter of Richard Brackenbury, esq. of Aswardby.

At Kirton, Mr. Wells, aged 24, to Mrs. Whiting, aged 72.

At Stainton, near Horncastle, Mr. Thomas Fletcher, aged 84, to Miss Ann Benson, aged 25.

Died.] At Boston, Mrs. Cheyney, relict of Mr. Alderman C., 91.—Mr. John Bollans, of Leverton Outgate, 59.—Mr. Robert Burton, 34.—Mrs. Hilton, 38.—Mr. Smith.

At Spalding, Mrs. Albin, wife of Mr. A. printer and bookseller, 31.—Mrs. Milnes,

wife of Mr. M. an occasional preacher at the methodist chapel there.

At Louth, Susan Mary, daughter of Gen. Loft, M.P.—Mrs. Wright, wife of Mr. Gilbert W.—Mrs. Beakly, 75.—Mr. Charles Vinter.—Mrs. Pinder, 84.—Mrs. Harvey, 22.—Mrs. Seargall, 96.—Mrs. Martha Richardson, 78.—Mr. James White, 80.—Mrs. Bocock.

At Frith Bank, Mr. Benj. Haines, 90.

At Bratoft, Mr. John Smith, 82.—Mr. John Atkin.

At Keisby, Mr. John Newton, 86.

At Gainsbro', Mrs. Mary Morley, 79.—Mr. Bassington.—Mrs. Norman, 51.—Mrs. Tyson, 27.—Mr. Wm. Lister.—Mrs. Wilkinson.

At Grantham, Sir Charles Kent, bart. of Wadsworth, Yorkshire.

At Bottesford, Mr. Wm. Prince, surgeon, 68.

At Tosten, Josiah Gill, gent. 85.

At Holbeach, Mr. Jenkinson.—Mrs. Harrison, relict of R. Harrison, esq. and daughter of the Rev. R. Stevens, of Tyd St. Giles.—Mrs. Handley.—Mrs. Margaret Massingberd, second daughter of the late Wm. M. esq. of Gunby.

At Withern, Mrs. Dales, 92.

At Grimsby, Mr. J. Ainsley, formerly captain of the Commerce, of that port. He suddenly dropped down on board of a vessel in the harbour, and expired immediately.

At Tupholme, Paul Pell, esq. many years captain in the North Lincoln militia.

At Market Deeping, Mr. Robert Broom, superintendant of the locks on the Welland.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Goadby, Mr. Imanuel Hill, of Turlangton, to Miss Blackshaw, of Knowsley Hall.

George Parkin, esq. of Normanton, to Miss Norman, daughter of Richard N. esq. sheriff of this county.

At Leicester, John Edward Carter, esq. of Scraptoft, to Miss E. Markland.—Mr. Dove, of London, to Miss Tabitha Burgess.—Mr. Walker, to Mrs. Glover.—Mr. Thomas Hallier, to Miss Dumelow.—Mr. Ward, to Miss Rice.

At Melton Mowbray, Mr. Powell, to Mrs. Cooke, of the Half Moon inn.—Mr. W. Parrock, of Loton, to Miss Skeriet.

At Castle Donington, Mr. J. While, of Syston, to Mrs. Fletcher.

Died.] At Croxton, Mrs. Parnham, wife of Mr. Thomas P. 32.

At Leicester, Mr. William Dumelow.—Mrs. Kirby.—Miss Sarah Valentine, 16.—Mrs. Ayres.—Mr. Richard Poole, late of the Mitre and Key.—Mr. Edmund Wright, 76.—Mr. Abraham Bunney, late master of All Saint's Workhouse.—Mr. Alderman Eames; after breakfasting with his grandson, he sat down by the kitchen fire, where his servant, going to speak to him, found him dead in his chair. He served the office of mayor, in 1790, and his magistracy was distinguished by a degree of independence and public spirit, perhaps never excelled and rarely equally. Among other reforms, a public investigation of weights and measures took place throughout the town; and of the latter, more than a waggon-load were cut in pieces in the market-place, by the town servants.

At Grooby Parks, Mr. Dexter, and the same day, his daughter-in-law, Hannah Sutton.

At Kegworth, Mr. Israel Chamberlin, late surgeon of the Castlereagh East Indiaman, 22.

At Castle Donington, Mrs. Mary Buxton, sister of the late John B. esq. of Alvaston, and the last of that family.

At Thorp Acre, near Loughborough, Mrs. Mary Keightley.

At Belgrave, John Watchorn, gent.

At Church Langton, Mr. Ward, 87.

At North Kilworth, John Cooper, gent.

At Goadby, Edward Manners, esq. 65.

At Market Harborough, Mr. Charles Heygate, surgeon, 34.—Mr. Chater.

At Cossington, Francis Goude, gent.

At Great Wigston, Mrs. Scott.

At Orton on the Hill, Mr. Edward Brown, 62. He was a great musical amateur, and in the constant practice of instructing the choirs of different churches, in this and the adjacent counties.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Stafford, Mr. Morris, of Hawkstone, to Miss Catharine Wood.—Mr. Yates, banker, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. John Horton.—Thomas Smith, of Shareshill, esq. to Miss Collins, of Barton.

At Bradley, near Cheadle, Mr. John W. Wood, to Miss Elizabeth Armashaw.

At Woolstanton, Mr. Thomas Wardle, of Etruria, to Miss Christina Stevens.

At Uttoxeter, Mr. Pegg, sen. to Mrs. Dudley.

At Hanley, Mr. William Hassall, to Miss Maskerry.

Died.] At Newport, in the Potteries, Mrs. Davenport, wife of J. D. esq.

At Wolverhampton, the Rev. J. Pickering, pastor of the dissenting congregation at Coseley.—Mrs. Ann Danks, widow of Mr. D. of Wednesbury.

At Betley, Mrs. Rowley, 83.

At Newcastle, Mr. R. Percy.—Mr. Tomlinson, son of the late Rev. Mr. T. minister of Burslem and Keel, 22.—Mr. John Fox.

At Breewood, Mr. Green, surgeon.

At Stafford, Mr. Charles Hassall, 74.

At Fenton, Mr. Hancock.

At Hanley, Mr. William Brittain.

At Walsall, Mr. Thomas Scott, one of the magistrates of that town.

At Litchfield, William Turner, esq.—Mr. Hughes.—Mr. Allen.

At Newfield, John George Child, esq. attorney, eldest son of Admiral C. 48.

At

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Birmingham, Lieutenant Charles Anthony, R.N. to Miss Clegg, of Great Haywood, Staffordshire.—Mr. Wilkins, of Dunchurch, to Mrs. Wilkins, of the Angel inn, Birmingham.—Mr. William Dudley, of Wednesbury, to Miss Nancy Whitehouse.

At Stratford-upon-Avon, Sylvester D. Wilson, esq. to Miss Battersbee, only daughter of Edmund B. esq. banker.

At Warwick, Mr. C. B. Bromley, bookseller, to Miss Sarah Boyes, second daughter of Mrs. Read, wife of the Rev. William R.

Died.] At Kenilworth, Captain Patrick Don, brother of the late Sir Alexander D. 93.—John Stanton, esq. 74.

At Moseley, Mrs Grove, 92.

At Birmingham, Mrs. Agnes Antley, 72.—Mr. T. Day.—Mrs. Elizabeth Kelly, 24.—Mr. Joseph Beadney, 63.—Mrs. Phœbe Morris.—Mr. Joseph Johnson, 19.—Mrs. Cox.—Mr. William Showell.

At Coventry, John, eldest son of Mr. Alderman Williamson, 20.—Mrs. Owen, wife of Mr. Thomas O.

SHROPSHIRE.

A correspondent of the Shrewsbury Chronicle gives the following simple process for completely preventing the very unpleasant taste communicated to butter by the cattle eating turnips, and saving the expence of any ingredient. The cream, when skimmed off the milk, and put into a skillet, must be boiled over a clear fire, and poured immediately into a cream pan; the same with every morning's skimming until churned, always pouring it boiling hot into the pan, to the cream which had been prepared in the same way on the preceding mornings.

Married.] At Whitchurch, Mr. R. Poston, to Mrs. Lunt.

At Bitterley, Mr. J. Smith, of the Cockshoot, to Mrs. Martha Codewell.

At Ludlow, Mr. Lewis Gianna, of Shrewsbury, to Miss L. Moses.—Mr. Greenhouse, jun. to Miss Cropper.

Died.] At Sowdley Parva, Mr. Wm. Butterton.

In London, Mrs. Pigott, wife of Mr. P. of Ludlow.

At Worthen, Mr. Wm. Dicken, 76.

At Aston Hall, Mrs. Jane Pugh, a maiden lady, descended from the ancient and respectable family of that name, in the parish of Kerry, Montgomeryshire. She has bequeathed 10l. per annum for ever to the poor of the parish of Hopesay.

At Shrewsbury, Mrs. Bodenham.—Eliza, youngest daughter of the late Rev. John Pyefinch.—Thomas Jones, esq.—Mrs. Vaughan.—Mrs. Heath.—Mrs. Axon.—Mr. James Waidson, 57.—Mr. Hewlett.

At Meriden, Mr. Addison Ashburn, a relative of the celebrated author of the Spectator.

At Newport, Mr. S. Rider, governor of the workhouse there.

At Ash Magna, Mr. J. Jones. His only child, an infant, expired a few hours before him.

At the Fens, near Whitechurch, Mrs. Dulson.

At Sutton, Mr John Southern, agent to Lord Berwick, the Hon. Cecil Jenkinson, and several gentlemen of the county; a man of sound judgment and the strictest integrity.

At Tilstock, Mrs. Holland.

At Whitchurch, Mrs. Grafton.—Mr. Hallmark.

At Wellington, Mr. Edwards.

At Wall, Mr. Blockley.

At Astley, Mr. Moulsey.

At Kinnerley, Mr. Walker.

At Drayton, Mr. T. Barrott, son of Mr. T. B. of Ashted, near Birmingham, 24

In the 70th year of his age, the Rev. William Pigott, rector of Edgmond and Chetwynd.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Worcester, Mr. J. Young, to Miss Sophia Munn.

At Claines, Mr. Thomas Noak, to Miss E. Guier.—Mr. Hirons, of Evesham, to Miss Smith, of Winchcombe.

Died.] At Worcester, Mr. Duncan, 64.—Mrs. Wagstaff.—Mrs. Dunn, relict of Mr. William D. surgeon and apothecary, 74.—Mrs. Lloyd, wife of Mr. Joseph L.—Mrs. Messenger.—Mrs. Page.

At Tardebigg, Mr. J. Field.

At Chambers-court, John Stone, esq.

At Bromsgrove, Mr. Pumfrey, of the George Inn.

At Tinbury, Mr. William Jefferies, 86.

At Hanley, Mr. Devereaux, 65.

At Dudley, Mr. E. Dudley.

At Stourbridge, Mrs. Rollason, wife of Mr. R. printer.

At Henwick, Mrs. Crump, 77.

At Clifton-upon-Time, Mr. Thomas Haywood, 64.

At Blockley, Mrs. Jenkins, relict of the Rev. Mr. J. rector of Troddington.

At Martley, Mrs. White, 39.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Kington, W. Blakely, esq. of the 62nd regiment, to Miss Turner, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Philip T.

At Hereford, Mr. Lovell, of London, to Miss Parker, daughter of Mr. P. printer.

Died.] At Leominster, Mrs. Morgan, wife of Mr. David M. of the Golden Lion Inn, 71.

At Mortimer's Cross, Mr. E. Wilding.

At Daffiebarke Farm, Mr. John Pearce.

At Westhide, Mr. George Jenkins.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

At a meeting of the nobility, gentry, and inhabitants of Gloucester, lately held at the infirmary, to take into consideration the expediency of building in that city an asylum for lunatics, the measure was highly approved, and upwards of 10,000*l.* subscribed for the purpose.

Married.]

Married.] At Newland, Mr. John Hayward, of the Forest, Dean, to Mary, second daughter of the late Mr. Samuel Jenkins.

At Westbury upon Trym, Mr. John Bush, of Bristol, to Miss H. G. Prideaux, youngest daughter of Mr. John P. of Shirehampton.

At Cheltenham, John William Paxton, esq. of the East India Company's civil service, to Frances, second daughter of the late William Patrickson, esq.

Died.] At Gloucester, Mr. John Hutchings, 45.—Mrs. Lane.—Mrs. Miles, mother of Mr. M. of the Swan and Falcon inn.

At Colford, Mrs. Thomas, wife of the Rev. Mr. T. who for many years kept the Free Grammar School, at Newland, in this county.—Mr. John Dew.

At Newent, Mr. George Cowles.

At Slimbridge, Elizabeth Workman, 97.

At Cheltenham, R. Aiken, esq.

At Cirencester, Mr. John Cherrington.

At Shardington, Mr. Samuel Harman, 80.

At Northleach, Mr. Thomas Ashwin, 64.

At Whitcomb court, Mr. Henry Bubb, 87.

At Tewkesbury, Mr. John Edgecomb.—Mr. Ormwell Lloyd, a member of the corporation, and one of the oldest inhabitants of the borough.

At Tetbury, Mr. Wright.

At Ebley, Elizabeth, third daughter of Mr. John Daniels.

At Chambers Court, near Tewkesbury, John Stone, esq.

At Uley, Mrs. Sutton, wife of Mr. Septimus S. surgeon.

OXFORDSHIRE.

The workmen who discovered the Roman burial ground on Beaconsfield farm, have, in pursuing their work, arrived at the Roman Bath described by Plott, in his Antiquities of Oxfordshire. The bath was always visible, but was considered as a small stew, walled round with rough stone, till the workmen discovered the tesselated floor near it. Here the Roman tiles and the tesselation are still in a state of good preservation, although in a wet situation. The oak dug up is sound, black, and heavy. From the present and other similar places that have been found, and hitherto not noticed, we can trace that the Roman stations in the reign of Domitian were, Wallingford, Bicester, the Bartons, Great Tew, Wigginton, (where some Roman tiles and coins have been found), Swerford, Hook-norton (Berry-field farm), Chipping-Norton, Sarsden (probably a chief station), Churchill, Cheltenham, Cirencester, and Winchcome.

Married.] At Glympton Park, Thomas Perrott, esq. lieutenant-colonel of the Oxfordshire militia, to Miss Davies, only daughter of the late R. Davies, of Kythebyd, Glamorganshire.

At Oxford, Captain Hayes of the Royal Marines, to Margaret, eldest daughter of Joshua Cooke, esq.

At Witney, Mr. Robert Walsh, to Miss Charlotte Clarke.

Died.] At Bicester, Miss Reading, late post-mistress there.

At Charlbury, Mr. James Gardner.—Mr. John Barrett, late of Queen square, Westminster.

At Bloxham, John, youngest son of Mr. J. Davis, 20.

At Wheatley, Mrs. Kennedy, relict of the Rev. Mr. K. of Abingdon.

At Oxford, Mr. Fisher, sen.—Mr. George.—Mrs. North.—Mr. W. Mott, upwards of 20 years canon's butler, of Christ Church, 67.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Died.] At High Wycombe, Sarah Louisa, only daughter of the late Captain Charles Douglas, R. N.

At Tyringham, Mrs. Praed, wife of William P. esq.

Mr. William Simpson, master of a large academy at Prospect Place, near High Wycombe. He left his residence, without assigning any reason for so doing; and ten days afterwards was found by some watermen drowned in the Thames, near London Bridge.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Aspeden Hall, Mrs. Boldero, relict of John B. esq.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Wroxhill Farm, Marston, Elizabeth Judith, eldest daughter of Mr. John Foster, of Reyton Chapel, Lenham, Kent, 16.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Long Buckby, Mr. B. Peek, of St. Ive's, Huntingdonshire, to Miss E. Denney, daughter of W. S. Denney, esq. of the former place.

Died.] At Peterborough, the Rev. Henry Mather Schutz, D.D. rector of Burton Coggles, Lincolnshire, and of Paston, in this county, 80. He was the oldest of the king's chaplains, having been appointed in 1760.

At Easton, near Stamford, Mr. James Woodward.—Mrs. Bonner, 70.—Mr. George West, 55.

At Naseby, Mr. Hart Buck, and a few days afterwards, Mrs. B. his wife.

At Pytchley Lodge, Mr. Luke Nunneley.

At Northampton, Charles James, youngest son of W. Sutton, esq. 23.

The Rev. John Clarke, master of the free grammar school Guilsborough, vicar of Duston, in this county, and of Weston Underwood, Bucks, 87.

At Kettering, Mr. Jacob Watson, aged 87 years, 27 of which he spent with reputation as a draper at Thrapston. He was the father of the town of Kettering. In the year 1745 he volunteered into the regiment of carbiniers raised by that patriotic nobleman, John Duke of Montague, and marched with them into the north, under the command of Major Swinney, to assist in quelling the rebellion; he is believed to be the last member of that respectable corps. About the year 1777, he retired from Thrapston and returned to this his native place; after which, he married his third wife, whom he survived 14 years.

years. He was an early riser, and enjoyed with but little interruption a long life of health. He was, till within ten days of his death, an early and constant attendant on public worship. His urbanity and suavity of manners, rendered him through life, an agreeable companion, a good neighbour, and a desirable friend.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Died.] At St. Neots, George Fowler, esq.

At Brampton, Mrs. Richards, wife of John R. esq.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] At Gretna Green, the Hon. Charles Ewan Law, second son of Lord Ellenborough, to Elizabeth Sophia, daughter of the late Sir Edward, and sister to the present Sir Charles E. Nightingale, bart. of Kneesworth House, in this county.

At Cambridge, Richard Comings, esq. to Anne, second daughter of the late Mr. Hazard.

Died.] At March, Isle of Ely, R. H. Lewin, esq.

At Thorney, Mrs. Watson.—Mr. T. Oldham.

At Fulbourn, Thomas Hancock, gent. 72.

At Trinity College, Cambridge, Mr. William Gilpin, eldest son of the Rev. Mr. Gilpin, of Pulverbatch, Shropshire. He was a young man of a capacious understanding, refined by superior attainments in many branches of human knowledge, and his mind was attempered to almost divine tranquility, by fervent religion and animated piety.

At Wisbech, Mrs. Gynn, relict of Robert G. esq. 83.

NORFOLK.

Married.] At Swaffham, the Rev. John Dolignon, to Eliza, eldest daughter of the Rev. Archdeacon Yonge.

Capt. Mills, 66th regiment, to Mrs. Brown, of the Manor House, Earlham.

The Rev. Mr. Edwards, of Hetherset, to Emily, daughter of John Custance, esq. of Weston House

Died.] At Lynn, Mr. Lionel Self, 80.

At Stalham, Benjamin Cubitt, gent. 73.

At Shelton, Mr. S. Danby, 93.

At Hedenham, Mr. Richard Sheppard, 44.

At Besthorpe, Mr. Daniel Buckenham.

At West Winch, Mr. John Holman, of Shouldham, 69.

At Tittleshall, Mrs. Gunton, 35.

At Clenchwarton, near Lynn, Mr. Collier Maitland, attorney, and many years steward to Admiral Bentinck, 63.

At Yarmouth, John Locon, esq.

At Shipdam, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Colby Butlock.

At Norwich, in his 67th year, the Rev. Philip Wodehouse, prebendary of the cathedral, and rector of Hingham and Barnham Brome, with Bickerston and Kimberly. He was second son of the late Sir Armine Wodehouse, and brother of the present Lord Wodehouse. He was formerly of Emanuel college, Cambridge, B.A. 1767, M.A. 1778.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Hadleigh, the Rev. Frederick Croker, vicar of Goxhill, Lincoln, and of Pettistree, in this county, to Miss Ann Battwell.—Mr. P. Martineau, jun. of Norwich, to Eliza, youngest daughter of Wm. Barnard, esq.

Mr. Orbell Hustler, of Stoke next Clare, to Miss Harriett Battyle, of Haverhill.

At Stowmarket, the Rev. W. Ward, to Mrs. Byles, relict of Mr. John B.

Mr. Knowles, surgeon, of Soham, to Miss P. Edwards, second daughter of the late Mr. E. surgeon, of Newmarket.

Died.] At Aldborough, Mrs. Lord, wife of Capt. L.

At Kessingland, Mrs. Crickmore, 72.

The Rev. John Malkin, son of the late Rev. Gilbert M. rector of Thornham, 66.

At Beccles, Thomas Ride, esq. 79.

At Needham Market, Captain Stephenson Kitching, born March 19, 1738. He was the second son of John K. esq. of Carleton, near Skipton, county York, by Margaret, his second wife, who was daughter of John Stephenson, esq. of Old Laund, in the forest of Pendle, county Lancaster. On the 21st of October, 1774, he entered himself a volunteer officer in the first West Riding militia, Yorkshire, then commanded by Colonel Sir George Saville, bart. He married to his first wife, Anne, daughter of Henry Little, citizen of London, by whom he had one daughter, who died August 21, 1788, aged 19 years and a half; to his second wife (1770) Diana, widow of John Proby, of Elton, Northamptonshire, esq. who was M.P. for Stamford, county Lincoln, and also for the county of Huntingdonshire, 1788; to his third wife, Anna Maria, only daughter of T. Burdett, of London, esq. and widow of Thomas Hartley, merchant, of Fish-street-hill, London; he married to his fourth wife, Jane, daughter of Mr. Tabor, of Brightlandsea, Essex, gent. and widow of James Peto, of Stratford-grove, Essex, esq.; he married to his fifth wife, Miss Beddingfield, of Needham Market, who survives him.

At Lakenheath, Mr. W. Marshall, 87.

At Haughley, R. Ray, esq. one of the senior benchers of Lincoln's Inn, 89.

At Combs, near Stowmarket, Mr. Wm. Cross.

At Ipswich, Mrs. Freeman.—Sarah, third daughter of Mr. Barnes.—Miss Russel, daughter of Capt. R. of the East Essex militia.—Mrs. Tousey, sen. 96.

At Bury, Miss Crisp, 89.

Mrs. B. Staunton, eldest daughter and coheiress of the late T. S. esq. of Sibton-park, and grand-daughter of the first Lord Barnard.

ESSEX

Died.] At Woodford, Mrs. Mathews, relict of Job M. esq.

At

At Chigwell, Mrs. Denham, relict of Robert D. esq.

At Heyden, Julia, youngest daughter of the Hon. William Frederic Wyndham, brother to the Earl of Egremont.

At Leyton, Mrs. Wildman, wife of Henry W. esq.

At Manningtree, Mrs. Warren, relict of Mr. Warren, late of Whatfield Hall, Suffolk.

At Kelvedon, Mrs. Shepheard, relict of the Rev. George S. 88.

At Borcham, Mrs. Ray, wife of the Rev. Mr. R.

At Harwich, Capt. John Saunders, a capital burgess of that corporation, formerly a commander of the Argus revenue cutter.—Mr. Philip Fenning, a capital burgess.

At Great Baddow, Mrs. Walker, wife of the Rev Mr. W. 62.

At Kessingland, Mrs. Crickmore, 72.

At Colchester, Mr. Thomas Hedge, solicitor.—Samuel Tabor, jun. esq.—Mr. Abraham Stradling.

At Braintree, Mrs. Elizabeth Coot, 44.

At Oxend Farm, Bandfield, Mr. Wm. King.

At Salcot, Mr. John Kendle, 65; and a few days afterwards his daughter, Mrs. Richardson, 27.

At Clacton, Mr. W. C. Neall, schoolmaster, 65.

At Hatfield Peverill, Miss Bennett, daughter of the Rev. Mr. B. vicar of that parish.

KENT.

The Elizabeth, Phillips, from London to Plymouth, took fire in Ramsgate harbour, (January 21st,) and was burnt to the water's edge. The cargo, valued at 14 or 15,000l. consisted chiefly of grocery, oil, and tallow. On the lower tier were stowed about ten pipes of wine, which being under water, were not materially damaged. The consternation on board the shipping there was very great: had there been much wind, or the accident taken place at low water, the effects might have been dreadful.

Married.] At Deal, Lieut. Guthrie, R.N. to Miss Peak.

At Rochester, Mr. W. Foreman, of Town Malling, to Miss Cutbush, of the Three Tuns inn, Maidstone.

At Lee, John Allan, esq. of Clapham Common, to Eleonora, youngest daughter of the late Samuel Brandram, esq. of Lee Grove.

At Tenterden, —— Tanner, esq. of Viversfield, Sussex, to Mary, daughter of Mr. John Neve.

At Malling, Capt. Wm. Rowan, 52d regiment, to Martha, third daughter of G. Spong, esq. of Aylesford.

At Ospringe, John, son of Wm. Wightwick, esq. of Romney, to Miss Chapman, of Whitehall.

At Minster, J. Bentham, esq. to Miss Chambers, of Sheerness.

Died.] At Bifrons, near Canterbury, General Sir Wm. Green, bart. late chief royal engineer, aged 86 years, whose honourable and faithful services to his king and country, during a period of 70 years, particularly at the memorable siege of Gibraltar, conciliated the esteem of all his military cotemporaries, whilst his amiable disposition and urbanity of manners endeared him to a numerous circle of friends and relations, who now deeply deplore his loss.

At Tenterden, Mr. Stephen Millsted, 77.

At Sittingbourn, Mr. Wm. Stanton, surgeon.

At Faversham, Mrs. Eleanor Stevens, 80.—John Cobb, esq. 69.

At Hythe, Mrs. Kemp.

At Herne, Mrs. Wadham.—Mrs. Johncock.

At Wingham, Mrs. Denne.

At Boughton-under-Blean, Mrs. Spillett.

At Upper Hardres, Mr. John Birch, yeoman, 86. He sat down to dinner apparently in good health, dropped back in his chair, and died in a few minutes.

At St. Laurence, Thanet, Mr. Richard Stevens, 86.—Mrs. Bax, 82.—Mr. Richard Offen, 80.—Mr. Edward Daniels, 89.—Mrs. Ann M'Donald, 97.

At Canterbury, Mr. Wm. Denne, 69.—Mr. Wm. Plumley, 36.—Mr. Charles Moss, 20.—Mrs. Twyman.—Mrs. Martha Sutton.—Mrs. Rouse, 31.

At Deal, Capt. Wm. Oakley, R.N. 63.

At Dover, Wm. Cullen, esq.—Mrs. Henrietta King.

At Maidstone, Mrs. Barnet, 86.—Mr. Richard Cutbush, 65.—Henry, son of Dr. Shearman.

At Halden, Mrs. Day, 92.

At Ramsgate, Mrs. Tanner.—Mr. Hobday.

At Rochester, Mr. Ashenden, 74.—Mr. R. Smith.

SURRY.

The following singular phenomenon has been observed at Woking, in this county. In the church yard, as long as any thing is left of a corpse interred there, besides the bones, a kind of plant grows up from it, about the thickness of a bulrush, with a top like the head of asparagus, which comes near the surface, but never above it; the outside black, but the inside red; and when the corpse is quite consumed, the plant withers away.

Married.] At Chertsey, the Rev. John Bond, of Friston, Suffolk, to Emily, second daughter of the late John Dixon, esq.

Died.] At Woodcote, Epsom, George Smith, esq. a magistrate for the county, 45.

At Kingston, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Thomas Taylor.

At the Rectory House, Sanderstead, Mrs. Courtney, wife of the Rev. John C. and only daughter

daughter of the Rev. Edmund Ferrers, rector of Cheriton, Hants.

At Croydon, Emily, wife of R. Gooch, esq. 24.

At Morden, the Rev. F. H. Papendick.

SUSSEX.

A few months since, a great part of Ashdown Forest, in this county, was inclosed by a set of men called Forresters, and also by the Rev. R. Bingham, the curate of the parish of Mayersfield; but the forest being deemed to be the right of the Duchess of Dorset, the inclosures were thrown down by order of her grace, Lord Whitworth, and Lord Sheffield (the acting magistrate for that county). This act irritated those who had made inclosures, and some of them were heard to make use of threatening language. On Sunday, December 16, a letter was found on the road near Mayersfield, by the sons of Mr. R. Jenner, a respectable farmer, directed to their father; the boys took it home, but their father being absent, they gave the letter to their mother, who on opening it, discovered that it was headed, in large letters, "Fire! Murder! and Revenge!!" and the contents were threatening destruction to the parson, churchwardens, farmers' houses, barns, and stacks. The boys told their mother, that after Mr. Bingham performed the morning service at Mayersfield church, he got on horseback, to ride to a neighbouring parish to do duty there in the afternoon; he passed them, and when he was a short distance from them, they saw a paper drop from his pocket, which they were positive was the letter they picked up, and they suspected it to be his hand-writing, although it was evidently very much disguised; for these suggestions, however, the boys were reproved, Mr. Bingham being considered a highly respectable character, and a very intimate friend of Mr. Jenner's. The circumstance caused considerable alarm in that part of the country. Lords Whitworth and Sheffield published an advertisement, offering a reward of 200l. for the discovery of the writer of the letter; and a number of persons were employed to watch Mr. Jenner's premises, and to patrole in different parts. On the 16th of January last, Mr. Bingham's house was discovered to be on fire, and great part of the premises was destroyed, as has already been stated. The account given by Mr. Bingham of the fire, being very extraordinary and unsatisfactory, Lord Sheffield sent to the Public Office, Bow-street, for an active and intelligent officer, and Mr. Read sent Adkins. Upon the officer's arrival, after making inquiries, he strongly suspected that Mr. Bingham had set his own house on fire, and in consequence placed several men to watch. One of them discovered Mr. Bingham bringing a great quantity of books from his stable, and burying them in his garden. From a variety of other suspicious circumstances, a warrant was granted against Mr. B. and one to search his premises, when Adkins found, in the roof of the privy, a variety of valuable papers concealed. In consequence of those and other suspicious circumstances, he was charged with having set his premises on fire, for the purpose of defrauding the Union Fire Office; and, having been taken into custody, he underwent a final examination at Lewes, before Lords Chichester and Sheffield, and was fully committed for trial.—Such is the account given of this affair in all the public prints, but it appears that at the late Horsham assizes, the Rev. Mr. Bingham was *honourably acquitted* on the charges which had been fabricated against him. The means taken to influence the public against him by the most scandalous falsehoods, and the treatment he met with in prison, render this one of the most diabolical conspiracies on record, and the public calls aloud for exemplary legal vengeance against all the parties concerned in it. At least, the punishment which they had designed for this respectable clergyman, ought to fall on them.

Died.] At Yapton Place, in child-bed, Mrs. Whyte, wife of Capt. W. of the Royal Navy.

At Uckfield, Mrs. Newton, relict of the Rev. G. Newton, rector of Isfield, in this county.

At Brighton, in consequence of her clothes accidentally taking fire, Mrs. Pankhurst.

At Pevensey, Mrs. Austin, wife of Mr. A. of the Castle Inn. She was found dead in her bed, with her infant sucking at the breast.

At Arundel, Mrs. Puttock.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At South Stoneham, Mr. Charles Hurry, of London, to Miss Lane, daughter of John L. esq. of South Stoneham House.

At Christ-church, Mr. Thomas Taylor, of London, to Mary, second daughter of Mr. Meshack Pike, the present acting mayor of Christ-church.

At Odiham, Mr. C. Mant, surgeon, of Southampton, to Miss Harman, only daughter of the late James H. esq. of Reading.

Died.] At Ryde, Isle of Wight, Alexander G. K. Shippard, student at the Royal Naval College, eldest son of Capt. S. of the Royal Navy.

At Jumper's House, Christ-church, Mrs Bullock, wife of Benjamin B. esq.

At St. Helier's, Jersey, Mrs. E. Beuzeville, relict of the Rev. Samuel B. and sister to the late Admiral Ourry, 86.

At Winchester, Mrs. Kernot, 55.—Miss Murdin, 60.

At Newport, Isle of Wight, Lady Pinhorn, wife of Sir John P. 66.

At Alresford, Mr. Hart, 72.

At Bighton, the Rev. Mr. Harrison, rector of that place, 72.

At Romsey, Mrs. Davis.

At Totton, Mr. Wm. Hinning, 82.

At Southampton, Mrs. Lotherington, wife of Capt. L. of the merchant service.—Mr. Thomas Miles.

At Moortown, near Ringwood, Mr. Philip Blatch, fourth son of Wm. B. esq.

At Stockbridge, Mr. George Wooldridge, of Wherwell, 65.

At Hurstborne Priors, Jane, second daughter of Mrs. Lawds.

At Grately, Mr. Joseph Batt, 87.

At Fareham, J. Thresher, esq. 67.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Salisbury, Mr. James Burt, of East Stower, Dorset, to Mrs. Ann Bennet, mother of Mrs. Nichols, of the Plume of Feathers inn.

Died.] At Salisbury, Mrs. Muspratt, 86.—Thomas Harrison, weaver. No authentic document of his age could be found; but if his own statement was accurate, he was born very early in 1709, and was consequently 102 years old.—Mr. George Morris, 82.—Mr. Langridge.—Mrs. Young, mother of Mr. Isaac Y. of the Red Lion inn, 86.

At Cricklade, Mrs. Jape.

At Teffont, Mrs. Ann Larkham, 28; and the following day her husband, Mr. James L. 26.

At Melksham, Mr. Isaac Earl, 80.

At Shipton, Mr. George Rumsey, 76.

At Seend, Mr. Daniel Jones, 87.

At Market Lavington, Mr. Woolmer, apothecary.

At Maddington, Mary Anne, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Legge.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Wargrave, the Rev. E. W. Estcourt, rector of Newington and Shipton, to Bertha, second daughter of Thomas Wyatt, esq.

At Pangbourne, the Rev. George Hulme, of Shinfield, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Breedon, of Bere Court.

At Donnington, Lieut. Col. Quintin, 10th light dragoons, to Georgiana, daughter of the late James Laurell, esq. of Upper Grosvenor-street.

At Reading, Mr. C. Woodward, of London, to Miss Margaret Lamb, youngest daughter of Mr. John L.

Lieut. Bradley, R. N. to Harriet, second daughter of the Rev. Mr. D'Avenant, of Kintbury House.

Died.] At Clewer, the infant son of Capt. Hirst, of the Blues.

At Maidenhead, Mr. James White, late of York.

At Radley, Mr. Greenaway, 75.

At Hurstbourne Priors, Jane, second daughter of Mr. Lawes.

At Reading, Mrs. Smith.

At Windsor, at the Lower Lodge, Miss Gaskoin, the attendant of the late Princess Amelia.

At Bryn Hill, near Maidenhead, Mr. W. Francis, formerly master of the Free School at Shinfield, but since of the Grammar School of Hungerford.

At Lovell's Hill, Windsor Forest, in his 66th year, the Rev. E. Stone, rector of Horwendon, Bucks, vicar of Stagsden, Bedfordshire, and a magistrate for the counties of Bucks and Oxon.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The buildings of the upper crescents at Clifton, are nearly compleated, and the terrace of the largest will not be rivalled by any street in England: besides the two upper crescents, there are great buildings going on upon the downs; and the lower crescent, (Mr. Brooker's) will undoubtedly soon follow. Thus, Clifton will assume the appearance of a new city; and doubtless will soon, from the munificence of the merchants, be accommodated with a market, new church, &c. The hotel, erected by Mr. Oriel, is far superior in point of magnitude, to any known there before; and it is said, will afford neat accommodations to all classes, and elegant rooms for dancing, cards, &c. The place was never before so full of company. A great improvement is talked of, and is indeed much wanting—the clearing the springs of the Old Hotwell; they ought to be thrown open to the light, and received from the fountain head directly, without pumping. Baths also should be erected, as their well-known efficacy in curing ulcers, would then be proved in diabetes, they are an acknowledged remedy for all disorders of the bowels; but, as a cure for consumption, it is now thought that they have always failed. These changes, once affected, these pure springs would soon be more resorted to than ever.

When the new cut is finished, from Bath to Bristol, the Kennet and Avon will be compleat, and a water intercourse immediately established between the two latter daily.

Married.] At Clifton, George Yeeles, esq. of Bathford, to Henrietta, third daughter of the late James Cross, esq.

At Bath, the Rev. E. Meyrick, of Ramsbury, to Mrs. Habersham, of Lansdown Crescent.—Capt. Penny, of the East India Company's service, to Elizabeth, only daughter of the late S. P. Bean, esq. of Stoke-under-Hambden, in this county.—Thomas White, esq. to Louisa, eldest daughter of Robert More, esq. of Linley Hall, Salop.

At Bristol, the Rev. F. Belfield, jun. of Primley Hill, Devon, to Eleanor, eldest daughter of Thomas Daniel, esq.

Died.] At Bath, aged 72, Colonel Robert Brooke, of the East India Company's service, who eminently distinguished himself by his military conduct in India, and, in the station of Governor of St. Helena, manifested his zeal for his king and country, by the seasonable aid he gave of troops, money, and military stores, to assist at the first conquest of the Cape of Good Hope; and by fitting out and equipping a squadron of company's ships, to act under Captain (now Admiral) Essington, for intercepting and capturing a fleet of homeward-bound Dutch East Indiamen. By those who knew his public merits and services he

he was revered; by those who knew the benevolence of his private character and virtues he was beloved.—Lady Liddell, relict of Sir George Henry L. bart. of Ravensworth Castle, Durham.—Mrs. A. Gore, sister of Sir Robert Gore Booth, bart.—Mrs. Knollis, wife of the Hon. Colonel K.—Wm. Kennedy Lawrie, esq. of Redcastle, Galloway.—John Gay Brett, esq. of Ockbrook, Derbyshire, 41.—Mrs. Plimley, wife of the Rev. Henry P. vicar of New Windsor, Berks.—Col. Luttrell, brother to J. L. esq. M.P.—Major General Gent.

At Bristol, Capt. John Shilstone, 72.—Mrs. Calaway, of St. Paul's boarding-school.—Thomas Hobbs, esq.

At Innox Hill, near Frome, John Vincent, esq. many years an eminent surgeon of that place.

At Frome, H. Sheppard, esq.

At Hinton St. George, the seat of Earl Poulett, the Right Honourable the Countess Poulett. Her ladyship was daughter of Admiral Sir G. Pocock, K.B. was married to Earl Poulett in 1782, and has left five sons and three daughters. She was a most liberal benefactress to the poor, and her loss will be long and deeply regretted.

At West Harptree, Jane, youngest daughter of the Rev. James Rouquet.

At Wellisford House, near Wellington, Annabella, third daughter of Robert Gardiner, esq.

At Tremlett House, Wm. Bluett, esq.

At Oakhampton House, Lacy Yea, esq.

DORSETSHIRE.

A curious thrashing machine, driven by water, was started lately at Crocker's farm, near Shaston, in a barn which stands sixty-four feet above the level of thewater, and full 336 feet distant from the machine. It goes remarkably easy, scarcely a straw either crippled or corn left in it was to be found, and it thrashed nearly three quarters of oats in one hour.

A statue surrounded with an iron palisade, has been erected by subscription, in honor of his Majesty, at Weymouth. On the front of the pedestal, towards the royal residence, is inscribed: "The grateful inhabitants to King George the Third, on his entering the 50th year of his reign," and on the part facing the town: "James Hamilton, architect."

Married.] At Monkton, Mr. Stephen Groves, of Burton, near Christ-church, to Miss Gord, daughter of Mr. John G. of Monkton Farm.

At Dorchester, Capt. Payne, R.N. to Miss Elizabeth Bryer.

Died.] At Nash Court, near Marnhull, John Hussey, esq. 74.

At Sherborne, Mr. Wm. Cuzner, 85.

At Bridport, Mr. E. Dally, attorney.

At Shaftesbury, Wm. Pidding Bennett, son of Mr. Thomas B. 15.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Teignmouth, Capt. Dunn, R.N. to Charlotte Frances, youngest daughter of James Templer, esq. of Stover House.

At Teignworth, the Rev. Richard Strode, of Newnham Park, Devon, to Harriet, youngest daughter of the late Sir Frederic L. Rogers, bart.

At Chudleigh, Mr. John May, of Totnes, to Miss C. Harvey, daughter of the late John H. esq. of Liskeard.

At Stoke, James Fletcher, esq. purser of H.M.S. Lapwing, to Miss Blewett, of East Stonehouse.

At Exeter, Mr. Thos. Daws, of Dorchester to Miss C. E. Morgan.

At Ugbrook, the seat of Lord Clifford, Humphrey Weld, esq. brother of Thomas Weld, esq. of Lullworth Castle, Dorset, to the Hon. Christina Clifford, eldest daughter of Lord C.

Died.] At Plymouth, Lady U. Sandford, daughter of Alexander, Earl of Antrim, and sister of the late Marquis of Antrim.

At Lympstone, Mrs. Gattey, wife of Mr. Edward G. solicitor, and niece to Mr. Justice Heath.

At Compton, near Plymouth, Mrs. Shaw, relict of Jacob S. esq. 74.

At Totnes, John Haynes, eldest son of John H. Harrison, esq. of Copford Hall, Essex, 18.

At Exmouth, Robert Shaw, esq. formerly a colonel in the service of the East India Company, 55.—Orlando Lockyer, esq. 73.

At Exeter, Miss Western, late of the Plymouth and Dock theatres.—Mrs. Lewis, relict of the Rev. Mr. L. formerly pastor of a dissenting congregation in this city, 85.

At Northcote House, Edward Blagdon, esq. He was descended from one of the most ancient and respectable families in Devonshire, and was distinguished by his unsullied honour, firm integrity, and unaffected piety. His loyalty also was conspicuous: he raised a volunteer corps in the vicinity of his paternal residence, and for many years commanded it with credit to himself and benefit to his country. Captain G. Blagdon Westcott, who fell gallantly commanding his Majesty's ship Majestic, in the battle of the Nile, and to whose memory parliament have erected a monument by the side of Nelson, in St. Paul's Cathedral, was of his family.

At Barn Cot, near Plympton, T. Eales, esq. who three years since served the office of chief magistrate of Plymouth, 50.

At Foulscomb, Richard King.

At Lamerton, the Rev. Rees Price, vicar of that place.

At Huntsham, Mrs. Troyte, relict of Wm. T. esq. 69.

At Axminster, Mrs. Clarke, 90.

CORNWALL.

Government have at length perceived the inconvenience of requiring the packers to

rendezvous at Plymouth instead of Falmouth, and an order has been transmitted to the several captains of packets to make the port of Falmouth, as formerly.

Married.] At St. Mary's, Scilly, Lieut. Col. Cockle, commandant of Hugh Fort, to Miss Harriet Moss.

At St. Erth, Lieut. Angove, R.N. to Charlotte, third daughter of Mr. John Gear.

At Truro, Mr. John Ferris Bennallack, attorney-at-law, to Miss Elizabeth Ferris, second daughter of Mr. Joseph F. alderman of Truro.

At Falmouth, Nicholas Pocock, esq. commander of H. M. packet Princess Mary, to Elizabeth, third daughter of John Carne, esq.

At Madron, Richard Millet, esq. of Bosavern, to Miss Ann Penberthy, of Penzance.

At St. Hilary, Mr. Paul Moyle, surgeon of Fowey, to Jane Vyvyan, youngest daughter of Mr. Moyle, surgeon of Marazion.

Died.] At Trelogan, Mrs. O'Dogherty, wife of Colonel O'D.

At Truro, Mr. Thomson, 85.

At Bude, the Rev. John Pans, rector of Whitstone, near Stratton.

Capt. Thomas Gilbert, of Wheal Fortune Mine, Kenwyn.

At Towey, Mrs. Harris, 76.

At St. Austell, Mr. Edward Hodge, 75.—Mrs. Avery, 86.

At St. Ives, Miss Ann Grenfell, 16.—Mr. Joseph Hitt, surgeon.—Mr. Freeman, schoolmaster.

At Withiel, the Rev. Henry Vyvyan, cousin to Sir Carew V. bart.

At Penryn, Mrs. Wilson, wife of Mr. Thomas W. jun.

At Falmouth, on his way to Malta, F. H. Williams, esq. of London, 37.—Mrs. Reynolds, 76.—Mr. Benjamin Pascoes, parish clerk.—Mr. Samuel Clarke, 29.

At Redruth, Mrs. Harper.—Mr. Thomas Davey.

At Launceston, Dr. Cudlipp.

At Looe, Mrs. Taylor, wife of Capt. Wm. T. of the sloop Unity.

At Mevagissey, Mr. Richard Blamey.—Mary, daughter of Mr. James Hodge.—Mr. Jonathan Allen.

At St. Columb, Mr. Francis Jane, 72.—Mrs. Brewer, 49.—Mrs. Sarah Clemowe, 82.

At Budmin, Mr. Anstis.

At Penzance, Mr. Potter.—Mrs. Bassett, wife of Mr. B. supervisor of excise.

WALES.

Mr. Madocks has nearly completed his important work for excluding the sea from the extensive vale between the Carnarvonshire mountains.

Workmen are employed in preparing the foundations of a pier at Holyhead, and in raising materials: 10,000l. have been promised by government for the work, 7,000l. has been granted.

The projected Breconshire and Herefordshire Tram road, promises great benefits to the counties of Brecon, Radnor, and Hereford. The sum to forward the undertaking already subscribed, amounts to 31,600l.

At the late annual meeting of Penllyn and Edernion Agricultural Society, a premium of ten guineas was paid to Mr. E. Jones, of Llandrillo, for the best cart stallion: two premiums of five guineas each to Colonel Vaughan and Mr. Robert Jones, of Llaethgwm, for the best bulls; three premiums of three guineas each to Mr. Walter Jones, of Cefu Rug, Mr. R. Jones, of Llaethgwm, and Mr. Clark, of Corwen, for the best heifers; a premium of four guineas to Mr. R. Roberts, of Nantfawr, for the best Welsh tup; three guineas to Colonel Vaughan, for the second best ditto; two guineas each to Mr. Morris Hughes, of Gayfron, for the third best ditto, and to Mr. D. Roberts, of the Druid-inn, for the best sow; three guineas each to Edward Lloyd, of Rhagatt, esq. for ploughing the greatest number of acres with two horses abreast, without a driver, and Richard Hughes Lloyd, of Gwerclas, esq. for the best crop of vetches; five guineas to Mr. Thomas Hughes, of Pen-y-bont, for the best crop of turnips; two guineas to Bell Lloyd, esq. for the second best ditto; five guineas to Edward Lloyd, esq. for the best crop of Swedish turnips, three guineas each to Mr. John Ellis, White-Lion inn, Bala, for the best crop of potatoes; and to Mr. Thomas Hughes, of Hafod-farog, for making the greatest length of walling; besides four small premiums for hives of bees; bringing up children without parochial relief and long servitude.

In addition to those four excellent institutions in Swansea, the boys' and girls' schools on the Lancastrian system, the Dispensary, and the Bible Society, a plan is in contemplation for considerably extending the advantages of education among the female poor, and upwards of 400l. is subscribed for the charitable purpose; which, when accomplished, will provide the means of instruction for between five and six hundred indigent children of both sexes, and rendering them useful members of society. Considering the population of Swansea, the claims of the poor on their more opulent fellow-creatures are no where more humanely considered.

Married.] At Swansea, Edward Gaine, esq. of Edinburgh, to Miss Hendrie, sister of W. H. esq. of Swansea.

At Cotty, Glamorganshire, William Spencer, esq. to Mrs. Thomas, widow of the late Capt. T. of Laleston.

At Carcigan, the Rev. William Morgan, vicar of Llandewy Velfrey, Pembrokeshire, to Miss Makeig, of Dolewillim, Carmarthenshire.

Captain Henry Laffer, of Liverpool, to Miss Edwards, eldest daughter of John E. esq of Kelsterton, Flintshire.

At Swansea, the Hon. Windham Henry Quin,

Quin, M.P. for Limerick, to Caroline, only daughter of T. Windham, esq. M.P. of Dunraven Castle, Glamorganshire.

At Llanyre, Radnor, Thomas Higgins, esq. of Hay, to Miss Fortune Williams, second daughter of John W. esq. of Cwm, Radnorshire.

Captain Martin, R.N. late of Trenewydd, to Miss Thomas, of Narberth.

At St. Clear's, Carmarthen, Wm. Mathews, esq. captain in the Hon. East India Company's service, on the Madras establishment, to his cousin, Miss Murray, eldest daughter of Alexander M. esq. of Hattongarden, London.

At Pembrey Church, Carmarthen, Captain Joshua Wedge, to Miss Roe.

Evan George, esq. of Plas-Crown, Pembrokeshire, to Miss James, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Mr. J. vicar of Llandilo.

At Tenby, Lieut. James Morgan Strangway, of the Marines, to Lucretia, daughter of the late Mr. Hudson, solicitor, of Hampstead.

Capt. James Lewis, of St. Clear's, to Mrs. Price, widow of the late Mr. P. of Tenby.

Died.] At Swansea, Capt. Diamond.

At Glanba ren, Montgomery, Pryce Buckley, esq. 79.

At Garn, near Denbigh, Mrs. Griffith, relict of John G. esq.

At Tenby, aged 51, the Rev. Edward Hughes, many years rector of that place. Endeared to a large and respectable circle of friends by his gentlemanly manners and benevolent disposition, few men ever lived so beloved, or died so regretted. Active in the service of all who required his assistance, and strict in the performance of every domestic and social duty, he may be said to have passed through life without ever gaining an enemy, or losing a friend.

At Wrexham, the Rev. Edward Davies, A.M. for many years master of the grammar school in that town, and rector of Llanarmon Dyffryn Ceiriog.

NORTH BRITAIN.

The Monthly Farming Club, at Dalkeith, in Scotland, has offered a premium of five hundred pounds to any person who shall produce a machine at an expence not exceeding sixty pounds, capable of being wrought by one or two horses, and two men, and which upon trial, in presence of a committee appointed by the club, shall at any time previous to the 30th of September, 1812, cut down two Scots acres of corn, in a satisfactory manner, within five hours. If two or more machines are produced, the premium will be adjudged to that which shall be considered to possess the highest merit.

Mr. Isaac Jopling, of Gateshead, county of Durham, has presented to Anderson's Institution, Edinburgh, several specimens of beautiful marble, from his own quarries, Sutherlandshire. This gentleman lately presented to the Society for the Encouragement of the Arts, no-less than thirty-six specimens, all British, twenty-two of these were Scotch, and 14 of the most beautiful his own, for the discovery and working of which he secured the society's gold medal. We understand, Mr. Jopling has wrought the Scotch marble with great success, and in the greatest variety of colours, suitable for chimney pieces, and other ornamental furniture, equal to the Italian, so that we are not now dependant on a precarious foreign supply for an article with which our own mountains abound.

In consequence of the present distressing state of the country, many of the operative manufacturers have been deprived of employment. The gentlemen of Kinross shire have, on this occasion, resolved to purchase on their own risk, cotton and linen yarn, and give it out to the weavers to be manufactured into cloth, under the direction of persons appointed for the purpose. Four thousand pounds have already been subscribed to carry the measure into effect, and the subscription is still going on.

When lately repairing and new seating the church of Inverkeithing, the workmen in removing some rubbish lying within the adjoining steeple, discovered, and carefully dug out, the baptismal font stone which had been used in the Popish service, and been hid there at the time of the reformation. It is of the figure of a hexagon, is quite entire, and is a beautiful piece of workmanship. The height of it is two feet, and upon its pedestal is three feet and nine inches; its breadth is three feet and six inches, and the diameter of the basin is two feet broad and one foot deep. Upon each of the six sides there is the figure of an angel, with expanded wings, and enclosed within the extended hands is a coat of arms, finely wrought out, one of which is the royal arms of Scotland: the other five are not exactly known, and must have belonged to some of the ancient and noble families in the neighbourhood, at the remote period when the church was originally built.

There was lately found on Tyringham sands, near Dunbar, the dead body of a large wolf. There were several wounds on its head, and a cut on its neck, and, from the appearance of the body, it had not been long dead. It was immediately skinned and stuffed, and is in good preservation. The colour is light dusky yellow; black ridge down the back, and nearly white in the belly and breast. It has a sharp snout, erect ears, strong fore parts, and a bushy tail. The length from the snout to the tip of the tail is six feet. The legs are shorter than usually described. It is conjectured the creature had been aboard some of the vessels lately wrecked on the coast.

It is long since the dangers and difficulties attending the navigation round the Peninsula or Mull of Cantyre, in Argyllshire, suggested the importance of a canal, by which these perils might be avoided; and, in 1792, a subscription

scription was opened for that purpose. This canal is now finished, from Loch Crinan, on the west, to Loch Gilp, on the east; communicating with the Firth of Clyde; and the masters of the vessels which have gone through it, acknowledge the great facility and safety of the passage; advantages that are open to all vessels navigating the west coast of Scotland and England, and east and north coasts of Ireland, besides affording them immediate shelter from a stormy sea, and an opportunity to be laid dry to repair damages. The length of the canal, from sea to sea, is nine miles. The present depth of water is 11 feet. The locks are ninety-six feet long, and twenty four feet wide, in the clear.

Married.] At View Forth, Mr. William Marshall, Edinburgh, to Miss Calder, daughter of the Right Hon. William Calder, Lord Provost of Edinburgh.

Died.] At Aberdeen, Robert Eden Scot, esq. professor of philosophy in King's College.

At Braehead Abbey, in the parish of Paisley, Marion Stevenson, aged 95 years. She was married in 1723, had only one son and daughter, and has left 15 grand-children, 40 great grand-children, and 10 great great grand-children. She had seen 7 generations, five of whom were alive at one time.

At St. Margaret's Hope, Orkney, William Sutherland, esq. 70. Much of his time and fortune was spent in acts of benevolence and charity. He has bequeathed 200l. sterling to the poor of the north parish of South Ronaldsay, his native parish.

At Craigow, Dr. John Rutherford, physician. This ingenious gentleman, besides many other scientific and useful discoveries, was the inventor of a very curious instrument, the self-regulating thermometer, by which the greatest degree of cold, that has happened during the day or night, can be ascertained with the greatest accuracy.

At Bogbain, near Inverness, Alexander Macrae, a native of Kintail, at the advanced age of 104. He managed until very lately, the grazing of Bogbain, belonging to Mr. M'Kenzie, banker in Inverness, and retained his mental faculties until the last.

At Hope-street, Edinburgh, Miss Helen Amelia Colquhoun, youngest daughter of the late Humphrey C. esq. of Jamaica.—Mrs. Greig, wife of Captain Charles G. late in the service of the East India Company.

At Glasgow, in the 63d year of his age, Mr. John Reekie, teacher of the Greek and Latin languages. Though his whole life had been laboriously devoted to the instruction of youth in the principles of Greek and Roman literature, he yet found means to acquire a critical acquaintance with the ancient classics, and a profound knowledge of the structure of their languages, which has not been surpassed in any period; and is perhaps without parallel in the present. A happy sagacity, aided by a memory uncommonly retentive, had enabled his unwearied zeal to surmount many obstacles which had baffled the most celebrated scholars; and his numerous manuscripts display, in every page, proofs of original and luminous investigation. It is to be lamented, as an irreparable loss to the learned world, that these writings, rich in new views and illustrations of many of the most intricate and obscure pages of antiquity, sacred and profane, should have been left by his death, in the state rather of desultory notes, than of commentaries fit for publication. His extensive library is composed chiefly of the scarcest and most valuable editions of the classics, supposed to contain a collection of Greek grammars, perhaps unequalled by any other in the kingdom. His vast erudition was not encumbered, as we too often see it, with pedantic state, and solemn ostentation; on the contrary, he was characterized by a playful simplicity of manner, and a liberal disposition to communicate, in the plainest and most expressive style, his stores of learning. His last illness was lingering and painful. He bore it with the firmness of a philosopher, and contemplated its issue with the pious resignation of a christian.

At Wigton, Mrs. Elizabeth Furness, 105.

At Crimond, John Cowie, bellman, 108.

At Dumfries, aged 90, Mr. John Gass, barber and wig maker, who used to boast of having done what no other man dared;—of having taken the Pretender by the nose, in 1745.

At Endinburgh, lady Sarah, wife of Daniel Collyer, jun. esq. Wroxam, Norfolk, and youngest daughter, of the earl of Fife, 21.

At Maudslie Castle, Thomas, earl of Hynford, lord Carmichael.

At Castle Grant, Sir James Grant, bart. His virtues, as an individual, will long be cherished in the recollection of his friends; the excellence of his public character will be not less warmly remembered in the district over which he presided, not so much by holding the property of the soil, as by possessing the attachment, the gratitude, and the confidence of its inhabitants. He had all the affections, without any of the pride, or any of the harshness of feudal superiority; and never forgot, in attention to his own interests, or in the improvement of his extensive estates, the interests or the comforts of the people. Amidst the varied situations, and some of the severe trials of life, he was uniformly guided by rectitude of principle, benevolence of disposition, and he most fervent, though rational piety. From these, he derived support and resignation during the long progress of a painful disease, and felt their best consolations, at the close of a life devoted to his family, his friends, his dependents, and his country.

At Aberdeen, James Allardyce, esq. collector of the customs of that port.

At Balfron, the Rev. William Fuller, pastor of the associate congregration there, in the 50th year of his age, and 24th of his ministry. His death was sudden, and the circumstances attending that event rendered it impressive in no common degree. He had just finished the services of the day, which inability had compelled him somewhat to abridge, when, after having advanced a very short way towards home, he sunk down, and expired in the arms of one of his elders, without a groan.

At Greenock, in the 64th year of her age, Mrs. Margaret Forsyth, bookseller, which business she had followed for 42 years.

IRELAND.

The commissioners appointed by parliament to inquire into the nature and extent of the several bogs in Ireland, with the practicability of draining and cultivating them, have made their first report, in which they state, that the bogs comprise more than one-fourth of the entire superficial extent of Ireland, or about one million of English acres; that they form, as far as they have been examined, a mass of the peculiar substance called peat, of the average thickness of 25 feet, no where less than 12, nor found to exceed 42; this substance varies materially in its appearances and properties, in proportion to the depth at which it lies: on the upper surface it is covered with moss of various species, and to the depth of ten feet composed of a mass of the fibres of similar vegetables in different stages of decomposition, generally, however, too open in their texture to be applied to the purposes of fuel: below this is a blackish turf: at a greater depth the fibres of vegetable matter cease to be visible, the colour of the turf becomes blacker, and its properties as fuel more valuable: near the bottom of the bog it forms a black mass, which, when dry, has a strong resemblance to pitch or bituminous coal, and having a curvilinear fracture in every direction, with a black shining lustre, and susceptible of receiving a considerable polish. The commissioners divided all the bogs, containing above 500 acres, in the counties of Kildare, King's County, Tipperary, Westmeath, and Longford, into seven districts, which they assigned to an equal number of engineers; with directions to examine and report thereon. Only one of the reports has been made out, namely, that in the eastern division, which, according to the engineer, may be drained with facility, at an expence of about 147,000l. and which would gain 22,490 Irish, or 36,430 English acres, and be convertible to all the purposes of husbandry.

Died.] At Cappaghvicr, near Castlebar, Mr. Edward Maley, 110.

At Annadale, the seat of his brother, the Hon. William John Skeffington. He was the younger son of the fifth Lord Massareene in lineal descent, and brother to Henry, the present Earl of Massareene.

In Dublin, Mr. David Bourke, editor of Saunders's News-Letter, which office he filled for 37 years, and its duties he discharged with exemplary fidelity to his employers, and satisfaction to the public at large.—In an obscure lodging in Leeson street, in his 63d year, Augustine Pentheny, esq. a miser of the most perfect drawing that nature has ever given to the world. From the low and laborious condition of a journeyman cooper, he accumulated the enormous sum of 300,000l. in the island of Antigua and Santa Cruz. He was born in the village of Longwood, county of Meath, and was very early in life encouraged to make a voyage to the West Indies, to follow his trade, under the patronage of his maternal uncle, another adventurer of the name of Gaynor, better known amongst his neighbours by the name of Peter Big Brogues, from the enormous shoes he was mounted in, on the day he set out on his travels. Peter acquired an immense fortune, and lived to see his only child married to Sir G. Colebrook, chairman to the East India company, and a banker in London, to whom Peter gave with his daughter 200,000l. Mr. A. Pentheny saw mankind only through one medium; his vital powers were so diverted from generous or social subjects, by the prevailing passion of gold, that he could discover no trait in any character, however venerable or respectable, that was not seconded by riches; in fact, any one that was not rich he considered only as an inferior animal, neither worthy of notice, nor safe to be admitted into society. This extraordinary feeling he extended to female society, and, if possible, with a greater degree of disgust. A woman he considered only as an incumbrance on a man of property, and therefore he never could be prevailed upon to admit one into his confidence. As to wedlock he utterly, and uniformly rejected any idea of it. His wife was the public funds, and his children guineas; and no parent or husband paid more deference or ease to the comforts of his family. He was never known to separate his immense hoard, by rewarding a generous action, or elevating a premature or accidental misfortune by the application of one shilling to such purposes. It could scarcely be expected he would bestow a gift or extend charity to others, he was so niggardly of comforts to himself. The evening before he died, some busy friend sent a respectable physician to him, at which the old miser did not shew any apparent dislike, until he recollected the doctor might expect a fee; this alarmed him, and immediately raising himself in the bed, he addressed the Irish Esculapius in the following words: "Doctor, I am a strong man, and know my disorder, and could cure myself, but, as Mr. Nangle has sent you to my assistance,

tance, I shall not exchange you for any other person, if we can come to an understanding; in fact I wish to know what you will charge for your attendance until I am recovered?" The doctor answered, "eight guineas." "Ah! sir," said the old man, "if you knew my disorder you would not be exorbitant: but to put an end to this discussion, I will give you six guineas and a half." The doctor assented, and the patient held out his arm with the fee, and to have his pulse considered, and laid himself down again. His relations were numerous, but not being, in his opinion, qualified, for want of experience in the management of money, to nurse his wealth, he bequeathed the entire of it to a rich family in the West Indies, with the generous sum of 4l. annually to a faithful servant, who lived with him 24 years. In the will he expresses great kindness for poor John, and says he bequeathed the 4l. for his kind services, that his latter days may be spent in comfortable independence! Like Thellusson, he would not allow his fortune to pass to his heirs immediately, as he directed that the entire should be funded for 14 years, and then, in its improved state, be at the disposal of the heirs he has chosen. For the regulation of his last will and testament he appointed Walter Nangle, esq. and Major O'Farrell, late of the Austrian army, his executors, and the Right Honourable David La Touche, and Lord Fingal, trustees.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Lisbon, Colonel James Wynch, of the 4th regiment, or King's Own, who was promoted to the command of a brigade, and put on the staff a short time before his decease. This gallant officer had long distinguished himself by his uniform exertions and bravery in defence of his king and country. He had served successively in every expedition of importance undertaken during the war. At the Helder he was severely wounded, and at the battle of Corunna was shot through the body; from which latter wound he never entirely recovered.

At Trocifal, Portugal, of a violent fever and delirum, (the consequence of over fatigue) William How Campbell, esq. brigadier-general in the Portuguese service, colonel and lieut.-colonel of the 2d battalion, 31st foot. His indefatigable zeal for the good of the service, and the individual comfort of the soldier, endeared him to all; devoted from his earliest youth to the enthusiastic study of his profession, his talents and abilities prognosticated a career of glory, had he not thus early (at the age of 33) met a fate lamentable and untimely. His family have to deplore their blighted prospects; his country, the loss of a valuable officer.

On board the Crocodile frigate, at Sierra Leone, in the 35th year of his age, Thomas Ludlam, esq. lately appointed by his Majesty a commissioner for special purposes on that coast; and eldest surviving son of the late Rev. Wm. Ludlam, of Leicester. The premature death of this excellent young man is not only a subject of sincere lamentation to his numerous friends, but is in some degree a national loss. Inheriting no small portion of his father's natural talent for scientific pursuits, and cultivated by a sound classical education, his first views in life were turned to the liberal profession of a printer; and in that capacity we gladly bear testimony to the excellence of his conduct during a regular apprenticeship. Gentle and unassuming in his manners, and industrious in his habits of business, his conduct gave general satisfaction both to his equals and his superiors. Soon after the expiration of his apprenticeship, an opportunity occurred, which was thought favourable both to his health and his future fortune, of entering into the service of the Sierra Leone Company; and in that infant Colony he was for a considerable time one of the council, and at length became governor. On the colony being taken into the hands of the administration, a new governor was appointed by the crown; but Mr. Ludlam obtained an especial commission, with power to visit such parts of the coast of Africa as might be thought useful to the interests of Great Britain and the general cause of humanity; a commission for which, by his mild conciliatory manners, and by the experience acquired during a long residence at Sierra Leone, he was most eminently qualified. But his bodily strength was not equal to the task he had undertaken; and he fell a victim to disease, originally arising from a weak constitution; but with the pleasing consolation, both to himself and his surviving friends, that his life, though not a long one, was wholly passed in endeavours to be useful to all mankind.

At sea, on board his Majesty's ship Dromedary, Colonel William Paterson, lieutenant-colonel of the 102d regiment, fellow of the Royal Society, member of the Asiatic Society, and many years lieutenant-governor of New South Wales, from which colony he was returning to England in the command of the 102d regiment.

On the Jamaica station, Captain William Charlton, commanding his Majesty's ship Garland. He commenced his naval career under the late circumnavigator, Captain Cooke, and was with that officer when he met his death.

At Kingston, in Jamaica, Ann, the wife of Colonel Thomlinson, of the 18th regiment of foot, and eldest daughter of the late Rev. William Plumbe, rector of Aughton, in the county of Lancaster.

On his passage to India, Lieut. Allen Cameron, of the 70th Highland regiment, son to Lieut. John C. of the 6th royal veteran battalion.

battalion. When a little more than ten years of age, he carried the regimental colours at the battle of Mazida, and though these were much torn by the enemy's shot, he had the good fortune to remain untouched. He afterwards served with the battalion in Egypt, and as adjutant to the battalion of detachments from the Isle of Wight on the Walcheren expedition, where he unfortunately contracted the fatal disorder to which he fell a youthful victim.

At the settlement of Hobart, New South Wales, Lieutenant-governor Collins. He died whilst sitting in his chair conversing with his surgeon, who had attended him during a short illness of six days. His funeral was attended by all the officers of the settlement, Lieut. Lord, of the marines, following the bier as chief mourner. Upwards of 600 persons attended to pay the last duties of respect to their revered commander.

At the head-quarters of the British army in Portugal, at Cartaxo, after a short illness, occasioned by an aneurism of the heart, and the bursting of a large blood-vessel, in his 49th year, the most excellent Senor Don Pedro Caro y Sureda, Marquis de la Romana, Grandee of Spain, Grand Cross of the Royal Spanish Order of Charles III. and Captain-General of his most Christian Majesty. He was born in the city of Palma, in the island of Majorca. After an education suitable to his high birth, during which he made a rapid progress in the learned languages, with the classics of which he was familiarly acquainted, emulous of his father, who died gloriously in the field of honour in the expedition to Algiers in 1775, he began his military career in the Marine Guards of the Royal Navy. There he continued till the war of the French Revolution; at which period, being the captain of a frigate, he entered, with the rank of colonel, the army of Navarre, commanded by his uncle, Lieut. gen. Don Ventura Caro; and afterwards that of Catalonia. In these armies, by his valour and distinguished services, he rose successively to the rank of lieutenant-general. In 1801 he was appointed captain-general of Catalonia, and president of the Royal Audiencia of that province; in which capacity he found opportunities of displaying his extensive knowledge and sound policy. He was afterwards appointed director-general of engineers, and counsellor at war. The insidious plans which the tyrant of Europe already cherished, led him to withdraw from Spain, the Marquis of la Romana with her best troops. In the command of these the marquis displayed an intelligence and delicacy which are well known, till the situation of his beloved country coming to his knowledge amid the snows of the north, from that moment he vowed to succour her; surmounting, with that view, a thousand dangers and difficulties. In the command of the army of the left, which he soon obtained, he executed the most skilful movements and retreats, suspending and frustrating the plans of the always superior forces of the enemy. By his conduct and military skill, he finally succeeded in expelling them from Gallicia, even to their own astonishment, and to the surprise of all who knew the small means he had at his disposal. Soon after he was summoned to the Central Junta; where he presented himself, not as a victorious general, but as an unassuming representative, displaying all the force of his character only in that vote which he gave in October 1809, on the necessity of forming immediately a council of regency. On the 24th of January, 1810, the supreme government being dispersed by the entrance of the French into Andalusia, he returned to take the command of the army of Estremadura. His presence was of such great importance, that to it was owing the enthusiasm displayed in Badajoz, and in the whole province. The efforts which the enemy had made since that time are well known, and likewise the skill with which the marquis contrived to keep them in check, and frustrate their plans. Estremadura being at last cleared of the enemy, and Massena having advanced in front of the lines at Torres Vedras, the marquis marched in haste, with two divisions of his army, and had since constantly been by the side of his illustrious friend, Lord Wellington, who, in one of his official dispatches, has so justly appreciated his merit and virtues, and whose eulogy will serve to mark the loss which Spain has suffered by his death, as well as the common cause of the allies, even though we had not numerous proofs of the public enthusiasm which his name and fame inspired in all quarters. His body was conveyed by water to Lisbon, and there deposited with suitable honors and ceremonies, in the monastery of St. Jerome, till it shall be removed to Spain.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE few beans and pease already above ground look healthy. Spring-sowing generally backward, but the lands now work well. The wheats recovered from the degree of damage received during winter, and in a flourishing state upon all good lands; but, on the cold and wet, improvement must be waited for, and will depend on the mildness of the spring. Some have still a yellow and unhealthy appearance.

Accounts from various parts speak well of the remaining turnips, and the cattle are said to be in a very thriving state. Winter tares, rye, young clovers, and grass, appear very promising; and the clover seed of last season has proved equal in quality to the finest of former years, indeed can scarcely be remembered so fine. Hay very scarce.

Stock of cattle in the country abundant, cows rather dearer. Pigs becoming very plentiful, the price of barley, pease, and beans, having been for some time favourable to the breeder, and a stock of pigs being soon raised. The stock of wheat in the country is universally reckoned considerable, still more so of barley, on which a farther depression of price may be expected, a circumstance extremely favourable to the public, since not only is the breeding of pigs encouraged, which has been defective so many years, but vast additional quantities of pork and bacon will in consequence be made, and the price of those necessary articles greatly reduced in no great length of time. Should another large crop of wheat succeed, a great revolution may be expected in the price of all the necessaries of life, an event which will be accelerated by our constant large imports of provisions from Ireland, where also breeding and stock-feeding is in a state of rapid increase and improvement. The fall of lambs has been very large and successful, and they are likely to be very early fit for market. The report from all quarters favourable.

In Smithfield market, Beef fetches from 5s. to 6s. per stone of 8lb.;—Mutton, from 5s. 4d. to 6s.;—Veal, 6s. to 7s. 8d.;—House Lamb, 12s. 6d. to 17s. 6d. per quarter;—Pork, 6s. to 7s. 4d.;—Bacon, 6s. 8d. to 7s. 4d.;—Irish, 5s. 4d. to 5s. 10d.;—Fat, 4s. to 4s. 4d.;—Skins, 20s. to 30s.

Middlesex, March 25.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

BRITISH TRADE AND MANUFACTURES.—We regret to state that the manufactories in Lancashire of cotton goods, at Nottingham of hosiery, &c. continue in the same deplorable way, for want of exportation to the Continent, and failures of the most respectable houses take place every day. We hope the intended relief offered by government of *six millions* to the merchants and manufacturers, may give some favourable turn to the present dreary aspect of affairs, but we apprehend that *three* times the sum would not be sufficient for the intended purpose.

The prices of West-India cotton wool is merely nominal, there being no purchasers in the market for the article from the foregoing reasons. Dye-stuffs of every description are at reduced prices, and West-India produce is flat in the market, a little advance of about 3s. per cwt. has taken place in raw sugar, but coffee continues at nominal prices, and no sale whatever for it. The manufactories of Birmingham, Sheffield, &c. of iron and brass goods, &c. are at a complete stand, and thousands of poor workmen totally out of employ.

In consequence of the high price of bullion, the Bank of England now receive the 5s. dollars at the rate of 5s. 6d. each, and issue them at the same rate, the dollar being worth nearly that value at the present high price of silver; in consequence of this arrangement the funds have fluctuated a little.

The linen market at Dublin is just over, and, owing to the present unsettled state of affairs with America, no purchases whatever were made for the United States, consequently the articles of linen, sheetings, &c. went off at reduced prices, and the market turned out an uncommonly bad one for the manufacturers and bleachers of the North.

FRANCE.—Some kind of intercourse with respect to commercial correspondence with this country has at length taken place, by the late arrival of mails from Germany, which brought letters from France dated four months back, and up to very recent dates. By this conveyance it appears that Bonaparte's burning decree still continues in full force, and the most rigid exertions are used to prevent any kind of commercial intercourse with Great Britain. Yet our government have granted licenses to vessels to proceed to the continent, with permission to bring home seeds, &c. but all other French goods are prohibited.

PORTUGAL.—The situation of this country has put a total stop to all kind of commerce, except the export of their wines, which, from the scarcity of wine, and the want of brandies to make them up, have got up to the enormous price of 60l. per pipe, exclusive of duty, excise, and charges, which, if added to the first cost, would bring port wine to a market at no less a price than 120l. per pipe! There are no old wines in the country, consequently the prices are likely to advance still higher.

SPAIN.—The commerce with this country is chiefly confined to Cadiz, and that only in the

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As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the Curiosity of those who read either for Amusement or Instruction.—JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

As much, if not all, that has of late been written and said on the use of *Stramonium* or Thorn-apple in the asthma, has originated from a letter signed VERAX, and published in your Magazine, vol. 29, page 409, I shall beg leave to trouble you with the following brief history of the first introduction of this remedy into this country, as far, at least, as has come to my knowledge.

Some time in the year 1802, I received from General Gent a remedy that he had not long before brought from Madras, which, the general informed me, was used there as a specific for relieving the paroxysms of asthma, and that it was prepared from the roots of the wild purple-flowered thorn apple (Datura *ferox*). The roots had been cut into slips as soon as gathered, dried in the shade, and then beat into fibres resembling coarse hemp. The mode of using it was by smoking it in a pipe at the time of the paroxysm, either by itself or mixed with tobacco, according as the patients were previously addicted to smoking or not. General Gent procured this remedy from Dr. Anderson, physician-general at Madras, who both recommended it, and, I believe, used it himself.

I happened at this time to be attending the daughter of an eminent physician, labouring under phthisis pulmonalis, combined with asthma, as appeared to me from the frequent paroxysms of difficulty of breathing, not usual in pure phthisis, at least in so early a stage of the disorder. With a view of alleviating these distressing paroxysms, I recommended a trial of this remedy, which to me was at that time perfectly new. The relief obtained was far beyond expectation, and, although gradually sinking under an incurable disease, this amiable lady continued to experience great satisfaction in its use, almost to the fatal termination.

Soon after this, meeting with Mr. Toulmin, surgeon of Hackney, at a time when he was much harrassed by frequent paroxysms of asthma, under which he had been suffering for several years, I recommended the same remedy to him. He received so much benefit from its use, that I gladly transferred all of the remedy that I had left to him. But the quantity not being sufficient to last long, he was obliged to have recourse to our common thorn-apple (Datura *Stramonium*), of which I had advised him to try the stalks, as the roots of this species are small and fibrous. Mr. Toulmin experienced nearly the same relief from this as from the East Indian plant: he likewise tried the leaves, but could hardly distinguish these from tobacco, either in taste or effects. From Mr. Toulmin, the knowledge of this remedy was communicated, among others, to your correspondent VERAX.

I have two purposes to answer by the above communication. In the first place, it will serve to point out the history of the introduction of a remedy which promises to become an important addition to the Materia Medica; not that I can claim any merit from the share that I have accidentally had in it; but the principal intention I have had in view, was to show that the original remedy, as used in the East Indies, is not exactly the same as what is used here. It is indeed highly probable that both species have nearly similar virtues, but the one may perhaps be more efficacious than the other. It is to be hoped that prepared roots will be imported from Madras, in order that such patients as may not have experienced the promised relief from smoking the stalks of Datura *Stramonium*, may have an opportunity of trying whether the roots of Datura *ferox* may be more efficacious.

More care ought to be taken in the preparation of the stramonium than is usually done. The stalks ought to be cut into slender slips while recent, and dried quickly. In our climate, the general direction of drying in the shade is injurious to most herbs: the quicker they

are dried the more they retain of the taste and colour, and consequently of the virtues of the fresh plant. I observe, that of late, the whole plant is sold in the physic-herb shops, as a remedy for the asthma. Now it ought to be generally known that the leaves, and more especially the unripe capsule and seeds of the thorn-apple, are a very powerful, nay even a deleterious narcotic, if taken internally, and probably cannot, in all cases, be even smoked with impunity. Yet the leaves, according to the experience of Mr. Toulmin himself,* are not possessed of the same powers, in allaying the asthmatic paroxysms, as the comparatively mild and innocent stalks and roots. J. Sims.

Guilford-street, March 16, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE ingenious author of the memoir of the late duke of Grafton, in your last Magazine, must be greatly mistaken in attributing to that nobleman, a work published some years ago, under the title of "Apeleutherus." It is impossible that the duke of Grafton should have been the author of that publication, because the sentiments contained in it are the reverse of those which that venerable nobleman is well known to have entertained. The design of "Apeleutherus," is to discourage public worship and social prayer, and by the stress which it lays upon the internal evidences of revelation, to supersede, if not entirely, at least in a great measure, the evidence of miracles. I will take upon myself to say, that these were not the duke of Grafton's sentiments. He was a firm believer in the Christian revelation, upon the evidence of miracles, and especially the miracle of our Lord's resurrection. As long as he was able to go abroad, he was a most regular, serious, and exemplary attendant upon public worship. And to the forms of the established liturgy, when purified according to the plan of Dr. Clarke and Mr. Lindsey, from the errors with which, with respect to the sole object of worship, it is disfigured, he was most firmly attached. I am persuaded, that nothing would have hurt his feelings more, than to have known that he was suspected of being the author of "Apeleutherus."

Desiring therefore, as far as my testimony will go, to correct the mistake, and presuming that neither you nor your correspondent have any interest or wish to misrepresent the fact, I request the publication of this letter in your next Number. T. Belsham.

Hackney, April 4, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

CLEANLINESS is one of the chief deities among the household gods, and is one to which our worship is constantly due. She rewards her votaries with health and cheerfulness, and makes the fire-side of a cottage as agreeable as the Buzaglo of a palace. She renders the coarsest fare an agreeable luxury, and the most magnificent entertainment affords no luxury without her presiding influence. In a word, she is the queen of civilization, and her most favourite haunts are the houses of the English, Welsh, Dutch, and Swiss.

Favourable, however, as the interior of English houses are to the genius of cleanliness, it is to be lamented that for want of a police, or of arrangements for the purpose, the streets of London are disgustingly filthy, and are a disgrace to the general manners, habits, and character of the nation. Streets covered a foot deep with mud blackened by the noxious distillation of coal-fires; filthy odours from the corners of every street, and the entrances of every alley; and coats of condensed smoke and various effluvia, attached to the walls of the houses, and coeval with them, are the present characteristics of London. Nevertheless, with its abundant supplies of water, its common sewers and other conveniences, it might be kept perfectly pure, and become a pattern of public cleanliness and external neatness to all cities.

Nothing is wanted but a police, or organization of labour for the purpose. An act of parliament may be necessary, and although the expenses of exterminating dirt, filth, and noisome smells, might amount to 40,000l. or 45,000l. per annum, it would not be above seven or eight shillings on the average, to every house. The advantages in point of health, pleasantness, and cheerfulness, would

* Since writing the above, I have been informed by Mr. Toulmin, that from his extreme dislike to tobacco, which they appeared to him to resemble in taste, he made but very few trials of smoking the leaves, not sufficient, he thinks, to ascertain their virtue, though in the few instances in which he used them, they certainly afforded him no relief.

would be great beyond belief; and would, in many respects, double the agreeables of a town life. In fact, for an expense of a few shillings per annum, a residence in London might be rendered as pleasant and healthy, as one in the country. It may be supposed also, that external cleanliness would lead to increased neatness in the houses, dresses, and habits of the poor.

The details of my own plan should be something like the following:

1. Let there be created an office for a director of health, appointed by the common council of London, with a salary of twelve hundred pounds per annum; and an establishment of assistants, two clerks and eight surveyors, or inspectors, at salaries of two hundred and fifty pounds each.

2. Let the metropolis from the meridian of Hyde-Park corner, to that of Mile-End; and from the parallel of Islington church, to that of Kennington, be divided into eight districts, each to be under the direction of a surveyor, who should change his district every twelve months.

3. Let each surveyor have under his order, thirty regular labourers, each at one pound five shillings per week, with power to double the number three days in every week, if needful. These labourers to consist of cartmen, sweepers, and white-washers; and the supernumeraries to be taken from the parish workhouses of the districts, at two shillings per day.

4. Let every district be provided with a yard, or repository for its carts, horses, lime-washing apparatus, &c. &c. where also the district-surveyor should reside.

5. The measures of cleanliness to consist:

A. In the regular sweeping of all the streets, lanes, alleys, &c. every other morning, and in the removal of all nuisances and offensive objects every morning, occasionally to wash them; and during snow, to sweep and cleanse them every morning.

B. In the enforcement of cleanliness on the part of the public, in regard to sweeping the pavement opposite their doors, &c. &c.

C. In lime-washing all houses which are exempted by reason of the poverty of their inhabitants from paying poor's-rates, twice on the outside every year, and once in the inside.

D. In lime-washing twice a year, all dead-walls, six feet high, and also the usual spaces under shop and other windows, three or four feet high, unless the owners should choose to paint them, or renew their surfaces in some other way twice a year, and wash them twice a week.

E. To cause plenty of drains to be made under the pavement, with sinks for certain convenient purposes, and to wash them with hot lime every other morning.

F. To lime-wash and cleanse unused areas, and uninhabited cellars, twice in every year.

6. The fronts of all houses in streets, lanes, alleys, and courts, not exceeding fifteen feet in width, to be lime-washed, painted, or stuccoed, twice in every year, under forfeiture of twenty pounds; and if not done in two years, to be lime-washed by the police, and the expense charged.

7. The back parts of all houses, in which there is not a space of fifteen feet between the walls, to be lime-washed, painted, or stuccoed, once in every year, under the like penalty.

8. The exterior walls of all public buildings, churches, church-yards, &c. &c. to be lime-washed by the police, at least six feet high, twice in every year, unless otherwise renewed by the owners.

9. To enforce especial regulations for the cleanliness of markets, and to prevent the exercise of noisome trades at improper hours.

10. To water all the streets in dry weather once a day, in the months of June, July, August and September.

It must be evident, that under such arrangements, London would be the cleanest city in the world, and unite all the agreeables of residence to an enlightened and polished people. Typhus fever, which is a perpetual plague in all the poor quarters, would, by these means, be exterminated. In all narrow streets, the pecuniary advantages from increased light, would in some respects be equal to those from improved air and health. Indeed, independent of increased pleasure and health, the general habits of cleanliness introduced by these means, would induce wealthy persons in the principal streets, to stucco and beautify the exterior of their houses, and the appearance of the whole metropolis might, in consequence, be in all respects, improved. The effects altogether on this dirty and noisome city, would not fail to be that of enchantment

Nothing would be requisite to effect such

such desirable objects, than for one of the members for London, Westminster, Middlesex, or Southwark, to prepare and bring in a bill, having sent provisions, and there can be no doubt but it would be hailed as a salutary measure in and out of parliament, and be carried into execution, attended by no sentiment besides that of gratitude to its projector, and applause to him who reduced it to a law.

CHELSEA. COMMON SENSE.
Nov. 17, 1810.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I THINK you will do right to notice in the Monthly Magazine, a legislative phænomenon which I believe has not occurred before since the 9th Hen. 3.; in the passing of two excellent acts of parliament the same day. I mean chap. 51 and 2 of 50 Geo. III. This took place the 9th of June, 1810, 545 years from the re-enactment of Magna Charta.

The first of these repealed, the statute of 7 James I. c. 4. by which a woman, among those of the most uneducated, ignorant, and neglected, class of society, chargeable to a parish by her incontinence, was to be kept to close imprisonment and labor for one whole year. And on the second offence was to find good sureties for her behaviour, and to be imprisoned till found: which, the repealing act very justly observes, might be imprisonment for life. It also provides that on signs of reformation, the imprisonment, which is to be not less than six weeks, nor more than one year, is mitigable, by warrant of the committing magistates to discharge the prisoner at any time after the six weeks.

By the 2d the statute of 8 and 9 W. III. c. 30, s. 2. is repealed, which required the poor to be badged with a large Roman P. and the initial of their parish, so as to be conspicuous; and punish them, on refusing or neglecting to wear this badge, by whipping.

The first of these acts had lasted almost exactly two centuries, and the second above one. The first was frequently, the second rarely, executed. But it was high time for the repeal of both of them.

These repealing acts have among their essential excellences, the same merit of conciseness.

In this "*legum aliarum super alias cumulatarum Mole,*" the repeal of bad laws is much more wanted than the enactment of new; and is one of the best proofs of legislative wisdom, and of attention to the laws, the constitution, and the welfare of the people.

CAPEL LOFFT.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE number of lives lost, and the damage and inconvenience sustained, particularly in winter, when torrents of water, and great quantities of ice and snow force their way down rivers, (at other seasons perhaps insignificant) carrying away the bridges in their course; having frequently occupied my mind, and believing I have devised a mode by which the same may be prevented, I have obtained a patent for a new method of erecting bridges, &c. without arches or sterlings; the advantages to be derived from which are, that they are not subject to be injured or destroyed by floods—no kind of ground is unsuitable for the foundation—they may be erected in the most difficult and almost inaccessible places—roads may be continued over marshy grounds without the danger of being destroyed in winter, and are alike applicable to every situation whether public or private—are erected in a small space of time—and comparatively inconsiderable expence.

As I hope and trust this will be found of essential benefit to society, I beg the favour of you to give publicity to this, by inserting it in the ensuing number.

Bristol, March, 1811. SARAH GUPPY.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

NOT being a professional man, I was not aware, in the statement of facts respecting Admiral Patton, which I sent for insertion in the Monthly Magazine, that the term *ordinary seamen* was appropriated in the ship's books to landmen and inexpert sailors, who receive inferior wages to those who are rated *able;* whereas the persons I meant to discriminate by that appellation, are all included in the class of *able seamen,* who draw the highest wages, upon an equal footing with the most expert sailors, meriting the appellation of *prime seamen,* and greatly their superiors in professional merit. It is upon this distinction Admiral Patton's plan for the improvement and security of the navy rests; which may be understood by my statement; but

but it would prevent misconception, and obviate cavil upon this head, if the expression *inferior seamen* were substituted for *ordinary seamen*, wherever it occurs in my statement.

ROBERT PATTON.

Hampshire, February 2, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING paid some attention to the astronomical quere in your last, I venture to submit the following ideas on the subject, by way of an attempt at a solution.

Although the moon contains only a fortieth part of the quantity of matter that the earth does, she is said to be the largest secondary planet in the system, in proportion to its primary. The argument may therefore be most fairly stated as between these two, since it would apply yet more strongly to the others. The attraction of the moon upon the waters of the earth is just sufficient to raise a moderate and beneficial tide, which is met by the several places of the earth twice in each diurnal revolution: whereas if we were its secondary planet, and the primary one forty times our bulk, it would attract the waters with forty times the force that they are now subject to; and consequently vast regions of the earth would twice in every day be inundated; and a great additional inconvenience would certainly result from the increased rapidity in the ebbing and flowing of the waters. It may indeed be doubted whether they would be at all navigable. But supposing that we (like the moon) always turned the same face towards our primary, then, although the waters which were under and opposite to it would be greatly raised by its attraction; yet as they would remain constantly in the same state, (except such gentle variations as might result from causes hereafter to be noticed) the effect arising from the difference of bulk would be the same as if there were no tide at all; so that none of the above inconveniences would be perceived.

It is evident therefore that the moon can have no sensible tides resulting from the earth's attraction, except what arise from the *variation* in the *degree* of that attraction, in consequence of the changes of distance; and as her eccentricity is considerable, and the earth so large a body, it is probable that this change of distance may have the effect of producing a gentle tide, whereby the waters under and opposite to the earth will be highest in the perigeon and lowest in the apogeon. There will consequently be high water and low water once in about twenty-eight of our days, or a periodical month, which is not quite equal to a day and night in the moon. Besides this, the attraction of the sun will also produce another tide, (as it does with us), returning to all parts of the moon twice in a lunation or synodical month, which is the lunar day and night.

The varying positions of the sun and moon will produce either spring or neap tides, according as their actions concur with, or counteract, each other, and the greatest spring tides in the parts directly under, and opposite to, the earth, being when the sun is in the moon's perigeon at the conjunction, or in her apogeon at the opposition; and the lowest neap tides when the moon is in her apogeon at a quadrature. In the circle, ninety degrees from those points, or what we call the moon's limb, the contrary will take place. The fluctuations of the lunar waters, arising from these causes, are probably sufficient to preserve their sweetness, and to answer other purposes of convenience, as the tides do with us.

In the above theory it is taken for granted that lunar seas exist, which I find is denied by some philosophers, and I observe that the one, who is possessed of the most powerful apparatus for observation, speaks of the moon as if it were decidedly not a terraqueous globe. Others however are of a different way of thinking, and there seem to be good arguments for their opinions: but whichever way that question be decided, I apprehend it is agreed on all hands that the moon is furnished with an atmosphere, and the reasoning above may be applied to that, although there should be no seas. For I presume it to be indisputable that the earth and moon, by their attraction, raise tides in each other's atmosphere, and that the air in the protuberant parts must be thereby considerably rarified, and in those remote from them, as much condensed; both which effects must be abundantly greater in the moon than on the earth. It might therefore be a serious inconvenience to the former if so considerable an alteration in the state of the air were to recur at all places successively at short intervals of time, as the tides of the same nature do with us; for besides their effect (or influence as it is called) on the minds and bodies of an unfortunate description

scription of people, which I apprehend to be a certain fact, I make no doubt but that, combined with other unknown causes, it is of no small consequence in producing alterations of the weather. It appears therefore to be wisely ordered that in the moon the effects on the earth's great attraction should be always nearly the same at each particular place; and it may probably be a principal cause of the constant serenity which seems to take place in the lunar atmosphere.

JOHN ANDREWS.

Modbury, March 8, 1811.

For the Monthly Magazine.

REMARKS *on the* ELEMENTS *of the* TRUE ARITHMETIC *of* INFINITES, *by* THOMAS TAYLOR *(the Platonist); in a* LETTER *to the* AUTHOR, *by* W. SAINT, *addressed to* THOMAS TAYLOR, ESQ. *of* WALWORTH.

Norwich, March 4, 1811.

SIR,

YOUR "Elements of the True Arithmetic of Infinites," having accidentally fallen into my hands, I was anxious to see in what manner you had treated this subject, not only on account of your professed admiration of the scientific accuracy of the ancient mathematicians, but from the vaunting style in which you seemed to exult over the moderns, even in the very title page of your performance: I therefore eagerly applied to your book with the confident expectation that I should be made acquainted with the true "nature of infinitesimals," and that I should find that you had treated this curious branch of mathematics in the most unexceptionable manner. Judge then, Sir, of my surprise when, instead of that divine accuracy, that logical precision, that luminous arrangement, for which the writings of the ancients are so pre-eminently distinguished, I met with nothing but absurd premises, confused reasoning, and false conclusions!

I can scarcely hope to convince you, Sir, that your performance abounds with errors and absurdities; but, as you have evinced an almost unexampled degree of boldness, not to say arrogance, even in the title page of your work, by declaring therein that you have "*demonstrated all the propositions in Dr. Wallis's Arithmetic of Infinites, and also the principles of the Doctrine of Fluxions, to be false,*" I think it but right to convince others, or at least to attempt to convince them, that, however just your pretensions may be to an accurate knowledge of the ancient philosophy, or to an intimate acquaintance with Pagan theology, your claims to the higher honor of refuting Wallis or Newton have no foundation, except in the ebullitions of your own vanity.

Now then, Sir, to the point: I am ready to grant your three first postulates, though I cannot help remarking, that, in a work abounding with so many pretensions to perfect accuracy, it would have accorded better with those pretensions, if these postulates had been preceded by definitions of the terms addition, subtraction, division, &c. more particularly as you appear on some occasions to have used these terms in a sense differing from that in which they are commonly received. Your fourth postulate, however, I by no means so readily grant; it runs thus, "That to multiply one number, or one series of numbers, by another, is the same thing as to add either of those numbers, or series of numbers, to itself, as often as there are units in the other." Now, to say nothing of the absurdity of calling this a *postulate*, which is, in reality, a *definition*, I do not believe that it conveys even your own meaning, for surely you will not say that 3 multiplied by 2 is the same as 3 added *twice* to itself—for 3 added *once* to itself makes 6, and if added twice to itself it will make 9; and I cannot think, Sir, that you meant to say that 3 multiplied by 2 is equal to 9. Moreover, Sir, I beg to ask you what you can mean in this postulate by a "series of numbers," unless several or many numbers connected together by the sign *plus* or *minus*? And if so, I will further ask you how the units in either series are to be ascertained, (for the purpose of knowing how many times the other series is to be "added to *itself*" to produce the product), unless by an actual summation of that series, that is by collecting its terms into one sum according to their signs? Now if you had to multiply the series $1+1+1+1$, &c. ad infinitum by $1-1$, since you have asserted in the corollaries to your first proposition that $1-1$ is that "which is neither *quantity* nor *nothing*, but which is something belonging to number without being number." You would thus have to add the infinite series $1+1+1+1$, &c. to *itself*, as many times as are denoted by that "which is neither *quantity* nor *nothing*, but which is something belonging to number without being number." In like manner, Sir, to multiply $1-1$

1—1 by the infinite series 1+1+1+1, &c. would be to add that to itself which is "*neither quantity nor nothing*" an infinite number of times; and this sum being equal to the former (unless indeed you deny that 2 multiplied by 3 is the same with 3 multiplied by 2, or, more generally, that a multiplied by b is the same with b multiplied by a) you would have an infinite number added to itself "neither quantity nor nothing" times, equal to "neither quantity nor nothing" added to itself an infinite number of times!—I know not, Mr. Taylor, what you may think of this, but I will tell you most freely that I think it to be *infinite nonsense!* And I was not a little astonished to meet with this "splendid instance of absurdity," to use your own language, in the very outset of a work in which you *most modestly* observe that "*The rambling and precipitate genius of modern mathematicians, eager to arrive at some conclusion which may be applicable to practical purposes, neglects that rigid accuracy of demonstration, which may be called the impregnable fortress of the mathematical science, and for which the genius of ancient mathematicians was so pre-eminently distinguished.*"

But I pass, Sir, from your postulates to your first proposition, the enunciation and demonstration of which I will here put down at length, as affording a fair specimen of the accuracy of your logic.

"Proposition 1.

"1—1 is an infinitesimal, or infinitely small part of the fraction $\frac{1}{1+1}$, and an infinite series of 1—1 is equal to $\frac{1}{1+1}$.

In like manner, also, 1—2+1 is an infinitely small part of $\frac{1-1+2-1+2-1+2-1+2-1\,\&c}{1+1}$ ad infin. and an infinite series of 1—2+1 is equal to $\frac{1-1+2-1+2-1+2-1,\ \&c.}{1+1}$

And 1—2 is an infinitely small part of $\frac{1-1-1-1-1,\ \&c.}{1+1}$ ad infin. and an infinite series of 1—2 is equal to $\frac{1-1-1-1-1,\ \&c.}{1+1}$. Thus, too, 1—3 is the infinitesimal of $\frac{1-2-2-2-2,\ \&c.}{1+1}$, 1—1 of $\frac{1-3-3-3-3,\ \&c.}{1+1}$, and so of others.

From 1

Subtract $1-1+1-1+1-1+1-1,\ \&c.$

Remainder $+1-1+1-1+1-1+1,\ \&c.$

"But by the second postulate the remainder added to what is subtracted is equal to the subtrahend. Hence the series 1—1+1—1+1—1, &c. added to 1—1+1—1+1—1, &c. is equal to 1. The series 1—1+1—1+1—1, &c. is therefore equal to $\frac{1}{1+1}$, and consequently 1—1 is an infinitesimal. For it cannot be 0, since an infinite series of 0, added to an infinite series of 0, can never be equal to 1.

"In like manner,

If from $1-1-1+2-1-1+2-1-1,\ \&c.$

Subtract $1-2+1+1-2+1+1-2+1,\ \&c.$

Remaind. $\cdot\ 1-2+1+1-2+1+1-2,\ \&c.$

and therefore 1—2+1 is an infinitesimal; and so of the rest.

"Corol. 1. Hence such expressions as 1—1, 1—2+1, 1—2, &c. are neither quantities nor nothings, but they are something belonging to number, without being number; just as a point, which is the extremity of a line, is something belonging to, without being a line.

"Corol. 2. Hence, likewise such expressions when they are considered as parts of infinite series, are not to be taken separate from the terms by which they are expressed, viz. 1—1, for instance, is not to be considered as a subtraction of 1 from 1; for, in this case, it would be 0. Nor is 1—2 to be considered as a subtraction of 2 from 1, since it would then be —1. But these expressions are always to be considered in connexion with the numbers by which they are formed.

"Corol. 3. Hence, the series which are called by modern mathematicians neutral and diverging series, are erroneously so called, for they are in reality converging series."

In this proposition, Sir, you begin by affirming that 1—1 is an *infinitesimal*, without having previously *defined* what constitutes an infinitesimal; perhaps, however, the qualifying words "infinitely small part" which follow were designed to supply this deficiency. Your demonstration, I presume, begins at the word "From;"—if so, let me ask you by what means you obtained the remainder $+1-1+1-1+1-1+1-1,\ \&c.$? Your answer must certainly be, that you *actually subtracted* the first term of the second line, or number to be subtracted from the first term (and here *only term*) of the first line or subtrahend, and that you

you called the remainder 0 or nothing, or rather *dot* or ·, to which you annexed the other terms of your second line, or number to be subtracted, with their *signs changed*, agreeably to the common rule for the subtraction of algebraic quantities. Now, surely, as the author of an *Elementary* Treatise, you ought to have previously demonstrated the grounds of this method of subtraction: passing over, however, this unpardonable omission, I would ask, why the *first* term of your second line should be *actually subtracted* from the subtrahend, rather than put down after that subtrahend with its sign changed, in like manner as all the terms *after the first* in that line are put down? in which case, instead of the *dot* or · in the remainder, you would have had 1—1; to this, perhaps, you will answer that you would still have had the series 1—1+1—1+1—1, &c. for a remainder, which I also readily admit; but what, let me ask, would have been the result of the second part of your demonstration, where you *attempt* to shew that 1—2+1 is an *infinitesimal*; if, instead of *actually* subtracting the *first* term of your *second* line from the same term of your *first*, you had only put the former down with its *sign changed after the latter*? Would you not, in this case, instead of · 1—2+1+1—2+1+1—2, &c. have obtained 1—1+1—2+1+1—2+1+1—2, &c. for a remainder? and how then, Sir, would you have shewn that this latter series consisted of your boasted infinitesimal 1—2+1?—Again, if in the first example, instead of placing the subtrahend 1 over the *first* term of the second line, you had put it over any of the succeeding terms in the same line, as in the following instances, you could not have obtained the remainder ·+1—1+1—1, &c. as may be seen on inspection:

From	1
Subtract	1—1+1—1+1, &c.
Remainder is	—1+2—1+1—1, &c.
From	1
Subtract	1—1+1—1, &c.
Remainder is	—1+1+1—1+1, &c.
From	1
Subtract	1—1+1—1+1, &c.
Remainder is	—1+1+1—1, &c.
From	1
Subtract	1—1+1—1+1, &c.
Remainder is	—1+1—1+2—1, &c.

thus an infinite number of remainders might be obtained from the infinite variety of positions in which the subtrahend might be placed, and any one of these I will affirm to be as *correctly* the remainder as the one you have above given: and what indifferent person would not consider my affirmation as of equal weight with yours, till you have demonstrated that to obtain the *true* remainder it is absolutely necessary that the subtrahend should be placed over the *first* term of the series to be subtracted. The remainder in your second example might be varied in a similar manner by putting the *first* term of the second line under the *second*, *third*, *fourth*, term, &c. of the first line; but you would not then obtain for a remainder a series which would be constituted of a repetition of your infinitesimal 1—2+1; unless, therefore, you can demonstrate that the *true* remainder can only be obtained by *that particular position* in which you have thought proper to place the subtrahend and series to be subtracted, your fundamental proposition is, to use your own language, *false*, and the superstructure which you have raised upon it instantly falls to the ground; or I should rather have said the temple erected by Wallis and Newton, which you have in vain attempted to demolish, still stands firm, unshaken, and immutable, upon the eternal and adamantine rock of science and truth.

In your corollaries to this proposition, you are pleased to *assert* that the expressions 1—1, 1—2+1, &c. are "neither *quantities*, nor *nothings*;" that they are not quantities I am ready to allow, as *numbers* are rather the *measures* or *representatives* of quantities, than quantities themselves: but that they are *not nothing* I deny, and I will defy you to prove that they are *something*. The ingenious Bishop Berkeley very shrewdly asked, "Whether evanescent increments might not be called the ghosts of departed quantities:" what then, may I ask, shall your non-quantities be called, which are *something* yet neither *quantity* nor *nothing*? Surely these can only be the *shadows* of the ghosts of departed *nothings!*

Your second proposition is thus enunciated: "There cannot be a greater number of terms in any infinite series than $\frac{1}{1-1}$ which is equal to 1+1+1+1, &c. ad infinitum." This enunciation ought

ought certainly to have terminated with the fraction $\frac{1}{1-1}$, and it should have been the object of the demonstration to prove that $\frac{1}{1-1}$ was equal to the infinite series $1+1+1+1$, &c. whereas, by adding to this part of the enunciation the words "which is equal to $1+1+1+1$, &c. ad infinitum," the proposition is rendered *identical*, and means neither more nor less than that *there cannot be a greater number of terms in any infinite series, than an infinite number of terms!* or that the number of terms in an infinite series is infinite! Now, as it would be the height of folly for one moment to dispute the truth of this assertion, I will not dwell on the demonstration which you have been pleased to give to this notable truth, but will only ask you, by what method you obtained $\frac{1+1-1}{1-1}$ rather than $\frac{1-1+1}{1-1}$, for the sum of 1 and $\frac{1}{1-1}$? you must have obtained $\frac{1+1-1}{1-1}$ by first expressing the sum of 1, and $\frac{1}{1-1}$ by $\frac{1}{1-1}+1$, and then by adding the product of the integer and denominator to the numerator, and placing their sum over the denominator, agreeably to the common rule for reducing a mixed number to an improper fraction; but, suppose you had written the integer 1 *before* the fraction $\frac{1}{1-1}$, thus $1+\frac{1}{1-1}$, and reduced this mixed number as above, would you not have obtained $\frac{1-1+1}{1-1}$ or $1+1+1+1$ &c. instead of $\frac{1+1-1}{1-1}$ or $1+2+1+1$, &c.? Will you say that these resulting series $1+1+1+1$, &c. and $1+2+1+1$, &c. are *equal*, are the *same*, are *identical*? If not, ought you not to have proved by way of *Lemma*, previously to your entering upon the "Elements of the *True* Arithmetic," and as an indispensable requisite to understand even the first proposition of your work, that the number denoted by a, added to the number denoted by b, is not the same as the number denoted by b, added to the number denoted by a, or that $a+b$ is not the same with $b+a$? I must therefore, sir, push this question, why did you adopt the position of the integer 1 *after* the fraction $\frac{1}{1-1}$ rather than *before* it? I anticipate your answer in these words, "because this position, and this only, would produce the result which I have obtained." How necessary then was it, sir, I again repeat, that you should have previously proved, that, in the addition of numbers, a particular regard to their *position* was essentially necessary to obtain, I will not say their *correct sum*, for that I *deny*, but the *conclusions* which you have deduced in your propositions.

In your third proposition from among many curious specimens of your reasoning, I will select the following. "For $1+1+1+1$, &c. ad infin. is evidently equal to the last term of the series $1+2+3+4$, &c. ad infin. For the sum of two of these terms, beginning from the first term, viz. $1+1$ is equal to the second term of the series $1+2+3+4$, &c. The sum of three of the terms, beginning from the first term, viz. $1+1+1$, is equal to 3, or the third term of the series. The sum of four of the terms is equal to 4, or the fourth term of the series, and so on; and therefore the sum of the infinite series $1+1+1+1$, &c. will be equal to the last term of the series $1+2+3+4$, &c." I mean not, sir, to dispute the justness of this inference, but can it be possible that *you* should have deduced such conclusions from *such premises*? You, who only a few pages before, in your preface, were vaunting in these words, "I rejoice to find as the result of this discovery, that it affords a most *splendid instance of the absurdity which may attend reasoning by induction from parts to wholes, or from wholes to parts, when the wholes are themselves infinite?*" Have *you* not here reasoned by induction from "parts to wholes," when the wholes are themselves infinite? And may it not be peremptorily demanded of you, "first to cast out the beam which is in thine own eye, that thou mayest see clearly to cast out the mote of thy brother's eye."

In your corollary to this proposition you say, "And $\frac{0+1}{1-1}$ is less than $\frac{1}{1-1}$ by $\frac{1-1}{1-1}=1$;" here again, sir, I will not stop to dispute your conclu-

sion, namely, that the difference between $\frac{0+1}{1-1}$ and $\frac{1}{1-1}$ is $\frac{1-1}{1-1}$; though, it be in direct violation of common sense, but I will only ask, how you make the fraction $\frac{1-1}{1-1}=1$? for though I do not deny this equality, yet, if *you* admit it, I think you must likewise admit that the series 1—1+1—1+1—1, &c. ad infin. is $=1$; for if $\frac{1-1}{1-1}=1$, its equal $1-1\times\frac{1}{1-1}$ (vide your 29th proposition) will also $=1$; but $\frac{1}{1-1}=1+1+1+1$, &c. ad infin. therefore $1-1\times\frac{1}{1-1}=1-1\times(1+1+1+1$, &c. ad infin.) that is $=1-1+1-1+1-1$, &c. ad infin. as thus appears:

1+1+1+1, &c. ad infin.
1—1

1+1+1+1, &c. ad infin.
—1—1—1—1, &c. ad infin.

1—1+1—1+1—1+1—1, &c. ad infin. therefore this series is also $=1$, but in your first prop. you obtained this series $=\frac{1}{1+1}$; see therefore to what monstrous absurdities you are led by your own *accurate reasoning* in the "Elements of your *True* Arithmetic."

What I have said will, I think, be amply sufficient to shew the fallacy of your reasoning, in this your work of boasted accuracy. I cannot, however, refrain from adding a few remarks on your ninth proposition, which is thus enunciated. "*Numbers connected together by an affirmative or negative sign, are different from the same numbers when actually added together, or subtracted, and expressed by one number!*" Had this proposition been promulgated by any ordinary person, I should doubtless have considered it as the effect of folly or madness; but, as proceeding from one who holds a respectable rank in the republic of letters, I would willingly attribute it to some other cause. Singularly strange and ridiculous as this proposition must appear, its demonstration, however, is, if possible, still more absurd; it begins by stating that, "1+1 is not the same as 2; for 1+1 subtracted from 2 leaves the infinitesimal 1—1." Now, sir, allow me to ask you, in taking 1+1 from 2, did you obtain the remainder 1—1? You have carefully concealed the *modus operandi*, for, if you had not, the absurdity of your attempt at demonstration would have been most glaring; since you could only obtain the remainder 1—1 by *actually subtracting* the first term of 1+1 from 2, and by only *denoting* the subtraction of the *last* term, by putting it down with the minus sign or — prefixed: now, upon what principle could you, in subtracting a number which consists of two parts, or members, from another number, *actually* subtract the *first* part, or member, and only *denote* the subtraction of the *other* part, or member, by *connecting* it with the sign — or minus, with the result of the *actual subtraction* of the first member; when, in the very words of your proposition, you assert, that numbers connected together by a *negative sign*, are different from the *same numbers* when actually subtracted and expressed by one number? What a "splendid instance," have you here exhibited of the *accuracy of your reasoning!* What, sir, in future will be thought of Thomas Taylor, the *Platonist?* Of Thomas Taylor, the translator of *Proclus on Euclid?* Of Thomas Taylor, the *admirer of Grecian geometry?* Of Thomas Taylor, who boasts himself the *vindicator of the very scientific accuracy of the ancients?* Of Thomas Taylor, who, in the Elements of his *True* Arithmetic, reasons thus: "1+1 is not the same as 2; but sir Isaac Newton, in all his researches, both mathematical and philosophical, reasoned on the supposition that 1+1 was the same as 2; therefore, the results of sir Isaac Newton's researches are a mass of errors and *falsehoods*; and Newton himself, was not only a man of a "*rambling and precipitate genius*, but a perpetual blunderer?" I am fully aware, that, in answer to these questions, you will say, that you are perfectly indifferent to the opinions of others, both with respect to yourself and your works; for that you "have long since learnt, from the school of Pythagoras, that the praise or reprehension of the stupid, is alike ridiculous." Highly as I applaud this truly philosophical indifference, yet I must say, that, however regardless you may be of your *own* reputation, you ought at least to possess some little respect for the reputation of those *ancients*, whom you so frequently and so ardently *profess* to venerate and admire. I entreat you, therefore,

therefore, in the names of Jupiter and Juno, of Bacchus and Venus, and of every other God and Goddess, whom you may worship; nay more, I conjure you for the honour of the "*sacred Majesty of Truth,*"* not again to prostitute the names of Euclid, Apollonius, and Archimedes, as you have already done in the "Elements of your *True* Arithmetic," by asserting, that you "have vindicated the very scientific accuracy of the *ancient mathematicians.*" What opinion, sir, let me ask you, would any one be led to entertain of the mathematical works of the ancients, who had never seen them; from this "vindication of their very scientific accuracy," as you have *modestly* termed it? I fear, sir, that disgusted with the *absurdity, nonsense,* and *falsehood,* of your "*True* Arithmetic," yet supposing this treatise of your's, from your frequent assertions to that effect, to be a full and clear illustration of the writings of the ancient mathematicians, such a one would, on reading your book, imbibe an eternal disgust, not only to all mathematical works, both ancient and modern, but even to the very names themselves of every branch of the mathematical sciences. For would he not say, "If these be the 'Elements of the *True* Arithmetic, if this book, which to me appears so dark and empty, contains a clear and full explanation of the writings of the ancient mathematicians, which are acknowledged by all who are acquainted with them, to contain the purest specimens of right reasoning; what hope have I of ever being able to understand even the elements of the mathematical sciences?"

"If this book, in which it is maintained that 1+1 is not equal to 2; that 1—1 is not equal to 0, or nothing; that a fraction, with *nothing* added to it, is *less* by unity, or 1, than the *same* fraction *without the addition of nothing;* that an infinite series of numbers, with *nothing* added to it, is *infinitely less* than the *same* series without the addition of *nothing;* if this book, I say, while it maintains such manifest absurdities and self-contradictions, be a "*vindication of the accuracy of the ancient mathematicians,*" I must for ever bid adieu to the prospect of obtaining any knowledge of mathematics, which I had been taught to believe were distinguished for the simplicity of their first principles, the accuracy of their logic, and the truth of their conclusions; but which I now find to abound in *ridiculous quirks, foolish conceits, and glaring absurdities.*" Some such reflections as these would most probably be made by every one unacquainted with mathematics, into whose hands your book might fall, and it was to prevent the injurious consequences to such from a total neglect of the most accurate of all sciences, which might be the result of such reflections, that I resolved to point out a few of the leading absurdities of your "Elements of the *True* Arithmetic of Infinites," which I have here done, trusting that you will believe me, when I assure you, that I entertain the highest esteem for your character in every other point of view than as a writer on the *Mathematical Sciences,* but in none more than for those inestimable qualities of heart for which I have so frequently heard you admired, and which render you, though an avowed professor of Paganism, a bright example worthy the imitation of the followers of him who "went about doing good."

W. Saint.

* The Deity to whom Mr. Taylor dedicated his Proclus.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

BEING engaged in a "Life" of Algernon Sydney, I shall be obliged to any of your correspondents, who, through the medium of your Magazine, will inform me of any rare sources of information, whether in manuscript or in print. The materials contained in the Sydney papers, and in Dalrymple, as well as those in Ludlow and Burnet, are already before me; but it seems probable, that many references to my hero may be concealed in contemporary publications, either scarce or little known; as, in a work of this description, I lately met with a very honourable notice of his conduct at Marston Moor.

Feb. 12, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHOULD esteem it a very great favour, if some of your numerous and ingenious correspondents would oblige me, through the channel of your entertaining Magazine, with a list of such shrubs, herbs, and flowers, as emit the most salubrious and nutritious air, and in this I should wish wild, or hedge, herbs to be included. Also, if not going too far, I should be glad of any observations that would tend to shew, whether the air

emitted from the growing plant has, or might be expected to have, the same or a similar effect on the constitution, as the same when taken internally.

March 27, 1811. G.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AN amateur in philosophy, who has not the opportunity of making experiments, wishes to propose the following question. Suppose a polished iron ball were suspended, in the manner of a pendulum, between two magnets; the size of the ball, the length of the pendulum, (having as little friction as possible) and the form and distance of the magnets, being adjusted with the utmost accuracy; and this apparatus contained in a glass receiver, in which the atmospherical air was previously as much rarefied as possible.

The question is, whether the attractive power of the two magnets would operate reciprocally upon the polished-iron ball, so as to keep it in a continued uniform oscillation between them, by the fresh impulse given to the ball at its near approximation (short of contact) to each magnet, in consequence of being drawn somewhat beyond its otherwise natural extent.

March 21, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following is the mode of analysis which chemists in general employ, in order to ascertain the quantity of animal and vegetable matter in soils. After the finely divided matter of the soil has been submitted to the action of the muriatic acid, which takes up the lime, magnesia, and part of the oxide of iron; the residuum, which generally consists of silica, alumina, and highly oxidated iron, is exposed to a high degree of heat, in order to burn out the animal and vegetable matter, and the loss of weight it sustains in this process, is supposed to be equal to the quantity of those kinds of matter contained in the soil. That this method is incorrect, seems obvious, from this consideration. That part of the oxide of iron which is left, together with the vegetable matter after the action of the muriatic acid upon the soil, absorbs oxygen during calcination, and of course obtains an increase of weight. Hence the quantity of vegetable matter, calculated in this manner, and especially if the soil contain much iron in a highly oxidated state, will be estimated much less than it really should be. If any of your correspondents would give a more accurate mode of analysis, through the medium of your Magazine, it would much oblige, N.

Almondbury, March 18, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAPPENING to run over a catalogue of books published or sold at the Leipzig fairs, of 1809, which I accidentally found amongst a parcel of foreign publications, I observed the following title, Λεξικον της Αιολοδωρικης ητος της ομιλουμενης τωρινης των Ελληνων γλωσσας, and wish to enquire of you, or any of your correspondents, if this so called αιολοδωρικη γλωσσα is the language known by us at present as the modern Greek, or merely a dialect, or union of dialects, in use among the ancients? If the adjective ωριμη be a compound of ωρα, it probably signifies *present*, and the Λεξικον here spoken of, is perhaps a modern Greek Dictionary.

In two Dictionaries, which I had an opportunity of inspecting a few years ago, I remember finding the titles of the new Greek very different from that here alluded to. One was published in Leipzig, if I mistake not, in 1796, and to the best of my recollection was called Λεξικον ανθλοφωμαικον γερμανικον και ιταλικον, and the other, according to my common-place book, bore the name of νεον λεξικον ιταλικο γερμικικον.

Now, sir, as I am not aware of any vocabulary of the modern Greek tongue existing in our language, I cannot but think that it would be interesting to many, not only to be informed, as I suspect, that all the Dictionaries here quoted embrace the same language, but also to receive some further account of a language, the real state of which appears at present to be but little known; and which, from its august descent, might be expected to have awakened the curiosity of philologists at an earlier period. As your Miscellany may doubtless fall into the hands of one or another, whose fortune and taste have enabled him to visit the territories of ancient Greece, I trust the perusal of this short notice will prevail on any gentleman of this description, to give in his opinion of the language at present in use among the descendants of Plato and Demosthenes.

Kentish-Town, PEDAGOGUS.
March 19, 1811.

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE LETTERS OF A WANDERER.

LETTER VII.

AFTER some time spent in viewing this grand scene, we recrossed the bridge, and resolved to gratify that prevailing feeling implanted in the breast of mankind in general, namely, curiosity, even at the risk of a tumble into the stream, we scrambled down the rocky bank, and, stepping on the large stones that lay in all directions in the channel, reached the depth below the second fall, without accident, or the thousand difficulties and perils our guide to the cataract assured us must be the consequence of our undertaking. Arrived at the spot we wished to gain, we placed ourselves in front of the second cascade, which, though neither so astonishing nor grand as the one above, is well worthy of a visit, and forms a yet more pleasing subject for the pencil, than does the celebrated fall we had seen. This is a sheet of water of about thirty feet in height, falling in one unbroken cataract, enclosed by dark brown precipices, rendered yet more gloomy in their appearance by the profusion of trees that overhang the stream, uniting their leafy branches from either side of the dell, (in that part scarcely thirty yards in width,) and forming an almost impenetrable shade, beneath which the bridge with some of the towering cliffs that bound one side of the principal fall, appear with the most picturesque effect, and form one of the most romantic, admirable scenes I have ever beheld. From hence we again descended by the margin of the stream, till we reached the bottom of the third fall, which is nearly the same height as the one above; but the scene of the rustic bridge, and its accompaniments, being more in the bird's-eye style, it is less interesting than the former. Long did we linger amidst this delightful scenery, now passing across the stream upon the stones that rose far above the water, now seated on a jutting point of rock, listening to the rushing of the different falls, as their sounds swept along the dell, and mingling with the gentle whispers of the wind, produced an effect that scarce could fail in any bosom to awaken emotions of the most pleasing nature. In mine, they produced a melancholy, pensive calm, while busy thought reverted to many a long-past incident and happy circumstance; and recalling to memory many an absent or departed friend, my heart swelled with emotions indescribable. "Pleasant is the joy of grief, it is like the shower of spring, when it softens the branch of the oak, and the young leaf lifts its green head;" but when the heart too surely feels that all the airy phantoms of felicity are vanished, its hopes crushed by the rude hand of adversity, and its feelings lacerated by unkindness and ingratitude, then is the moment of bitter retrospection; then memory proves a torturing fiend, blasting every present enjoyment, and "turning all the past to pain." But away with such reflections, for the present let us "leave dull care behind," and return to the beauties of the Array, and the sweet banks of Ullswater, to which we hastened after quitting Gowbarrow, and again beheld a picture, in which there appeared not a single object to hurt the eye, or lead the beholder to imagine it would have been better omitted. All was beautiful, sweet, and lovely, as fancy could pourtray; while in the distant view into the gorge of Patterdale, at the extremity of the lake, there is a grandeur and sublimity scarce to be equalled in any part of Britain. Place Fell still claimed the pre-eminence over its neighbours, on the opposite shore; while, on the side on which we travelled, thick-wooded knolls, and awful precipices, hung almost over the road, and obscured the view of the stupendous back-ground; the line of which is often broken by romantic woody glens, through which considerable streams of water pour, amidst rocks and stones, roaring and sounding through the shade, "and falling fast from gradual slope to slope, with wild infracted course," hasten to the lake, and, mingling with its placid flood, steal silently

"Along the mazes of the quiet vale."

As you approach the entrance into Patterdale, the road winds sometimes close to the bases of the mountains, at others, passing through rows of thick, umbrageous trees, at length reaches the clean, comfortable inn, at the mouth of that sequestered vale, where, it being our intention to remain a day or two, we procured apartments, and, after partaking of an excellent dinner, we strolled around the environs; from a rock behind the inn, enjoying one of the finest views imaginable, of the scenery which had recently afforded us some cause for admiration: Gowbarrow, forming the back-ground of the picture, Place Fell the boundary on the right, and a chain of lofty mountains that upon the left. This is a delightful scene, and we beheld

it in full perfection, as the rays of the setting sun glistened on a part of the expanse of water, and threw a soft and glowing shade on every feature of the landscape. As the shades of evening began to obscure the distant objects from our sight, we quitted our rocky station, and sought the banks of Goldrill-beck, a stream issuing from Patterdale, where there are several pleasing spots, rural, simple, and interesting.

Having now conducted you to the extremity of Ullswater, I shall take my leave of that truly beautiful lake, regretting I do not possess the charming descriptive powers of a Radcliffe, to convey to you a more just idea of its thousand lovely charms; if it were possible for language to convey an adequate idea of the richness and variety of its banks, the woods, the rocks, the pyramidal cliffs, and mountainous precipices, which, mingled with rural spots, ornament and encrease the beauty of the most charming of scenes.

In length, Ullswater is about nine miles, and not more than two and an half at the widest. It abounds in char, eels, and trout, of the richest flavour. Report informed me, they are caught to the immense weight of twenty-five or thirty pounds; but, having seen none but of an ordinary size, I dare not affirm the assertion. And now farewel. In my next you shall have an account of an alpine excursion we had planned, and which actually took place on the succeeding day. Pray let me hear from you soon, and believe me sincerely,

THE WANDERER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent L, in the Number of your Magazine for December last, page 403, furnishes some useful and interesting information respecting the diseases incident to poultry, and the treatment proper for their cure; acquired, apparently, by much experience in the breeding of poultry, and equal care and ability in referring those diseases to their real cause. But the trouble, care, and difficulty, necessary to their cure, are, as your correspondent justly insinuates, so great as to render the means of preventing the occurrence of those diseases far more desirable to be known, than the means by which they can be cured. I shall therefore, through the medium of your Magazine, propose a method of prevention, suggested by a perusal of L's communication; and to that end, I shall avail myself of a remark it contains. He says, that "in dry, sandy, and calcareous, districts, they know little of disease among their poultry." Then might not a poultry-yard be so constructed, as to combine all the advantages of such a soil, by laying upon it a stratum of sand, gravel, lime, or other dry earth, of a sufficient thickness; and by raising it in the centre, and letting it slope off to the sides, so as to resemble, in shape, a mirror? By the latter means, the rain would flow off to the extremities of the yard; and the little hill, thus created, would always be dry. The boundary of the yard might be placed a little way within the rise of the ground, so as to exclude, from the part occupied by the poultry, the level which the water, flowing from the centre, would naturally find: and it might be adviseable to cut a small trench, or ditch, round the extremity of the yard, (outside of the boundary fence,) in order to carry off the water coming from the raised ground. As the winds which blow from the north and east are in this climate the most severe, and the most likely to give cold to the young chickens, shelter and protection from their effects are objects of consequence, and might be effected by building the poultry houses on the north and east sides of the yard.

March 10, 1811. H.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CRITICAL REMARKS *on* SHAKESPEARE.

KING JOHN.—*Act I. Scene* 1.

So hence! Be thou the trumpet of our wrath,
And sullen presage of your own decay.

"BY the epithet *sullen*," says Dr. Johnson, "which cannot be applied to a trumpet, it is plain that the poet's imagination had suggested a new idea, as if he had said, 'Be a trumpet to alarm; be a bird of prey to croak out the prognostic of your own ruin.' But Mr. Malone sees not why the epithet *sullen* may not be applied to a trumpet with as much propriety as to a bell. And, in Henry IV. part 2, we read, "sounds ever after like a sullen bell." The epithet, however, as applied to a bell, is eminently happy. Milton has adopted it with grand effect in his Il Penseroso.

Oft on a plat of rising ground,
I hear the far-off curfew sound,
Over some wide-watered shore,
Swinging slow with sullen roar.

But the sound of the trumpet is sprightly and

and animated. "Farewel, the neighing steed and the shrill trump," says Othello. And I apprehend that the allusion is not to a bird of prey, but to a passing bell, and that *decay* in this, as in other passages, bears a sense equivalent to dissolution. Thus in Act iv. Scene the last of this drama, we read that,

——— vast confusion waits,
As doth a raven on a sick-fallen beast,
The imminent *decay* of wrested pomp.

Lewis, stand fast; the devil tempts thee here,
In likeness of a new untrimmed bride.
Act III. Scene 1.

The word "untrimmed," Mr. Steevens tells us, means "undressed," in proof of which he adduces several superfluous examples, shewing that "trimmed" signifies "drest," or rather perhaps gaily dressed,—"Trimm'd like a younker prancing to his love," &c. But he offers no instance in which *untrimmed* is used for *undressed*. On the contrary, the quotations of Mr. Tollet sufficiently evince that "untrimmed" means simply unadorned.—"Sad, pale, and untrimmed, &c." I am of opinion with Theobald, that we should read, "and trimmed," that is, accomplished or adorned by art and nature.

——— If the midnight bell
Did with his iron tongue and brazen mouth
Sound *on* unto the drowsy race of night.
Ibid, Scene 3.

Dr. Warburton, with that happiness which marks many of his emendations, for *on* reads ONE. Mr. Steevens, however, has a long note to justify the absurdity of the old blundering text. This we are accustomed to, and it might be borne; but it exceeds the common limits of patience, when we see the first note followed by a second, assigning his reasons for doubting and finally rejecting his own explanation. When may we hope for that great *desideratum*, an edition of Shakespeare, combining in one felicitous assemblage, the perspicacity of Warburton, the elaborate research of Steevens, and the dignified energy of Johnson; and at the same time exempt from the extravagance of the first, the critical imbecility of the second, and the deficiency of the last in the language and literature of the age of Elizabeth? Few readers of Shakespeare will fail to recollect that the ghost in Hamlet makes its appearance, "*the bell then beating one.*"

In the same noble speech from which the passage we are now criticising was taken, the old copy has, "Then in despite of *brooded* watchful day," &c. This nonsense Mr. Pope, with true poetical feeling, had altered to "*broad-eyed* watchful day." But Mr. Steevens tells us, "that this emendation, however elegant, is unnecessary, for that all animals while brooded, that is, with a brood of young ones under their protection, are remarkably vigilant." The comment must be acknowledged worthy of the text. To speak candidly, however, Shakespeare is unquestionably indebted more or less to all his annotators; but it is surely high time that the golden ore of their criticisms should be separated from the dross.

Richard II.

Mr. Pope has justly remarked "that the rhyming couplets in this play are so much inferior to the composition in general, as to appear of a different hand." It is now fully ascertained that there existed an old drama on the same subject, which is referred to both by Camden and Lord Bacon; and these rhyming passages, with divers other passages *not* in rhyme, but which are equally distinguishable, were in all probability borrowed from that antient historic play. As, for instance, the garden scene at the close of the 3d Act, the greater part of the resignation scene in the 4th Act, and almost the whole of the 5th Act. The long and tedious soliloquy of Richard in his prison of Pomfret castle, in particular, exhibits no trace of Shakespeare's pen. And the only two scenes in this act which appear to me entirely genuine, are those very short, but very excellent, ones; in the first of which York describes to his dutchess the entrance of Richard and Bolingbroke into the metropolis; and in the last, which passes at Windsor, the new king complains of the conduct of his son the prince of Wales, whose character is sketched with great force and felicity.

Richard II.—*Act II. Scene* 3.

Seek you to seize and gripe into your hands
The royalties and rights of banished Hereford?
Is not Gaunt dead and doth not Hereford live?
Take Hereford's rights away and take from time
His charters and his customary dues;
Let not to-morrow then ensue to day.
Be not thyself, for how are thou a king
But by fair sequence and succession?

It is apparent from this speech that York knew nothing of "the right divine of kings

kings to govern wrong." For he founds the prerogative of the crown and the rights of the subject on the same basis, "fair sequence and succession." The proud boast of the infatuated monarch himself, indeed, in a subsequent scene, is,

Not all the water in the rough rude sea,
Can wash the balm from an anointed king;
The breath of worldly men cannot depose
The deputy elected by the Lord:—

And this at a period when, to use the words of Scroop,

The very beadsmen learnt to bend their bows
Of double-fatal yew against his state.

"Here," says Dr. Johnson, somewhat triumphantly, "we have the doctrine of indefeasible right expressed in the strongest terms." True, and the venerable bishop of Carlisle makes use of the same arguments in his speech against the deposition of Richard, which furnishes, in Dr. Johnson's opinion, another proof of Shakespeare's "elevated notions of the right of kings." But Shakespeare, careful only to adhere to the truth of history and the preservation of character, might possibly hold the bishop's arguments in as much contempt as the Earl of Northumberland, who disdainfully replies

"Well have you argued, sir, and for your pains,
Of capital treason we arrest you here."
But ere the crown he looks for live in peace,
Ten thousand bloody crowns of mothers' sons,
Shall ill become the flower of England's face.
Act III. Scene 3.

Mr. Theobald thinks we ought to read, "the floor of England's face." And Sir Thomas Hanmer, "the flowery England's face." Dr. Warburton, not without reason, rejects with contempt these efforts at emendation, and asserts "that the flower of England's face is a fine and noble expression to denote her choicest youth." But, as the learned annotator has not deigned to explain to us how the words will bear this construction, I should prefer, and with deference propose, reading "the flower of England's *race*."

Henry IV. Part I.—*Act I. Scene* 1.

No more the thirsty entrance of this soil
Shall damp her lips with her own children's blood,
No more shall trenching war channel her fields,
Nor bruise her flow'rets with the armed hoofs
Of hostile paces.

This passage has been the subject of much critical contention. Dr. Warburton proposes *trempe* for *damp*. Dr. Johnson *entrails*, and Mr. Steevens *entrants*, for *entrance*. The thirsty entrance of the soil, apparently means the dry or parched surface of the ground, which the king declares shall no more be *damped* or moistened with the blood of her children, or the natives of the land slaughtered in civil contest. The personification is somewhat harsh but not unpoetical.

Ibid, Scene 2.—"There's neither honesty, manhood, nor good fellowship, in thee, nor thou cam'st not of the blood royal, if thou darest not cry Stand for ten shillings."

The coins formerly most in use were the mark, 3s. 4d. the noble, 6s. 8d. and the angel or royal, 10 shillings. To the latter of these Falstaff alludes. Queen Elizabeth, it is said, once attending chapel service, the preacher in an affected strain of admiration, exclaimed, "My angel queen!" And soon afterwards, my noble queen! Upon which the queen turning to one of her courtiers, whispered, "What am I ten groats worse than I was?"

Act V. Scene 3.—"If Percy be alive I'll pierce him. If he do come in my way so—if he do not, if I come in his, willingly let him make a carbonado of me." The declaration of Falstaff respecting Percy, is merely a humorous boast intended for the prince's hearing. The remaining part of the speech is spoken as a soliloquy after the prince's departure.

Henry IV. Part II.—*Act. I. Scene* 1.

—— Even so my limbs
Weakened with grief, being now enrag'd with grief,
Are thrice themselves. Hence therefore thou nice crutch;
A scaly gauntlet now with joints of steel,
Must glove this hand.

Mr. Malone does not like this grief upon grief, and proposes to read weakened with age or pain, "because the crutch was used to aid the infirmity of limbs weakened by age or distemper, and not by grief." And he observes that, when a word is repeated without propriety, in the same or in the succeeding lines, there is great reason to suspect some corruption from the negligence of the transcriber. This remark, however just, is not applicable to the passage in question, which bears the genuine stamp of Shakespeare. The word "grief" is used ambiguously, and means first affliction arising from disease,

disease, and next affliction arising from misfortune.

Then happy low lie down,
Uneasy lies a head that wears a crown.
Act III. Scene 1.

The singularly happy and beautiful emendation of Dr. Warburton in this place of "low lie down," to "lowly clown," is rejected by Mr. Steevens, as almost every other improvement of the confessedly corrupt text of Shakespeare, for the sake of an unintelligible explanation of nonsense. An acquaintance with black letter lore, and "all such reading as was never read," is not the only requisite in a commentator of this poet.

O heaven! that one might read the book of fate,
And see the revolution of the times,
How chances mock! O! if this were seen,
The happiest youth, viewing his progress through,
What perils past, what crosses to ensue,
Would shut the book and sit him down and die. *Ibid, Ib.*

Dr. Johnson remarks a difficulty in the line, "What perils past, what crosses to ensue," because it seems to make past perils equally terrible with ensuing crosses. The idea of the poet seems to have been that of a youth opening the book of fate in the midst, and casting his eye backward as well as forward, no portion of the events there recorded being anterior to the moment of consultation.

This is the English not the Turkish court,
Not Amurath an Amurath succeeds,
But Harry, Harry. *Act V. Scene* 1.

It may be remarked, that at the accession of Henry V. A.D. 1413, there had been no instance of an Amurath succeeding to an Amurath in the Turkish court. Theobald has pointed out another chronological error, relating to the Turkish history in the last act of Henry V. where the king talks of "going to Constantinople to take the Grand Turk by the beard," many years before that imperial city, to the disgrace of Christendom, fell a prey to the attacks of the most odious and ferocious of barbarians.

Ibid, Scene ult.—"Stand here by me, master Robert Shallow, I will make the king do you grace, &c."

The celebrated "Essay on the Character of Sir John Falstaff," has demonstrated, that the popular idea of Falstaff as a constitutional coward, like Parolles or Pistol, Bessus or Bobadil, is a very mistaken one: though he is designedly placed in situations which render him liable to ludicrous imputations; and he even makes no scruple, at least on one occasion, to abandon the point of honour, and on a pressing emergency to owe his safety to "a fetch of wit." Those who are of opinion that it was intended by Shakespeare, to exhibit him as a poltron, must explain away the following facts, among many others, which militate against that hypothesis.

1. Even in the disgraceful affair of Gad's-hill, Falstaff does not retreat till he is abandoned by his dastardly companions; and after having maintained the contest singly for some time, against his two youthful and vigorous assailants, the Prince and Poins. His subsequent account of this business is humorous exaggeration, mere rodomantade, not intended for serious belief: though the unexpected detection of his wild and whimsical fictions deprives him totally of the advantage of a grave defence.

2. When the formidable rebellion, headed by Percy and Douglas, broke out, and forces were levied for its suppression, the prince procures for Falstaff, "a charge of foot." Would he have done this in a moment of imminent danger, for a base and notorious recreant?

3. Falstaff hastens his march to the place of rendezvous, where he is told by the earl of Westmoreland, "that the king looks for them all." He is found among the number of those who surround the king's person, when Worcester delivers his message. He is addressed, in common with other distinguished leaders of the royal army, by the king, and takes his station in pursuance of the royal command. He was engaged, as it appears, in the heat and thickest tumult of the battle, where the greater part of his soldiers were slaughtered: and at length he encounters Douglas in person. In this unequal conflict, he had recourse to a stratagem totally incompatible indeed with that high sense of honour, which ought to characterise a soldier, but perfectly consonant to the humour, the hilarity, the eccentricity of the fat knight, who, after "the deeds in arms which he had done that day," would, on so extraordinary an emergency, be certain to meet with the indulgence, perhaps even the applause, of the world.

4. His great enemy, the lord chief justice, allows, "that his day's service at Shrewsbury has gilded over his night's exploit at Gad's-hill." And, after mentioning the intelligence he had received,

that Sir John Falstaff was going with lord John of Lancaster, against the earl of Northumberland, he prays Heaven "to bless his expedition," without noticing as untrue, or reprehensible, Falstaff's boast, "that not a dangerous action can peep out its head, but he is thrust upon it. If you will needs say I am an old man, you should give me rest," he exclaims with some colour of reason.

5. It appears that sir John Falstaff was originally page to Thomas Mowbray, duke of Norfolk, and that he was distinguished in his early youth for spirit and courage; that he had the flattering honour of being noticed by John of Gaunt and had risen through many military gradations to his present command.

6. He is represented as ready to encounter Sir John Coleville of the Dale, "a famous rebel," in single combat. "Do you yield, Sir, (says he) or shall I sweat for you?" To which Coleville replies, "I think you are Sir John Falstaff, and in that thought yield me:" thus explicitly acknowledging his high military reputation. Sir John Falstaff is indeed severely blamed by prince John of Lancaster, "who does not love him," for the tardiness occasioned by his unseasonable visit at master Shallow's; but he engages, though with an ill grace, to make a favourable representation of his subsequent services, "a better report of him," to use the prince's own words, "at court than he deserved." To which Falstaff replies with spirit, "I would you had the wit; 'twere better than your dukedom."

That Shakespeare, in his delineation of a character so difficult to pourtray, so extraordinary, so original, should have deviated in certain points, and to a certain degree, from the unity and integrity of his design, may perhaps be allowed. The colouring is in some places a little too high; but, taking it as a whole, the execution is as masterly as the conception was felicitous; and Sir John Falstaff will ever remain the most exquisite and delightful of dramatic creations.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE Act of Parliament for the abolition of the slave-trade having passed very nearly four years, it may well be expected that considerable benefit should have arisen from it, both in Africa and the West India islands. That some has been felt in Africa, there is good reason to believe, but whether any has, to the unhappy victims of avarice in the Islands, is to me unknown. I was one, (among many, I imagine,) who had great hopes that the Act would not only free Africa in a considerable degree, from one of the greatest evils which afflict mankind; but that the slaves already in the West Indies would find their bondage less severe than formerly. Whether this is the case or not, I must wish to be informed by some one who has lately visited those parts. The abolition of the trade was only a part (and a very considerable one) of the object which the friends of justice and humanity should have had in view, and which no doubt many had; the other is the abolition of slavery itself—the preventing one human being from selling another.

When we are told, that as soon as a man sets his foot in England, he is free, how inconsistent does it sound to hear that the British legislature cannot interfere with the government of the Islands, so as to abolish slavery there! If thousands of pounds are annually spent there, of money raised by taxes here, for the protection of the colonies, is it not reasonable to conclude that our parliament should have a right to legislate, so far as to protect the inhabitants from cruelty and oppression? A statement of what is generally reckoned to be the connection of the colonies with this country, might be interesting to many of your readers, and be of use to those who are concerned in the welfare of the negroes. It is certainly somewhat remarkable, that out of the numerous writers on the subject of the slave-trade and slavery, some years ago, few, if any, have of late taken up the pen to vindicate the rights of the oppressed Africans in the Islands. If the abolition of the trade has made any alteration in the conduct of the slave-holders, communications on this subject will much oblige,

A CONSTANT READER.

March 11, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is rather surprising that in an age, in which so much attention has been paid to Aldus, Caxton, and their venerable fraternity, the great alteration, indeed the total revolution, that has taken place in typography during the last twenty years, should have been so little commented upon by our modern Ameses.

Conceiving

Conceiving that a few observations upon the present state of the "Ars omnium artium conservatrix," may not be uninteresting to your readers, I am induced to request your insertion of my remarks, most of which I think must have presented themselves to every person who is in the habit of perusing modern publications, and those of former times.

The old printing types are distinguished by a character of rude symmetry. Though they have no pretensions to elegance of shape, they have a roundness and uniformity that are not unpleasing.

Every reader must be aware that the most extensive works published before the last twenty years, were printed almost invariably upon the same type, and have a general appearance of harmony and respectability. At present it is seldom that the volumes of a large work correspond; they are frequently printed at different offices, with different types, some of which are bold and some thin, some new and some worn out, in one volume long ſs are probably used, and in the next omitted; which irregularity produces an effect disgusting to the eye of taste and disgraceful to modern typography.

Yet it cannot be denied that we have the means of great improvement upon our ancestors. The shape of types is carried nearly to perfection, and some of the works that have issued from the presses of Bensley, Bulmer, and Whittingham, are of unparalleled beauty. I shall first endeavour to point out the reason of our defects, and then suggest a remedy. In the first place, although some of the present types are extremely elegant, others are in a most barbarous taste. In some we observe the greatest beauty of shape, in others proportion and symmetry are totally neglected. Some make a clear and delicate impression, others a mere blotch.

I do not mean to condemn the bold or the thin style of types, both are good when properly applied, and both are susceptible of beauty; but I assert, that the type proper for a hand-bill, is not the best for a book. In our modern publications, the bold and the thin, the elegant and the barbarous, are blended not only in the same work, but frequently in the same page.

The remedy I shall propose is simple and easy. If an author or publisher be desirous of sending into the world an elegant work, and of taking advantage of the improvements that have certainly been made in modern typography, he should carefully select his type, and have the whole of his work printed upon the same. If he prefer the bold letter, the thin should not be permitted to mingle with it; if the thin, the bold should be excluded, and the ill-shaped of either kind should be rejected. I am persuaded a little attention to these observations, would effectually remove that patch-work kind of printing which disgraces our press, and that, by a careful and judicious selection of types, British typography might attain a much higher degree of excellence. M.

London, March 6th, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IRELAND has been said, by a learned theologian, to imply, *the Land of the Moon:* its inhabitants may therefore be rendered *Lunatics.* In like manner, *Herculea, Heraclea,* or Herculaneum, (for all these mean the same) has been stated to come from Hercules, and to mean the universal light, or the sun: the inhabitants then of Herculaneum, must have been the *Illuminati.* But so many contrary opinions have been offered on this word, by authors mentioned in the Herculanensia; and so many differing criticisms have issued from monthly and quarterly publications, on the subject of the grand luminary of the world, that we are become sun-blind; and no more light can we now perceive from these learned lucubrations, than we had before any entrance was made into this once famous old city. That it comes from Hercules, is an opinion most generally believed; and I think too, that this is as certain as that from king Lud came London. When we have formed an opinion, we wish quietly to enjoy it; and in Etymological Romance, it is a sin to doubt. But *Er, Ir,* or *Ire,* in *Erin,* or *Ireland;* and *Er,* or *Her,* in *Ercolana,* or *Herculaneum,* are not so different in signification as above judged; and Ireland may imply the Border, or Utmost Land.

There are several promontories, which have the name Heraclea, Heracleum, Herculeum, or Herculis Promontorium. A point of land runs into the ocean, formerly named, *Artavia,* or the Seahead or Point: it is now *Hartland,* or the Head or Point Land. These names represent to our minds, the portion of land to which they refer; although they are supposed to be derived from Hercules.

cules. Many individuals of this nation are also called Hartland, whose names were derived from this and like lands; and we can scarcely suppose that any men convey such representations to the mind, as Headlands; or that these Headlands were named originally from them.

We have, moreover, persons of the names of *Hill, Rivers, Ford,* &c.; but we do not even dream that these men represent to our minds, Hills, Rivers, and Fords; or that these parts of nature were not named before these men, or their ancestors of these names, first existed; and therefore we do not suppose, that Hills, Rivers, and Fords, received their names originally from them.

Let us transfer this reasoning to the Headlands of Italy and other places, and we shall not find the wisdom of the ancients, in attributing their names to heroes. But I will briefly shew some causes of our errors, in mistaking one thing for another. There are, it is said, several hills in Wales of the name of *Esgir;* and Mr. Lloyd supposes, as *Esgir* is Welsh for a leg, that they took their names from it. There are also in this principality, two little streams, which are known by the names of *Cock and Hen;* and the inhabitants around believe them so named from our fowls of these names. Now the hills, named *Esgir,* were formerly written, *Aisgear;* and this comes from *Ais,* an hill, and *gear,* short or steep; these hills, therefore, mean the sharp or steep hills: *Cock and Hen,* for water, come from *Ock,* or *Oicke,* and *An* varied to *in. Och,* received the prefix *c,* as it does in the names of many other places and streams. Thus, *An* water, takes this prefix in *Can,* a lake. *An,* is also varied to *En;* the *E* was always aspirated in pronunciation, and hence *En* became *Hen.*

The word *Promontory,* seems to have been attached to many names by the ancients, and so continued by the moderns, from not understanding the original appellations. Should the reader doubt of the unskilfulness of the ancients, in the etymologies of old names of places, he may consult their writers. From what I have before written in your Magazine, it is certain, that at a very early age, our old names of places were first given: that they were also in some centuries after chiefly forgotten, is equally certain from the writings of the ancients. That places gave names originally to herogs and men, may easily be proved; and yet the Grecks, Romans, and other nations, supposed, that these heroes and men, gave names to headlands, towns, provinces, kingdoms, and, in fine, to every part of nature.

In like manner, the moderns have derived Warwick from King Gwaur; York, from King Ebrauc; Carlisle, from King Luil; Colchester, from King Coel; and Cantabrigia, from King Canteber. Hartford has been considered as indisputably derived from the Harts; Buckingham, from the Bucks; and Ely, from the Eels. The *Ordovices,* have been rendered The Honourable Vices; the *Selgovie,* Plunderers; and the *Gadeni,* Robbers and Thieves. By tracing *old names* of streams from adjectives, instead of substantives, we have our Black Water, our White Water, Brown Water, Green Water, Red Water, and our Blue Water Streams. The common way of naming hills, authors have asserted, was drawn from the several parts of the human body; we have therefore some called, Bald Pates, some named Skulls, some Foreheads, Sides of Faces, Eyelids, and Eyes; some again, Mouths; some Necks, Arms, Breasts, Bellies, Buttocks, Hips, Legs, and Feet. Thus travelling metaphorically, from head to foot, we have all these inapplicable terms. Much more information on these matters might we give, but we must return to Herculaneum.

Shropshire has an hill called *Ercol,* there is also *Child's Ercol,* and *High Ercol,* all derived, without the assistance of Hercules. The same as to Ercolana, or Herculaneum, it was originally seated on an eminence, on the border of Mount Vesuvius, and upon the sea-coast, between two rivers. It was defended by a citadel, built on a kind of natural mole, or neck of land, which advanced considerably into the sea. The word *Er,* or *Her,* might therefore imply Point, or Border: *Cul,* or *Col,* the head; and *Lan,* the land: and the whole word, the Point, or Border-Head-Land; and this exactly described the old settlement.

I have thus shewn that Hartland Point took not its name from men named Hartland. That the names, hills, rivers, fords, &c. were not derived from individuals of these names. The name *Esgir,* for Hill, I have proved, means not a leg; and Cock and Hen, for Water, imply not fowls. I have gone further, and shewn that Hercules gave not denominations to Head-lands, which took their names before his existence. More still may I recite, that Ireland, as a part of this globe, is not Land of the Moon; and

and that Herculeum, Heraclea, Heracleum, Herculaneum, &c. head-lands of Italy, will not be found in the sun, moon, nor stars. A. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHALL be obliged, if you will have the goodness to enquire, by means of your extensively circulated Magazine, the mode used by Mr. Nicholson, the artist, of laving or erasing the strong lights in water-coloured drawings.

An early attention to this will much oblige, AN AMATEUR.

Exeter, March 16, 1811.

P.S. If I do not mistake, Mr. Nicholson had a premium awarded him by the Society of Arts for this discovery, and of course the receipt is no secret.

For the Monthly Magazine.

On the DEFECTS *in the* CHURCH GOVERNMENT *of the* QUAKERS.

I HAVE read with much pleasure the two letters of your correspondent, "Common Sense," on the self-annihilating spirit of close corporations. Every public body, or religious society, in which the superior officers, or rulers, are elected by the rulers themselves, without the choice of the majority of the members at large, might derive much benefit, if they would read these letters at every general meeting, or public dinner, as a part of the regular service of the day.

The poet Akenside was much impressed with the pernicious effects of the self-elective system of the magistracy in Holland; on his return from Leyden, he adverts to it in the following lines:

"Ye too, the slow-eyed fathers of the land,
With whom dominion steals from hand to hand,
Unown'd, undignified, by public choice, &c."

The selfish torpor of the Dutch character, which contributed to the debasement and the destruction of their state, may fairly be attributed to the self-elective system of their government.

The pages of your Magazine have never been stained with illiberal abuse of any corporate body, or religious society; but public bodies and sects, like individuals, have "their easily besetting sins," and he who endeavours to point them out, and to trace the causes which have led to them, and the means by which they may be removed, is a real friend to the best interests of those societies; even if he may sometimes have to disclose unpleasant truths. The members of the religious society, called Quakers, though in many respects highly commendable, are generally considered as being more strongly influenced by a desire of gain, and more attentive to their own personal interests, than those of any other society, except the Jews. They are also supposed to possess, what in religious language is called, a "narrow spirit," in judging of other societies; and if they do not prohibit, they certainly look with a jealous eye on science and literature, and on such of their members as are suspected of having a hankering after "human learning," or what they call "the flesh-pots in Egypt."

Many of the best informed members of the society are ready to admit, that such are the "easily besetting sins of their community." It would not be difficult to trace the cause of these defects to their true source. They arise from an imperfection in their form of church government, which produces the moral and intellectual poverty of close corporations, so well described by your correspondent "Common Sense." It is erroneously believed, that the Quaker-form of church government is purely representative, and that the deputies elected from the smaller districts, to their quarterly meetings, and from the latter to their general annual assembly, held in London, transact all the business of the society, and decide by a majority of voices. But the really-effective part of their government is exercised by the members of the "Select Meetings." The business of these meetings is transacted secretly; the members are elected by themselves, without any interference of the society at large; they are called, "Elders." The acknowledged preachers are also members. Their appointment continues for life, unless some notorious inconsistency should require their expulsion. It is the highest honour which the society can bestow.

The degree of sanctity and authority which this appointment is supposed to confer, the awful mystery and secrecy of their transactions, and the title of Minister, or Elder, which the members are invested with, give to these select meetings the real government of the society. The common uninitiated members, forming the body of the society, know less of the particular business transacted in these

secret

secret meetings, than the journeymen taylors in London know respecting the discussions in the cabinet council.

The business of the "select meetings" is never made the subject of conversation by the members, except amongst themselves. In public meetings of discipline, to which all members are admitted, I am well informed, questions are not decided by the majority, but, in general, the recommendation of a few "weighty friends" members of the select meeting, will silence all opposition. They are, in fact, the self-appointed rulers of the society.

The motive of preference in the election of the members of the select meetings, to fill up vacancies, is not known; but must of course vary in some degree, according to the temper and character of the electors. In general, judging from the choice made, we may infer, that the member must be a weighty friend; which implies, that he must have much solemnity of manner, and an obsequious deference to the opinions of the ministers and elders; he must not have a cape to his coat, his pockets must be inward, and if they be thought weighty too, it is so much the better. It were, however, injustice to assert, that more regard is had to wealth than uprightness of character, in the appointment. He must not be known to have committed any gross act of immorality; and he must be regular in his attendance on meetings of worship on week days. Such are the real rulers and legislators of the society, they are in fact a close corporation or chapter electing their own members. Every unprejudiced mind, who contemplates the exclusive spirit of such a system, will not be surprised to learn that the members of this select religious corporation are jealous of their own power, alarmed at a spirit of free inquiry, and hostile to the progress of knowledge. Like the superiors of all other close corporations, they are generally the most ignorant and prejudiced part of their own community.

Persons not acquainted with the society, suppose that the ministers are self-appointed, or have no other call to the office, except a real or imagined call of the Spirit. When a member has, or supposes he has, such a call, he is for a time permitted to obey it; but he never becomes an acknowledged minister, until he has received a notice from the select meeting, appointing him a member of their body, or signifying their approbation of his ministry. Should he persist in preaching, after they have desired him to be silent, he would be publicly admonished; however desirous the majority of the society at large might be, that he should "exercise his gift."

It cannot be doubted, that a mysterious exclusive system, which operates without any known or definite law, has a tendency in every religious society, to destroy openness and sincerity of character, and substitute a servile obsequious deference to the members exercising this undefined priestly authority; thus producing at artful, evasive, cunning, habit, in the members at large.

It would be a great improvement in the church government of the quakers, if the members of their select meetings, or in other words their elders, or rulers, were chosen every year by ballot in their public "meetings for discipline," every member of a certain age, and of irreproachable character, having a vote. The effect of such a change would soon be perceptible, it would infuse new life and spirit through the whole; sincerity would take place of formality, and a more direct, more manly, and generous, tone of feeling, would characterise both the individual members and the society as a public body. If such a change were to take place, the more enlightened members would no longer have to deplore instances of ignorance and bigotry, which would disgrace the darkest periods of papal superstition. The following circumstance was communicated to me by a highly respectable member of the society. It occurred whilst he was at the place, and from it we may infer that the American Friends have need of the same reformation in their church government, as the Friends in England. An approved female preacher, and very amiable woman, was reading the Scriptures with her husband, who was also a preacher, and both of them members of one of the select meetings in the United States. The part which engaged their attention was the book of Jonah: the husband expressed his astonishment at the extraordinary deliverance of the prophet; when his wife unfortunately said, she had always considered the swallowing of Jonah by the whale, as a figurative expression, implying that he had been thrown into deep distress for his disobedience, and afterwards relieved from it by divine appointment. An opinion so reasonable, and so modestly expressed, if it did not excite approbation, might have been expected to escape censure: such

such was not the case, the husband whose admiration of the marvellous would probably have been better pleased had Jonah swallowed his deliverer, was so much shocked at his wife's impiety in doubting the personality of the whale, that he informed the members of the select meeting of her erroneous opinions on this important article of faith; she was immediately suspected of being tainted with the heresy of Hannah Barnard, she was degraded from her rank as minister, her fair character and peace of mind were wounded, and, if I am rightly informed, she narrowly escaped public expulsion from the society, for thus daring to exercise the right of private judgment. The circumstance is of recent date. Were the reformation I have suggested to take place, respect for liberty of conscience and honest independance of mind, would prevent such illiberal persecutions from disgracing the proceedings of a society, whose genuine doctrines are mild and tolerant.

I am well aware that the attempt to sound an alarm in their spiritual Zion, to turn out the Pharisees and money-changers who defile the sanctuary, and thus to reform the church government of the Quakers, will be considered by many of their self-appointed rulers, as an act of daring impiety. They will immediately cry out, "Our forefathers were directed by the unerring spirit of truth, to adopt the form of church discipline which we now enjoy, and we have measurably been influenced by the same spirit to preserve it to the present day. Shall erring and finite creatures oppose the dictates of that divine light with which we have been so highly favoured as a people?" It may, however, be right for all who have such high pretensions, to examine well the foundations on which they rest. George Fox, the founder of the society, laid claim to as plenary an influx of the holy spirit as any of his followers. He informs us in his Journal, that he was one day passing through a field, in which were several old women seated round a fire, when the spirit of the Lord came upon him, and ordered him to go another way, for these women were witches. "Ex pede Herculem!"

From this we may judge whether the spirit by which he was inspired, was the unerring spirit of truth or no. Some may perhaps be more inclined to believe that the man who supposed himself inspired to discover these old women were witches, was himself no conjuror.

It is an invidious task to expose unnecessarily the weakness of a good but mistaken man (for such I conceive GeorgeFox to have been); but it becomes a sacred duty to detect the errors of individuals when they retard the progress of truth, in any class of our Christian brethren. Amidst all the eccentricities of this extraordinary man, he had one excellent object in view, which was to lead mankind from the superstitious observance of external forms, to the operation of religious principle upon the mind. In pursuing this object, however, he frequently appears to have mistaken his path and exchanged superstition for enthusiasm; and, as an elegant historian has well observed, "the road from enthusiasm to imposture is short and slippery." Was it the unerring spirit of truth, by which he professed to be invariably guided, that dictated this account of his miracles? A withered arm immediately healed by his potent command, "Arise and stretch it forth"; a stone in the bladder dissolved by the efficacy of his prayer; a broken neck set straight; and, as Elwood, his revisor, observes, "many more things did he which would not be believed in that unbelieving age."* After the lapse of one hundred and fifty years, we may presume the present generation is not more credulous than that which witnessed with disbelief such astonishing manifestations of supernatural power. These miracles of George Fox will now be considered as proofs of the weakness and presumption of all modern claims to the guidance of an infallible spirit. They are more suited to impress the minds of his followers with humility than to enliven their faith. VERUS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

APHORISMS *relative to* PUBLIC CURRENCY *and* CREDIT.

1.

CURRENCY is the medium by which the exchange of commodities is effected, and, being intended to pass as the representative of property, it ought to be of intrinsic value, and always worth the property which it represents.

2.

The stability and intrinsic worth of currency is the foundation of the commercial system, and the basis of public confidence in all transactions and considerations relative to property.

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* Vide Fox's Journal; consult the Index under the head "Miracles."

3.

3.

Gold and silver are among civilized nations the common medium or homogeneous representative of commodities, on account of their beauty, their durability, their susceptibility of being coined, and their intrinsic and absolute worth, arising from the labour expended in procuring them at the mines.

4.

Paper, or arbitrary currency, as the result of local or national convention, and as the creature of the will of man, is subject to the fluctuations of public confidence, and liable to the errors and miscalculations which attend all human combinations and arrangements.

5.

The circulation of the precious metals, effected by exchanging them for commodities, is natural and regular, while the circulation of artificial currency is necessarily forced, unnatural and irregular. The one is in its origin the representative of labour, and can only be obtained for property; while a paper, or arbitrary currency, is generally but the representative of credit, and may be obtained by artifice or intrigue.

6.

Capital is the basis of trade and social intercourse, when the currency consists of the precious metals; but credit, address, and intrigue, stand in the place of capital, when the national currency can be created, extended, and issued, at pleasure.

7.

The nominal and relative value of all property will be in proportion to the amount of the currency employed in the circulation of that property; and this can only find its true level when the currency itself, in all the stages of its circulation, is the special representative of transferred property. Increase the amount of the currency, and all commodities will rise in nominal value; or make it bear unequally on particular kinds of property, and they will attain a factitious or unnatural price.

8.

The novel mode of putting artificial currency into circulation, by discounting bills or promissory notes, is objectionable and pernicious, because such bills and notes essentially represent nothing but the credit of the parties, may be created at pleasure, and are often likely to represent no real transaction of which commodities are the basis.

9.

Such novel mode of issuing the national currency in exchange for notes and bills, affords an undue and dangerous influence to speculators, middlemen, and monopolists, who, to enhance their gains, will not hesitate to increase their acceptances and indorsements, as the means of raising an indefinite capital, and thereby of indefinitely extending their speculations.

10.

The security of the public against speculators being the natural limits of their capital, it is evident, that if, under a system of paper currency, they are enabled to raise unbounded capitals by creating and discounting bills and notes, they will be enabled to accumulate indefinite stocks; and being under no obligation to sell for want of currency, the prices of such property can have no limit besides the conscience and the prudence of the speculators.

11.

The hydra of monopoly will therefore have as many heads as there are manufactories, or fountains, of paper currency; a colossal head, representing the metropolitan manufactory, and five hundred other heads, generated by the small manufactories which spread over all parts of the empire, serve as the convenient and necessary engines of monopolists and speculators.

12.

As long as the paper currency is simply and solely the representative of specie, and can therefore be exchanged for specie at pleasure, no preference will exist in the public mind in favour of specie; but, as soon as the re-conversion becomes matter of difficulty, a preference will be universally felt; and, as an affair of self-security, every one will hoard specie to guard his family against the possible contingencies of a vague paper currency.

13.

From this feeling arises the present scarcity of specie; the usual quantity having been about twenty-five millions, and the number of families, or inhabited houses, in the united kingdom, being about three millions, a hoard of eight pounds to a house will account for its total disappearance, without referring to the temptations afforded to foreign traders, to speculating exporters, to subsidies to foreign powers, and to numerous mal-practices of Jews and money dealers.

14.

14.

As long as the cause exists which led to the preference of specie over paper, and to the system of hoarding, specie will continue scarce, and will be likely to rise in nominal value, relatively to bank notes and paper currency: but as soon as paper can be converted on demand into specie, the preference in favour of specie will cease, the hoards will be opened, and specie will become as plentiful as heretofore.

15.

The power of Jews and money-dealers to speculate in the specie, and affect its value, will always be in proportion to the quantity in circulation; and their controul would cease, if the grounds of the hoarding system were removed, and the Bank paid their notes in specie, when the amount of the specie in circulation would of course exceed the compass of their capitals.

16.

The Bank of England being the fulcrum on which are balanced the fortunes of the country, it appears to be expedient, at this crisis, to place it under the vigilant controul of a committee of Parliament; and the private property of the directors and of the Bank Company, or the pledge of parliament, ought to be committed to the public as a security for the notes of the company now in circulation.

17.

In like manner, Country Bankers, who issue paper currency, ought to be called upon to give landed security for the amount of their issues; and these companies, as well as the company of the Bank of England, ought to pay a half-rate of interest to the revenue, for the sums which, by the issue of paper currency, they now borrow of the public without interest.

18.

The alternative to prevent greater, perhaps irremediable evils, is to dissolve the existing spell by paying specie on demand for bank notes. The consequence restoration of public confidence occasion specie to re-appear in quantities too great to be affected by the combinations of speculators. Paper and specie would be again at par. The monstrous hoard would be destroyed; alarms would be dissipated; and public prosperity would stand once more on a solid and permanent basis.

COMMON SENSE.

Chelsea, April 12, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF the doctrine of probabilities, as generally admitted, were a matter of mere speculation, and of no practical utility, I should not trouble you with any observations upon Mr. Nathaniel Hawes's attack thereon, in your last number, because the doctrine he attempts to establish, appears to me to carry its own refutation with it; but as the future provision of thousands, as well as the valuation of very extensive property, depend much upon a right knowledge of the subject, it is important that your numerous readers (many of whom may be unaccustomed to considerations of this description) should not be induced to suppose, that all which has hitherto been done in this way, has been founded in error; nor that it was reserved for Mr. Hawes to convict such men as Halley, De Moivre, Price, Simpson, Dodson, or Morgan, or Baily, of ignorance on a subject, which, till now, they had the reputation of treating with great ability. On this account, and for this reason only, am I induced to request your permission to state the simple principles, which are the foundation of the generally received doctrine.

The probability of any event taking place, is the ratio of the chances for its happening to all the chances for its both happening and failing. Thus the probability, that in throwing a halfpenny a head shall fall upwards, is the ratio of the chance for its happening, to the chances for its both happening and failing, that is in the ratio of 1 to 2, and is therefore properly expressed by the fraction $\frac{1}{2}$, unity in all cases denoting certainty, and therefore the sum of the probabilities of any event both happening and failing, will always be equal to unity; again, the chance of throwing a particular number with a common die, is likewise the ratio of the chance for its happening, to the chances for its both happening and failing; now as there is but one way in which this can happen, and five ways in which it may fail, it will be in the ratio of 1 to $\overline{1+5}$ or 6, and is properly expressed by the fraction $\frac{1}{6}$, and if my receiving 1l. depended upon this contingency, the value of my chance would evidently be one sixth part of a pound, or 1l. $\times$ by the fraction $\frac{1}{6}$, and for the same reason if there are, according to Parcieux's Table of Observations, 814 persons living at the age of 20,

and only 581 at the age of 50, the probability of a person aged 20 living 30 years, or attaining the age of 50, is the ratio of the number living at this age, to this number and to the number who have died since the age of 20; that is in the ratio of 581 to 581+233, or 814, and is therefore properly expressed by the fraction $\frac{581}{814}$, and for the same reason the probability that a person aged 40 shall live 30 years, is, by the same table, found to be $\frac{310}{657}$, but the probability both these persons shall live 30 years, is the product of the two probabilities or $\frac{581}{814} \times \frac{310}{657} = \frac{180110}{534798}$, which may be thus shewn: if $\frac{581}{814}$ is the probability of a life of 20, continuing 30 years, and it were certain that a person of 40 would continue the same time, then would the probability of their joint continuance that period be, $\frac{581}{814} \times 1$, (which denotes certainty) and would therefore still be $\frac{581}{814}$; but as instead of its being certain that a person aged 40 shall live 30 years, the probability is only $\frac{310}{657}$, the fraction $\frac{581}{814}$ therefore must evidently be decreased in the ratio of unity to $\frac{310}{657}$ whence we have this proportion as $1 : \frac{310}{657} :: \frac{581}{814} : \frac{180110}{534798}$, the probability of both lives continuing 30 years, as before stated. I trust all this is so evident and so easy of comprehension, that no doubts of its truth can be entertained by any of your readers excepting Mr. Hawes, from whom I have no such expectation, because that gentleman does not scruple to assert that the doctrine is founded in fallacy, and, instead of adopting it, he somewhat pompously tells us, "That by consulting nature in preference to his own imagination, or to any received doctrine, he finds" (although by what method he does not condescend to inform us) "the probability, from the same Table of Observations of a person whose age is 20, attaining the age of 50, or living 30 years to be $\frac{256689}{300000}$ years, of a person aged 40 living 30 years, $\frac{23,4056}{30,0000}$ years, and the probability of their both continuing to live 30 years, $\frac{24,6580}{30,0000}$ years," thus making the probability of their both continuing to live 30 years, to be greater than the probability of the latter of the 2 lives only continuing that term, as he has also done in his other case of 2 joint lives, as well as in the case of 3 joint lives. Now surely the absurdity of contending that the probability of the happening of two events, is greater than the probability that one only of the events shall take place, is so great, that I trust none of your readers will feel disposed to have any faith in the deductions which this writer boasts of having obtained from consulting of nature.

In the following example Mr. H. again objects to the doctrine, on the grounds of its producing absurd results, and says, that from the same table, "he finds the probability of a life aged 20 attaining the age of 95 to be $\frac{40,2199}{75,0000}$ years, of a life aged 30 attaining the same age $\frac{34,0586}{65,0000}$ years, and of a life aged 40 attaining the same age $\frac{27,4802}{55,0000}$ years, but that the probability all these persons shall continue for the term of 55 years, is $\frac{33,6807}{55,0000}$, instead of the nonentity 0000, as necessarily resulting from the doctrine, subscribed by the mathematical faithful, enrolled in their court of chancery." Now the absurdity which Mr. H. so triumphantly exults in, recoils upon himself, for in the table which he makes use of, none of the persons attain a greater age than 94 years, yet he makes the probability that all these lives shall continue 55 years (that is, that one of them shall attain an age greater by a year than any in the table) to be $\frac{33,6807}{55,0000}$ years, whilst the result by the usual method, however it may excite his ridicule, does most truly represent the probability, or rather denotes that no such probability can exist.

I can only reply to Mr. H.'s statement of "the probability of a person aged 15 continuing 10 years, being equal to a period of nine years, and the fraction 5837," by saying that the expression appears to me to be altogether destitute of meaning.

B. HOOKE.

Eagle Office, April 6, 1811.

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

JOURNAL *of a recent* VOYAGE *to* CADIZ.

I HAVE heard a Spanish proverb, which significantly says of Cadiz, that it is "the heaven for women, the purgatory for men, and a hell for asses." There is a sort of gallantry in the first part, which is not perhaps altogether inapplicable to the ladies: and with every partiality towards the fair sex on the other side the water, I confess that, for a time at least, I am apt in this instance to say that here is "the human face divine."

The Spaniards do, however, admire the beautiful complexion of our fair countrywomen,

"Whose every beauty, every grace,
As shines the lily,
Or as the rose amid the morning dew,
Fresh from Aurora's hand, more sweetly glows."

And it was but the other evening a gentleman in company, whose name was Flores, met an English lady just come from Malta, he admired her, for she was handsome, and pleasantly remarked to me that, although there were many flowers by name in Spain, yet the English had the finest flowers by nature.

I will endeavour to give you a description of the Spanish ladies: they are for the most part not so tall as the English, slender in their form until they are about twenty-five or thirty years of age; they walk remarkably upright and gracefully, displaying at the same time a delicately small foot. In their manners they are very polite, agreeable, and chearful, without that taint of reserve which sometimes reduces conversation to thoughtful silence. They are fond of music and singing, and the English piano forte is in every family of fashion. A young lady was playing to me one morning some of their national airs and songs, but did not accompany the instrument with her voice. On asking her to sing, she pleasantly replied, "Yo no puedo cantar, pero puedo encantar," "I cannot sing, but I can enchant." I think they are fond of punning; but as you do not know much of the language, you will lose the expression of this, which I cannot well translate in its pleasing spirit.

The ladies and females of every description dress in black when they appear abroad; and a stranger on his first arrival, would be apt to conclude that the whole city was in mourning; there is a convenience in this arising from their religious ceremony of prostrating themselves to the host, if it passes while they are in the streets, as I have before described to you; did they wear the transparent robe of our fair ones, you may hence guess how soon its colour would be changed. On other occasions, such as going to the theatre and on visits, they dress much as in England, but perhaps with a little more decorum.

They wear no hats or bonnets in the open air, but laced veils or a small piece of black casimir, called a mantilla, decorated with lace or velvet, which they negligently throw over the head and shoulders; but this part of their dress is not intended to hide the face; on the contrary the graceful manner in which they continually dispose it, serves to heighten their charms. The fan is also a universal appendage to a lady's dress, she is scarcely ever seen without it when in a promenade or in the drawing room; in this warm climate it is rather indispensable for its utility, and it serves also as a graceful assistant to their expressive action in conversation. Dr. Johnson would not have been pleased with the "*attitudinising*" of the Spaniards when they talk.

Lady W—— is here assimilating herself with Spanish fashion, she has adopted the dress of the ladies, which is considered as a mark of respect; but in the playful use of the fan, she confesses her deficiency; she has translated Addison's description of the application of it by the ladies of different ages and inclinations, which the Spanish Belles exemplify and allow to be correct. You would hardly have supposed that the spectator was in Cadiz, but as I have it at hand, I will quote the passage which gives you the words of command, and I will refer you to the 102d paper of the work for the full explanation of them,

"Handle your fans,
Unfurl your fans,
Discharge your fans,
Ground your fans,
Recover your fans,
Flutter your fans,"

All these parts of the exercise a lady told me were severally correct, and she went through her part in the various uses of it, from youth to age, as perfectly as if Addison had been the drill-serjeant.

When a young lady walks unaccompanied by her friends, she is attended by an old female domestic, called a Duenna, who follows her at a respectful distance, either to mass or for a morning's promenade. The father confessor in some

Cadiz

cases accompanies his female flock, and from the respect paid to the clergy, he is always the best protector. He is considered as one of the family, and at dinner and evening parties partakes of the most familiar attention.

There is an unrestrained freedom between the sexes in their association, but without levity or indecorum; and Spanish jealousy, which we have heard so much of, is now known only by name. The ladies and gentlemen select their own companions, either among each other or not; and that mutual confidence, which is the basis of society, seems universally to exist.

The ladies marry early, but not so the men; and they verify the saying of Johnson, that "celibacy has no pleasures," and "a daughter begins to bloom before the mother can be content to fade."

The mode of visiting is less formal than with us; certain rules of ceremony are of course established, but without a cold formality. When you are introduced and receive an invitation to repeat the visit, it is to be understood that you will call afterward without requiring a particular repetition of it.

A family of fashion has an open night every week, this is called a Tertulla, when their friends are expected to call and partake of the evening's entertainment, and play a rubber, a game of chess, &c. &c. and as you are not required to remain the whole evening, you may quit the room *sans ceremonie*, and in this manner partake of the amusement of two or three Tertullas in the course of the evening.

The theatre being open every night, and as one only is in the place, it is usually well attended, more particularly on Sundays; and when it is announced that the Fandango, or Bolero, will be danced. These are national dances adapted to rustic manners more than to polite education; for the figures of them, and the dress of the performers, partake so little of delicacy, as scarcely to allow their being adopted in private society in full perfection. The music is always accompanied by Castañetts, which are two circular pieces of ivory, or cocoa nut, about two inches diameter, fastened or suspended to each thumb with a string, and pressed smartly against each other by the tops of the fingers, producing a monotonous clatter in time with the music and the beat of the dancer's foot.

The dress of the men is in general much the same as it was in England fifty years ago; they wear three-cornered hats, their hair powdered and tied in large knots, dangling on the shoulder, laced ruffles, large buckles, a full suit of velvet clothes; and those who belong to the public offices are often gaudily decked with gold and silver, embroidered lace, with a sword by their side. From the button hole is suspended the Cross of the Order of the Golden Fleece, which is very prevalent; and as the Spaniard is proud of any distinction, we see an endless variety of badges, or ribbons of merit, worn by them. The cloak, or capota, is an indispensable article of dress, a menial servant will scarcely stir abroad without it. It is worn in summer and in winter; first to keep off the scorching rays of the sun, if a large umbrella does not answer sufficiently, and then to keep off the piercing air of the winter dews and fogs. This article is usually trimmed with coloured velvet, which is shewn by dexterously throwing one corner of it over the left shoulder, so as to hang down on the back while the fold wraps round the chin, and the face is barely seen between this and their dirty whiskers and mustachio, still more obscured by the fumes of the segar.

Some young men who have visited England, or France, begin to adopt the more modern dress of those countries; the round hat in particular, and the pantaloon and half boots are introduced, and many receive their clothes ready made from a London taylor. But there is still a deficiency in the taste of wearing them, and the greatest incongruity and mixture of colors between the coat and waistcoat and breeches. A light drab coat bedizened with lace, is perhaps worn on a black velvet waistcoat and blue breeches. The cloak is, however, a convenient article of dress, though it is getting much into disuse; it often serves to conceal a bad coat, as well as an unexpected instrument of death, and is made to answer the purpose of a shield by wrapping it round the arm in the attack with a sword.

The salutation of bowing, and the ceremony of shaking hands among men, is more common than in England; the latter is not permitted by the ladies but in particular or familiar cases, and one need always have the hand to the hat and wear only one glove; but the 'fraternal hug' seems to be the excess of compliment when two friends meet on the occasion of returning from absence, taking leave, &c. This is a ceremony which Englishmen

men would rather dispense with than adopt, if I may speak for myself and for many who are just come here. An occasional disgust arises when I see two men clasping each other in their arms, whether it be in the street or in the drawing room; and the very porters adopt this custom, addressing each other, as do the highest ranks, by the title of Señor.

The great commerce of Cadiz employs, or rather did employ, several hundred of these porters; their life really seems to be a "purgatory." If they work they are like slaves, if they are unemployed they are so poor as to be nearly starved. We now see them stretched in the streets all day long basking in the sun, or sleeping amid rags and filth. I think that I have told you in a former letter, that they are called Gallegoes: they are generally very civil, and as they are chiefly born on the mountains of Gallicia, from whence they take their name, they are a robust and hardy race; one may judge of their strength by seeing half a dozen of them with a butt of wine suspended on poles resting on their shoulders, trotting barefooted in apparent ease over the stones.

I understand that it is not the disposition of the Spaniards to travel much, even in their own country. This probably arises in a great measure from the want of accommodations on the roads, and nothing but urgent necessity, or extreme curiosity in individuals, would lead them from hence to Madrid. The merchants and families of fashion have, however, their country residence at Chiclana, which is about twenty miles from hence; it is a small town pleasantly situated in the midst of a fine part of the country, and the prospect opens into a delightful plain adorned with verdure, woods, and flowers: this spot gives one an idea of the healthy climate of Spain and of its fertile soil; here they have their bella vistas and their promenades, and partake of the comforts of life, removed from the noise and bustle of commerce and the inseparable inconveniences attached to a trading city.

The first seven miles is on the Peninsula, already mentioned, which leads to the town of St. Isla de Leon, where is a beautiful bridge, called Puerto Zuaco, connecting it with the continent, and defended by strong fortifications; the tide flows high enough to admit a seventy-four gun ship, to lie at anchor close to it. A great dependance for the safety of Cadiz, is on the resistance to be made at this bridge, and at the Isla, against the approach of an enemy; but the Spaniards are so much attached to this bridge, on account of its beauty and antiquity, as it is supposed to have been erected by the Romans, that it is become very questionable whether, in case of extremity, this measure should be resorted to. From hence, an excellent road commences, and extends two or three miles across a marsh, which the tide covers at high water, and it communicates with Zuaco, by means of a flying bridge. This road was formed by the Marquis de Solano, and shews, among other instances at Cadiz, that it was his inclination to introduce improvements into his country; this is a much esteemed one, as it prevents passing through upwards of six miles of wood and thickets, where there is no regular road.

There was found on the coast, about two leagues from Cadiz, a few years ago, a considerable part of a bronze statue, supposed to be the remains of the statue of Hercules. It is now in the possession of Mr. C———, a merchant of this place, and represents Envy, and a torch, with a wolf about two feet in length, lying at her feet; there are also two prints, or marks, where it is conjectured the figure of Hercules was fixed. This curiosity was dragged ashore by a fisherman, whose anchor had fastened on it.

The pillars of Hercules, you know, were supposed to have stood somewhere in this neighbourhood; its situation has been assigned also to Gibraltar and Tariffa, each of those spots having been considered as the 'Ne plus Ultra' of the continent; but from this discovery it would appear that it is erroneous.

In Cadiz, is a modern piece of fine sculpture in marble, erected at the end of one of the public walks, representing Hercules between two lions, from whose mouths used to flow a stream of water, supplied from a reservoir, which is now in decay.

At a short distance from this, towards the hospital, is an elegant marble column, about thirty feet in height, surmounted with the Virgin Mary, and erected to commemorate the dreadful earthquake that produced the melancholy distresses at Lisbon, in November, 1755; and which was felt so severely here, as to threaten the overwhelming of the city by the sea. The column is placed on the spot, so far as which the water had swept all before it; and it was expected at the time, that if the rocks

running

running out to St. Sebastian's Castle, had not broken the force of the waves, the whole place would have been destroyed.

I had intended sending to you a drawing of this column, as well as of some others; but I am told, that I might cause an unpleasant suspicion at this moment, if I were to be seen using a pencil, at least without having permission from some person in authority.

A little farther on is a fine gravel beach, of some extent, which is frequented as a bathing-place in the summer season; but here are no machines, as in England, for the accommodation of the bathers. It is the custom for the men to bathe in the day-time, and for the ladies at night. They go attended by their servants, and carry their dresses and their carpets to spread on the sand; a guard of soldiers being placed at a sufficient distance to prevent insulting curiosity from disturbing them, while "they taste the lucid coolness of the flood."

I have to-day been at the Exchange. You will say that I ought perhaps to attend it every day; but the truth is, this place is not resorted to as is our Royal Exchange; it serves chiefly for the residence of notaries, and for a depository of certain public documents. There are a number of rooms assigned to the different departments of commerce, and one in which every broker belonging to Cadiz has a box with his name on it, to receive any notice it may be wished to communicate to him.

The area is about sixty feet, surrounded by a narrow portico, where are maps, advertisements, &c. and the price current of the week; this document is furnished at any time by a clerk, who fills up a printed list of the articles, for which he is paid about three-pence. The arrival and sailing of vessels is also to be ascertained here at almost every hour of the day; as a signal tower is erected on an eminence in the middle of the city, commanding upwards of forty miles at sea, and is attended by persons who are always on the look out, and communicating with the coast. The persons at this tower print a list three times a-day, of the arrival and departure of every ship, specifying their cargoes, and the merchant who receives the consignment; they likewise note the weather, the wind, the age of the moon, the height of the tides, and other remarks that may be occasionally necessary to commerce.

There are a few portraits in some of the rooms of the Exchange; among them are Cortes, the discoverer of Mexico; and Philip of Spain, who was married to our Queen Mary.

The merchants, dispensing now with the Exchange, assemble to talk of business, or of politics, in the Plaza de San Antonio, which is an elegant large square, paved with marble, and having two rows of handsome white marble seats around it, interspersed with orange-trees, which are now in blossom, and bearing also their ripened fruit.

This square is the usual promenade for all ranks, previous to the dinner hour, and exhibits a scene of much gaiety and confusion and misery;—for here also come the beggars, in crowds, who are at every moment surrounding us with the utmost impertinence; for if one endeavours not to listen to them, they are sure to remind him of their presence by a tap on the arm, or a twitch of the elbow. They are now very numerous, since the plague, the war and the famine, that have for these six years past visited this devoted country, and added to the natural distresses of the poor. This is a part of society that will unavoidably be found in every part of the world; and when it is considered, the state makes no provision for them here, and that the tendency of their religious governors rather depresses than encourages their physical exertions, it is not much to be wondered at that mendicity is so prevalent. Uneducated and disregarded from their birth, they seem only to be known as human beings, who have an existence which their country does not value; and who, on their sick bed, are deprived of what solace they might derive from their religious persuasion, if they should not have purchased in the course of the year the Pope's bull, which grants an indulgence for them to be attended by the clergy, and without such purchase they could not command their attendance, as they otherwise would.

To a city like this, which depends for its prosperity on the flourishing state of commerce in time of peace, a war must bring incalculable evils; and as it appears that there are only two classes of citizens, the very rich and the very poor, you may easily imagine the sufferings of the people when trade is at a stand. There is of course a sort of middle rank, such as the shopkeepers, but they are not numerous; one half of these in Cadiz, is composed of foreigners, from all nations

tions, and they very visibly denote and confirm the indolent disposition of the Spaniard.

It is not unusual to see the beggars extended in the street, in the agonies of death; they surround the churches, the convents, and the coffee-houses; in fine, wherever you go, they are to be met with in the most disgusting appearances of starvation, clothing, and misery. Without caution in walking, and turning the corners of streets, they are liable to be trodden on by the passenger, by day and at night; so numerous are they. Here is also a horde of gipseys, they have their abode in a distant part of the place, and possess the usual qualifications for plundering and murdering, as do their community in other countries. There is a strange custom here of exposing a murderer, previous to his execution. I saw one morning, two men led through the streets, bound upon asses, with their backs naked, attended by a vast crowd of people; they were, at certain places, flogged with a lash, especially when they came to the dwelling where they had perpetrated a murder a few days before: the punishment of hanging was to be inflicted in the course of the same week, and perhaps two more horrid looking wretches could scarcely be seen.

Some of the beggars attract notice by playing the bagpipe, which is similar to the Scotch instrument, and whose "inflated pipe, with swinish drone," is often accompanied by a crazy violin: others sell newspapers and placards; but they often contrive to dispose of the account of a victory, &c. which has happened long since. The news-boys in London are no better; I recollect their selling gazettes, containing the account of Nelson's battle at Copenhagen, at the time that Lord Gambier succeeded in his attack on that place, by practising their cheat, under the title of the "Gazette Extraordinary for the victory at Copenhagen."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN answer to a Correspondent in your last Number, who says, he is at a loss to conjecture why Dr. KNOX attributes these beautiful verses

"Qualis per nemorum nigra silentia, &c."

to Dr. Jortin, when they are to be found in one of the editions of Vincent Bourne's *Poematia*, I beg leave to assure him that Dr. Jortin himself gave them to the writer of this letter, as his own, at the Vicarage-house, in Kensington. Dr. Jortin published them himself, as his own, in three fine quarto editions of the *Lusus Poetici*; the third of which printed by William Bowyer, and dated 1748, this moment lies before me. Dr. Hawkesworth translated them into English verse, as from Dr. Jortin; and they are known to all scholars who had the happiness of being acquainted with Dr. Jortin to be his composition.

Add to this abundant proof, that they are not inserted in any of the earlier editions of Vincent Bourne's Poematia. The fifth edition of Bourne is now in my hands, dated 1764, and they are not to be found there. There was a subsequent edition of Bourne, in a larger size, published by some booksellers, who probably, deceived by their editor, inserted among other pieces this poem, copied, and perhaps a little altered, to facilitate deception, from the Lusus Poetici of Dr. Jortin.

April 10, 1811. SUUM CUIQUE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE almost total disappearance of our gold, and the great scarcity of our silver coin, have justly excited the alarm and apprehension of the people of this country, many of whom, long habituated to receive in exchange for it every article of necessity and luxury, and therefore accustomed to regard it, not merely as the circulating medium of the country, but as its actual riches, forbode from its disappearance no less than the certain, speedy, and total, ruin of the country. Whether their fears are well or ill grounded, certain it is that the greatest and most serious inconvenience is felt by the want of sufficient silver coinage, for the common transactions of trade: almost every individual in the kingdom, whether engaged in business or not, feels it; and if its scarcity should encrease to a much greater degree, all trading intercourse, below the amount of a pound, will inevitably be wholly stopped. As it is, shopkeepers are frequently obliged to forego the opportunity of selling their goods, by the impossibility of giving change to their customers. A short time since, having occasion to go into the city, and wanting some refreshment, I went into a coffee-house to take some soup. When I ordered it, the waiter asked me if I had sufficient

cient silver to pay for it, adding that as I was a stranger he took the liberty of asking me that question, as he could not give me change for a pound note. It happened that I had no silver, and I therefore found I could have no soup. I have frequently, when I have wanted to purchase any thing, and have not had sufficient silver, been obliged to go from shop to shop to no purpose, the tradesmen not having change to give: and I dare say many, if not most, of your readers have experienced the same difficulty. But this, though certainly a great inconvenience to the purchaser, and (when frequently occurring) a considerable loss to the tradesman, is small and trifling, compared with the evils which are likely to be felt when the silver coin of the country shall *totally* disappear; an event which must ere long take place, if the quantity of it should continue to decrease as rapidly as it has done of late. When that time arrives, what will be the situation of a working man, who, after having toiled all the week, receives on the Saturday night his wages in a one or two pound note? He goes to the butcher to purchase meat for the family; buys, perhaps, four or five shillings worth, and tenders his note in payment; but the butcher cannot give him change, and he cannot have the meat. He then goes to the baker: there the same thing occurs: having no change, he can have no bread. At the public house, he meets with the same inconvenience from the same cause. What is he to do? He has toiled hard all the week, and though he sees in the shambles, the baker's shop, and the public house, abundance of meat, bread, and beer, yet he and his family must starve! Then will the true value of a bank note be known! Then will the folly and madness of those measures, by which our country has been drained of its gold and silver coin, be apparent! Then will the results of our interminable wars, our subsidizing system, and consequent transmutation of our gold and silver into paper, be obvious! Taking the proportion of the working classes, in relation to the rest of the community, as ten is to fifteen, (and it must undoubtedly be much greater) and the population of the country at fifteen millions, there will then be ten millions of people in this kingdom absolutely starving in the midst of plenty, though in the possession of money, if it would pass, amply sufficient to supply their wants! But can it be expected that they will tamely submit to starvation under such circumstances? God forbid that the occurrence of the event should ever put their submission to the test:—if it should, the horrors of a revolution must inevitably attend upon it.

Such, then, are the evils which this germ of anarchy and national ruin seems likely to produce; its branches already ramify through every town, and into every shop in the kingdom; and, unless its further growth be speedily and effectually stopped, it will soon become so deeply rooted as to be incapable of eradication, even by the most skilful hand. How important then to the state is the application of a sufficient remedy to this growing evil! And how much worthier is it of the serious and immediate attention of parliament, than the inclosure of a common, the making a road, or the recriminations of two parties who are incessantly contending for places, pensions, and power.

H.

April 7th 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS the season of travelling is now advancing, and our countrymen are still prevented by the state of hostilities from extending their excursions to the Continent, every means should surely be adopted for facilitating their observations at home.

A Chart Gastronomique has lately appeared in France, exhibiting to the traveller, a statement of the delicacies of the table, which may be had in perfection, in the several towns and villages of that country.

As John Bull will be perfectly well contented, if he can procure a good beef-steak any where, I do not address you with the view of proposing an imitation of this map for gourmands. But since picturesque scenery, and the fine arts, constitute the chief objects of notice with the great majority of your readers, I am anxious to see some Itineraries made out, chiefly professing the furtherance of these two objects. It has been my misfortune, and I doubt not that many of your readers, to find that after accomplishing a tour, some important view or gallery of paintings, has been passed, though lying within a mile of the road, unvisited through want of previous information. Should it prove agreeable to your

your readers, I think I am competent to furnish them, through the medium of your valuable miscellany, with five Itineraries; one for the South and West of England,—one for Wales,—one for the Northern,—another for the Eastern,—and another for the Midland Counties; comprizing notices of all the most picturesque views.

In return, I shall esteem myself indebted to any correspondent, who will make out similar circuits, containing accounts of the different collections of pictures which lie along the routes. This must be done by some individual well acquainted with the country; as no book of Travels with which I am acquainted, affords satisfactory information on the subject. The publication of a map containing such information, and entitled a Picturesque Map, thus including both subjects, would be a most acceptable present to English travellers.

Although my own knowledge of collections, scattered through the different counties, is not very extensive, it is sufficient to enable me to contribute towards the furtherance of the scheme. I shall in a future communication, if agreeable, transmit the sketches of the routes above alluded to; but in the mean time I hope that some correspondent will give a more complete list of the galleries of paintings in the country, than I feel myself qualified to present.

VIATOR.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE Monthly Magazine entertains and instructs us even here. In the number for August, 1810, No. 969, you describe an instrument for measuring the filaments of wool. So early as 1797 or 8, an eye-glass was applied to a scale of equal parts, and used in obtaining these measures of different *sorts*,* which are published in the Treatise on English Wools, printed for Hardinge about 1802. The instrument, however, was a very coarse one, being constructed by my own hands, and, when applied to the finer kinds of wool, was by no means correct. In the same year, Messrs. Gilbert and Son, of Leadenhall street, made, under my direction, a very excellent instrument, exactly answering to the one which you describe as *recently invented*. It was *lost* in 1806 out of my counting-house, at Leeds, and perhaps some one wishes to impose upon the world as a novelty, that which has been obtained by dishonesty. Gilbert's instrument enabled me to discover the errors of former calculations, and corrections would have been made, had the treatise reached a second edition. Dr. Herschell, however, by applying a much higher magnifying power, has performed the same service to the public, and with far greater precision than I could possibly have attained. His paper, if I recollect rightly, was published in the communications to the Board of Agriculture.

JOHN LUCCOCK.

Rio De Janeiro, December 30, 1810.

* Sorts is a technical term among wool-staplers.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN a Monthly Magazine for last year, you published the request of a correspondent, who wished to be informed of a method to remove the shining quality of Indian ink, which so much destroys the effect in drawings.

The following means will produce the desired effect:—break the ink into a phial with warm water, the mucilage will be so weakened (if the water is in sufficient quantity) as to be no longer capable of suspending the colouring matter, which will be precipitated to the bottom; the colourless liquor may be poured off, and the remainder is fit for use divested of its shining quality.

I have answered one quere, permit me to put another; some of your botanical readers may favour it with notice.—Are there any methods by which flowers may be dried or preserved, their parts not being injured by the process, which is the case by placing them in books, &c.

J. BENNETT.

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MEMOIR *of the late* JOHN FRANSHAM, *the* NORWICH POLYTHEIST.

Norwich, March 20, 1811.

MORE than a twelvemonth has elapsed since the death of our learned and singular townsman, Mr. John Fransham. Some account ought to be preserved of a life so devoted to philosophy.

The substance of the following memoir would before now have been offered to the Monthly Magazine, but that the task of a biographic notice seemed most naturally to devolve on those who inherited the manuscripts of the deceased: and the writer has but lately learnt, that no unwelcome usurpation on their piety will be committed by his interference.

During March 1730, John Fransham, the son of John Fransham, was born at Norwich, in St. George's parish, of which his father was clerk.

For the elements of reading, writing, and cyphering he was indebted to Mr. Wingfield; and for the rudiments of latin, to Mr. Pagan, an antiquary and Anglo-saxon scholar of some eminence. Dr. John Taylor, the theologian, thought well of his early talents, and gave him gratuitous instruction, possibly with a view of suggesting and opening to him the ecclesiastic profession.

To this plan Fransham did not lean. At fifteen he was bound apprentice to a cooper at Wymondham; but in less than two years deserted the employment, moved by an internal conviction, which regarded toil, competence, and ignorance as refuse, when weighed against leisure, privation, and philosophy.

A legacy of twenty-five pounds fell to him at this period. His first project was to buy a poney, which he told Sir Benjamin Wrench (a physician, whom his parents consulted about his eccentricity), he should not ride, but make a friend of, and lead about wherever it wished to stray and feed. Kindness to animals was one of his earliest instincts, and was always one of his favourite topics.

His eventual determination, however, was to purchase lessons in mathematics from Mr. Hemingway, a land-surveyor of science. The pupil's proficiency did honour to his choice, to his capacity, and to his application.

The parents of Fransham had also a daughter, and could not long afford to maintain this son in unproductive literary pastime. They induced him to write for Mr. Marshall, an attorney, which he did for a while with sufficient regularity, and with exemplary neatness: but he was never articled to the profession, nor attached to it.

In 1748, Fransham again broke loose. He was then at an age, when those, who from principle, or frugality, practise continence, labour under an * inquietude of temperament, and are often assailed with vehement enthusiasms of the mind, with a disposition to sally forth in quest of adventures. He obeyed the restless impulse, strolled to Yarmouth, and embarked for North Shields, intending to walk the tour of the Scotch Highlands, and to know by inspection a people, whose manners he imagined to resemble those of the free nations of antiquity. Arrived at Newcastle, he formed acquaintance with some soldiers belonging to the regiment of Old Buffs. He had always spoken of military excellence as the noblest accomplishment of man, and resolved to attempt this heroic line of life. He enlisted; but, being somewhat bandy-legged, he was not retained in the service of his country. The gaiety of his new associates had made inroads on his pecuniary resources, which the bounty of the sovereign was not to replace. Finding his means unequal to his intended stretch of route, he relinquished the investigation of Scotland, turned back towards the south, marching almost incessantly alone, and managed to reach Norwich, with a residue of only three half-pence, and a plaid which he had bought on this excursion.

Among the manuscripts left behind by Fransham, occurs a syllogistic treatise entitled "Metaphysicorum Elementa," of which the English preface is dated in 1748. The pamphlet is a † parody

* That Fransham at a mature age thus explained his own gadding, appears from the thirty-fifth paragraph of his "Oestrum Orphicum."

† The ironical character of this string of propositions will be detected in the following extract.

Prop. XVI.

Omnis substantia est necessario eterna.

Demonstratio.

Omnis substantia (prop. VII.) est absolute neces-

rody of Spinoza's mode of reasoning, and shows that at this period the author's mind was occupied about the abstruser questions of metaphysical philosophy, and in the demolition of all educational prejudices. The latin phraseology of this treatise was originally very incorrect; but has been subsequently amended: some notes in English, and an Epistle against the fear of death, are affixed, in which Clarke and Spinoza are repeatedly quoted.

In the year 1750, Fransham was engaged as a private tutor for the young children of Mr. Leman, a farmer at Hellesdon: when his services were no longer necessary there, he resumed the occupation of writing for attorneys, and for authors. The reverend Samuel Bourne, who came in 1754, to settle at Norwich, occasionally employed him as an amanuensis: an unpublished dissertation of that rational divine, on the Mosaic Dispensation, which espouses the scheme of the antisupernaturalists, was lately circulated, in Fransham's handwriting, and is thought to be still extant.

Fransham was now acquiring, or rather exercising, a marked distaste against the Christian religion. This was much the fashion of the time. At the court of George the Second, the literature of infidelity was not frowned down: it was thought to diminish the certainty and the authority of theologians, and thus their asperities and persecutions: it was thought to corroborate the impartiality, discernment, and tolerance of the magistrate. Perhaps it was considered too as inculcating the natural and expedient doctrine of the military and literary classes; inasmuch as it unlocks the chambers of pleasure, banishes the fear of death, bestows frankness and moral courage, strengthens the vigour, and enlarges the dominion of intellect. Religious indifference also favours a cosmopolite pliancy, or plasticity of character; which, in colonial emigrants, and in ambitious sectaries, prepares an expedient conformity to contiguous opinion. With the calm repose of indifference the activity of Fransham's mind was not content: he hated, as Porson says of Gibbon, our religion cordially. Those who knew him, (I am quoting a written document) observe: "Christianity and bull-baiting,—Christianity and horse-docking,—Christianity and hunting,—in fine, Christianity and * cruelty, were with him inseparable ideas." In a disposition so prone to compassionate the brute creation, these were expressions of the utmost abhorrence.

Among Fransham's books may be remarked a copy of Thomas Chubb's Posthumous Works, carefully corrected throughout with the pen, is if intended for republication; and fringed with marginal annotations, which imbitter the scattered sarcasm, strengthen the boldness of the arguments, and shake with sceptical doubts the narrow isthmus of retained creed. In the humble origin and rank of Chubb, in his self-taught excellence and intellectual clearness, Fransham must have felt a parallelism of condition, which probably instigated this project for editing anew the writings of the glover of Salisbury.

"As a metaphysician," continues the manuscript document, on which I rely, "Fransham was an ardent admirer of Hume, whom he calls the prince of philosophers, and whose dialogue 'On Natural Religion,' he considered as among the most exquisite and masterly productions of the human mind." This with the Natural History of Religion, the Sceptic, and the Essay on Miracles, are in fact the only portions of the works of

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necessaria: ergo eternum est (axiom. VI.) q. e. d.

Coroll.

Omnis substantia est immutabilis.

Coroll. ex precedentibus.

Spatium, vel extensio, est (prop. VIII.) non dependens, (prop. XIV.) unica substantia, solum (axiom. VIII.) absolute necessarium, solum (defin. VIII.) a se existens, solum (coroll. I.) non ab alio effectum, infinitum (axiom. VIII.) simplex (prop. XV.) immobile (coroll. II.) eternum (coroll. III.) immutabile (coroll. prop. XVI.) essentia universalis (coroll. prop. XIV.), causaque omnium cæterorum existentium.

Scholium.

Definitio.

Ens non dependens quod etiam causa est omnium cæterorum existentium Deus appellatur.

Hinc sequitur:

Spatium esse (prop. VIII. et coroll. prop. XIV.) Deum.

Porro.

Spatium (prop. XIV.) solum esse Deum.

Coroll.

Deus, vel spatium, est solidum.

* He would cite, in illustration, the punishment of sodomy with death, as a cruelty peculiar to Christian countries.

of Hume, which, in Fransham's copy, have been accompanied with verbal and marginal emendation; the precision is instructive, which these minute criticisms display. Middleton and Shaftesbury were retained in his select, though narrow library, but "Hume was the only author among the moderns on the subject of metaphysics, whom he professed to read with perpetual satisfaction. Among the ancients, Plato and Cicero were his favourites, and the arguments of Cotta in "De Naturâ Deorum," always afforded him an intellectual feast."

Some patronage was shown to Fransham by the Chute family, with whom his sister lived as housekeeper. They allowed him to sleep in their Norwich-house, and to use their library. One night in bed he imagined that his patron, who was ill at Pickenham, would not live to return to Norwich, and related his ideal terror to the servants. Young Mr. Chute that night died; and Fransham always described this act of divination, as if he were no less favoured than the seers of antiquity.

After the loss of this patron, Fransham hired a garret in St. Clement's parish, kept a school there, and was attended by fifteen or twenty scholars. At this time his confinement was close, and his income barely sufficient for wants narrowed to monastic privation. His health suffered: he took rapid solitary walks, in his plaid, during the evening and morning twilight, with a broad hat slouched over his eyes, and his hands behind him, and was supposed often to sleep on Mousewold heath, which was his usual stroll. His choice luncheon was a plum-cake. To drum, and to blow the hautboy, were, in wet weather, his relaxations; military tunes, his favourite rhythms. A head-ache, for which he coveted strong tea as a remedy, induced him, in a want of fuel, to burn this hautboy, which he never replaced. To his drum he substituted a cane-chair, which supplied the exercise without the noise to the neighbourhood, and equally excited, by association, a martial ardor, or military reminiscences, in his fancy. Sometimes he would play at marbles alone in his apartment: then, no doubt, mathematical truths would cluster in his recollection, and a delight analagous to that of solving problems, would arise, from observing in his trickling spheres the equality between the angle of incidence, and the angle of reflection.

In 1769 he gave to the press his "Oestrum of Orpheus," the earliest of his dissertations containing any trace of the * Platonic opinions which he finally professed. Born, like Ammonius Saccas, of Christian parents, having also rejected the religion of his fathers, and confining his studies almost exclusively to the ancient writers, Fransham's mind, like that of Ammonius, insensibly filled up the blank, occasioned by the effacement of hereditary notions, with ideas derived from Greek mythology. Like the Platonists of Alexandria, he endeavoured to give an allegoric turn to the fables of paganism, which might enable him without inveracity to speak of them as truths. Such euphemisms abounded in his conversation. Having been advised to take chicken-broth for a head-ache; he called it sacrificing a cock to Æsculapius. He lost for a time, through inflammation, the sight of one eye, which recovered on a change of the weather from warm to cold. This incident he described as a miracle, said that he had prayed for relief to Juno, (the power presiding over the atmosphere), and that she had given it.†

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* See paragraph xxxvii, where an apology is made for calling Orpheus a man, and not a god.

† Thomas Chubb, in his "Author's Farewell," p. 168, observes: "If one infinite intelligence be sufficient to answer all the purposes, that are answered through the universe; there can be no reason for admitting an infinity of such intelligences; seeing there is *nothing* in nature which countenances such a supposition."

To which sentence Fransham has attached this marginal note: "Yes: the infinitely various parts of nature; worlds within worlds of infinite minuteness; worlds beyond worlds of infinite extent; systems indefinitely multitudinous both microscopic and telescopic, each seeming to require a distinct attentive regulating artist."

Apparently Fransham had adopted the opinion of Spinoza, that the first cause is indeed uncreated and indestructible, but not intelligent; and is no other than the entire, eternal, finite, mass of matter, of which the universe is composed: but he had not adopted the opinion of Philo and of the Unitarian philosophers, that the great whole is shapened and animated by a single co-eternal soul. On the contrary, Fransham appears to have held, that there were innumerable intelligent powers, or powerful intelligences, which conspired to shape and animate the parts of nature, and that these all-pervading, plastic, and designing minds, might

In the year 1770, a stranger undertook to publish, every Tuesday, in Norwich, a satyrical paper called "Robin Snap," which was modelled after the Tatler, and sold at one penny. The editor engaged Fransham's assistance, and obtained from him several contributions; but the work soon expired of neglect. Fransham, however, was pleased with the task, and continued weekly to provide his paper, long after the publication had ceased. There are thirty numbers, with this superscription, among his manuscripts.

In 1771 the gad-fly, to use his own expression, stung again. With the little accumulations of his pædagogic industry, Fransham suddenly set off for London; and established himself near Hyde-Park corner; wishing deliberately to compare our modern metropolis and what he had read of Athens and of Rome. He awarded to the cast of its civilization a resemblance with that of the ancient Alexandria.

A part of his object also was the publication of several manuscripts, which he had prepared in that view. The principal among them were: (1) The Life and Institutes of Lycurgus, digested from Xenophon, Plutarch and others.—(2.) Aristopia, or the Scheme of a Perfect Government.—(3) A Synopsis of Classical Philosophy. These manuscripts, still unpublished, remain among his papers, carefully corrected for the press, and provided with a minute index; they were willingly lent about among the young to encourage a spirit of enquiry.

The Lycurgica (such is the first running title) include a philosophic biography of Lycurgus, in which the laws of that sage are described and discussed in the historic order of their presumed origin. His early life is so narrated as to favour the interesting theory, that his friend, the poet Thales, was the real Homer; the latter name being an epithet resulting from eventual blindness. The Laconic Institutions are praised with a characteristic, if excessive, sympathy.

"The Aristopia," is not a work of history but of fiction. Had Plato flourished at Sparta, instead of Athens, and there acquired a love of discipline and controul; instead of devising such a plan of republic as to accommodate the licentiousness of an Athenian army, he would perhaps have recommended institutions, in which order was preferred to liberty, and in which a systematic discipline of the magistrate was extended over the dress, diet, and domestic conduct of every citizen. This sort of commonwealth Fransham has preconised in his Aristopia. All citizens are embodied as a militia; military grades confer personal nobility; and a limited monarch, circumscribed by the aristocracy of rank, directs the whole machine, of which the details in some respects resemble those in the beautiful German romance of Count Stolberg, called "Die Insel."

The "Philosophical Synopsis" is expanded from that English Epistle against the Fear of Death, attached to one of the more jejune and juvenile productions of Fransham. It is composed with care; and in a manner which recals the writings of Harris; where the argumentative parts are usually written with simplicity, and the perorations with eloquence. A sceptical philosophy, inclining towards the doctrine of the soul's natural immortality pervades the treatise, which imbreathes contentment and philanthropy.

Not succeeding with the booksellers, Fransham attempted private tuition. He was called in by Mr. afterwards Dr. Leeds, who had left the schools insufficiently prepared for graduation. Through this pupil, Fransham became acquainted with Foote, and other gay livers, and frequented the comic theatre; but had

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might most fitly be classed by means of the nomenclature employed in Greek mythology. Thus he received a plurality of deities, calling them Pan, Juno, Æsculapius, and the like; but his system of polytheism was peculiar.

His opinion concerning the attributes of these divinities may best be taken from the manuscript note attached by him to p. 520, of Hume's Dialogue on Natural Religion, "There may be four hypotheses concerning the first causes, or presiding principles, of the universe: 1. That they have perfect goodness; 2. That they have perfect malice; 3. That they are opposite, having both goodness and malice; 4. That they have neither goodness nor malice. Mixt phænomena can never prove the two former unmixt principles: and some uniformity, or steadiness of a general course, may seem to oppose the third. In consequence, the fourth appears most probable."

Under the title "Antiqua Religio," Fransham leaves a collection of solemn hymns, addressed to Jupiter, Minerva, Venus, Hercules, and the other deities. These are not transcripts from the analogous compositions of Mr. Thomas Taylor, but were versified by Fransham himself, in his moments of devout [illegible]

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to pay the penalty of public ridicule; for Foote is said, in Dr. Last and Johnny Macpherson, to have caricatured the pupil and the tutor. This merry society seems to have infused an unfortunate comic turn into the subsequent writings of our philosopher.

In 1772, Fransham returned to Norwich, and taught the Coopers, an eminent family, then resident at Brooke. On their removal he applied for his stipend. This, he observed, was the first letter he had ever written. To the hospitality of Counsellor Cooper Mr. Fransham was indebted about the year 1780, for long-remembered notice.

The occupations of his leisure at this period consisted in the composition of several dialogues, entitled, "Socraticæ Chartæ Hodiernæ," wherein the forms of ancient discussion are applied to topics frequently modern. These dialogues treat of 1. Miracles; 2. Pleasure and Pain; 3. Industry; 4. Government; 5. Plato; 6. Laconic Institutions; 7. Modern Education; 8. Singularity; and, 9. The Changes of Time. Some Ironical Panegyrics, which, by attempting humour in antique forms, may remind the reader of Ben Jonson's comedies, eke out the ensuing volumes of his lucubrations; but, like the masks in Terence, the laboured grin often fails of exciting laughter.

Fransham resided from 1784 to 1794, with Mr. Thomas Robinson, in St. Peter's Hungate, and kept an evening school. The friendship of Mr. Robinson conferred on every subsequent period of Fransham's life, the comforts of easy converse, and the services of prudent attention. In 1785, the nephew of Mr. Robinson was attacked with pulmonary consumption. Fransham, who could observe the progressive decline, ventured to prognosticate the death, and guessed with a medical exactness which astonished. In this instance he again boasted of his divinatory power, comparing in conversation his dæmon with that of Socrates. This was, perhaps, practical irony, and not done in order to excite a belief of any supernatural intelligence from his genius; but rather in order to do away, among his thinking friends, any traditional remnant of superstition, by supplying an instance analogous to what had been superstitiously interpreted, where no such interpretation was probable: yet the wonder of his sister, and of the unlearned, was a part of the exhibition which gratified him.

Having borrowed of his pupil, Mr. Saint, Thomas Taylor's Proclus on Euclid, he made a mark against a note, where the author justifies a belief in heathen miracles. Being asked the reason of this marginal interjection, he noted the inconsistency of giving way to a belief in Pagan miracles, and rejecting them in the case of Christianity. Marvellous narration he considered as exoteric forms of preserving real facts; and said that Mr. Thomas Taylor showed himself initiated only into the lesser mysteries of Paganism, by putting upon such legends a construction intended for the vulgar alone.

About the year 1790, Counsellor Frith, now the attorney-general of Upper Canada, refreshed, under Fransham's care, his classical attainments. At his house the writer of this memoir formed an acquaintance with Fransham, which was not afterwards discontinued.

His physiognomy was thought to resemble the portraits of Erasmus; it had this in common with the busts of Plato—there were two tips to the nose; his countenance was sedate, and expressive of intellect; his complexion dusky; his grey hair hung loose about his shoulders, and gave a picturesque, or antique air to the bust: he wore a short green jacket, drab-coloured breeches, worsted stockings, and large shoes; and seldom, if ever, varied his attire. He did not sacrifice to the Graces; he was not even a worshipper of Nausicaa, if that may be taken for the name of the nymph who presides over cleanliness. This cynical negligence was an error of Fransham's philosophy. He would have had more pupils of the higher rank, and would thus, with less labour, have earned a competence, if he had attended duly to personal appearance. He would also have been a more welcome and frequent guest in the families of the polished citizenry. His conversation was interesting by its singularity, by its studiously Socratic character, by its carrying back the imagination to the porticoes of the Serapeum, by its disdain of transient topics, and by its courageous antipathy to prejudice and superstition: yet it depended, latterly at least, rather on remembered, than on immediate resource, and drew from the cistern more than from the well.

The democratic character of the French revolution he disliked, not its antichristian character. He blamed the philosophers for not adhering to the nobility of the country. The aristocracy,

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he said, would have known how to make a republic without church or king, if such was the idea of a perfect commonwealth formed by their wisest man; but the people could never know how to realize even that which they intended to obtain.

Fransham was willingly busied in numerical and mathematical computation. He had calculated that the average pay of his pupils was three-pence an hour; and the average income of his life eight shillings a week; yet with these narrow means, so severe was his frugality, that he progressively bettered his condition. He practised and exacted a punctilious pecuniary probity, and could not bear that the loan of a penny should go unpaid.

"As a mathematician * he was eminent rather for the solidity than the extent of his knowledge. His love of accuracy rendered him an enthusiastic admirer of the ancient mathematicians, or, perhaps more properly, his early attention to these writers rendered him accurate. He had a higher veneration for Euclid than for Newton, and preferred the Elements of Geometry of the former, to the Principia of the latter. Indeed he never could understand the celebrated doctine of Fluxions, and has been heard to pronounce the Analist of bishop Berkeley, a work written in confutation of that doctrine, to be one of the finest specimens of reasoning among the productions of the moderns.

"The authors whom he most esteemed on mathematics were, Euclid, Apollonius, and Archimedes; of the former of these he preferred the editions of Clavius, and Dr. Simson; and of the latter, that of Dr. Barrow, probably because he had never seen the Oxford edition.

"Among the modern writers on these subjects, one only escaped his censure, this was Dr. Hamilton, dean of Armagh, whose treatise on Conic Sections he considered as a truly classical and elegant performance. To this work he has been heard to say, that he devoted two whole years, and that he derived the most exquisite pleasure from its distinguished accuracy and simplicity. It is, however, to be regretted that he had never seen the quarto work of Dr. Robertson, of Oxford, on the same subject, as he would there have met with a history of the Conic Sections written in elegant latin, which to a man of his peculiar attainments would have afforded exquisite delight.

"There is one amid his manuscript volumes, which he seems to have considered as a complete Manual for the young mathematician. It contains the first principles of algebra, some of the leading properties of numbers, some curious questions relative to the application of algebra to geometry, a small table of square and cube roots, with a great variety of miscellaneous problems.

"Of algebra, however, or the analytic art, he entertained a very low opinion. He was well satisfied with the grounds and methods of operation employed by algebraists for the solution of simple and quadratic equations, but the resolution of cubics by Cardan's rule; by Sir Isaac Newton's method of divisors, or by the different methods of approximation, he considered only as so many mechanical tricks, or arts of legerdemain, employed by their authors for the purpose of displaying skill in quirks and quibbles to the great detriment of the mathematical sciences."

"It must however be confessed that he carried his veneration for the ancients to an unreasonable pitch; since he could seldom be induced to look at any modern book on mathematics. This prejudice of his is much to be regretted, as he would have found that some of the later writers on these subjects, particularly Huygens, Halley, Keill, and Bonnycastle, not only possess all the elegance of the ancients, but have improved upon their accuracy; the last more especially, who, in the notes affixed to his geometry, has pointed out several inaccuracies in the reasoning of Euclid in his Elements.

"To this admiration, however, of the ancient geometry must be attributed that closeness of reasoning and logical precision, for which Fransham was so eminently distinguished; yet it must be allowed that he was thoroughly sceptical, for scarcely a sentence could be uttered in his hearing, or any information communicated in his presence, without his rejoining, Are you sure that is true? Whereon do you ground your belief? A mathematician

* Had the excellent letter, addressed on Fransham's death to Mr. Rigby, of Norwich, by Mr. William Saint, (late one of the mathematical masters at Woolwich Academy) been made public, the foregoing memoir would in a great degree have been needless. For the permission thence to copy his learned and satisfactory appreciation of Fransham's mathematical acquirements, my gratitude will be partaken by your readers.

mathematician receives nothing without proof."

A friend of Fransham's who died in 1796, Mr. Thomas Goff, left orders by will, to have his head separated from his body before interment; some persons whom he knew, having recovered in the coffin. The uncertainty of the signs of death, probably through Mr. Goff's conversation, had also left a strong impression on the mind of Fransham. Afraid of being buried alive, he repeatedly desired, that his body should be laid before a fire, that wine should be offered to his lip, and the arm of a woman clasped about his neck, before he was given up as irrecoverable.

The sister of Fransham, Mrs. Bennett, who is still living, having become a widow, he went in 1806 to reside with her; but after a stay of nearly three years, removed to the house of a younger female relation, who was able to render him the active services which his infirmities now required. Conscious of the approach of death, he declined medical aid; and on the 1st February, 1810, expired calmly and gently; leaving, beside his books and several articles of furniture, a hoard of ninety-six guineas to his sister, who caused his body to be interred in the church-yard of the parish where he was born. The grave-stone, which her affection has erected to his memory, is thus inscribed.

M. S. Joannis Fransham, qui plurimis annis in hac urbe Græcas Latinasque literas, necnon mathematicam studio exploravit, præceptis illustravit.

Fransham had merits which are now become rare. Temperate, continent, frugal, just; he wanted, for the display of virtue, chiefly the power of munificence. Leaving his soul to grow according to its nature; his only moral art consisted in so chiselling away the faults, as to strengthen its inherent likeness to the models of antiquity. He thought as he pleased, spoke as he thought, did as he liked, and countenanced in others a similar idiosyncrasy. His manners had the urbanity of various intercourse, and the suavity of a kind heart; unassuming and undaunted, they appealed merely to the man, never to his station. Educated during the sunshine of British freedom, he prolonged traces of its honest independent character, beyond the period of its obfuscation; and held the reciprocal coercion of modern behaviour to be only worthy of a nation of slaves. In an age of compliers he chose to be himself. He is remembered like a Greek bust in a collection of painted wax-work.

SCARCE TRACTS, WITH EXTRACTS AND ANALYSES OF SCARCE BOOKS.

It is proposed in future to devote a few Pages of the Monthly Magazine to the Insertion of such Scarce Tracts as are of an interesting Nature, with the Use of which we may be favoured by our Correspondents; and under the same Head to introduce also the Analyses of Scarce and Curious Books.

Extracts from a Sermon called Ahab's Curse.

[*Continued from page* 249.]

"THE next that succeeded was King James II. who began his reign in the year 1684; and this king, though not altogether so lascivious as the former, yet was he a very bigot to the church of Rome; for no sooner (as a late author saith) did he come to the throne, but mass-houses were set up, and in all haste Protestants must be converted to his faith; and therefore, weekly sermons were appointed for that purpose; in which discourses, with a bare face they assert, that our English Bibles were stuffed with lies; their Popish catechisms were put into our hands to make proselytes: Father Peters, made privy-counsellor, to confront the bishops of Canterbury and London; Magdalen college was filled with Romish priests, and the sycophant bishop Parker, forced upon it, crowds of Irish papists called in upon us, with a standing army, headed with Popish officers, to the great terror of the city: the priests and Jesuits appear publicly in their religious habits, under promise of protection; the test, in all haste, must be taken off: Oats, Dangerfield, and Johnson, most barbarously used, and hundreds sacrificed in the west: Protestants were put from all employment, both civil and military: illegal prosecutions, exorbitant bails, and many more oppressions, to the great damage of the subjects: yea, the bishops were sent to the Tower, and the birth of the Pretender was most neatly contrived. These things,

things, (saith my author) manifest a celestial blindness and madness, even to the loss of his three kingdoms, *maugre all his lives and fortune men.* The which agrees well with that observation of the Heathens, *quem perdere vult Jupiter, prius dementat*, whom God intends to destroy, he first infatuates. Thus was the church and state overrun by popery and arbitrary power, and brought to the very point of destruction; the sacred fences of our laws, the very constitution of our legislature, were quite broken through; the which considered, every true Protestant must say, that he did evil in the sight of the Lord.

"And now comes in the brave king William, a prince of blessed memory indeed, who began his reign in the year 1688, who delivered us from popery, French slavery, and arbitrary government. Our rights and liberties were by him declared and vindicated; our parliaments were free, and he ruled according to the laws and constitution of the kingdom. He was hearty in his wars against France and Spain, though betrayed in most of his measures; he was faithful in the observation of that sacred league and covenant between him and his ally. And the Toleration Act he inviolably maintained, according to his royal promise. He was a common father to all his people, without making distinction, parties, or schismatics of any, and all were equally alike protected under his royal wing, by which he maintained the love of his subjects. He was religious, without being superstitious; his life was abstemious, doing that which was right in the sight of the Lord; reformation of manners prospered well in his days, though the Lord knows since, we are overrun with a flood of immorality and impiety; places, civil, military, and ecclesiastical, were then supplied with men of sober lives; but now, how is the gold become dim; how is the most fine gold changed? He was a good soldier, and fought our battles; he was a politician, and the wisest of all that had sat upon the British throne; he was a Christian, and a true Protestant, but the crown and glory of all his actions was, that he settled the succession of his crown in the illustrious house of Hanover, (the inestimable blessing which we now enjoy) for which, generations to come shall call him blessed, and his memory will be so to the end of time.

"But Ahab did evil in the sight of the Lord. And now perhaps some may wonder that I take no notice of queen Mary and queen Anne.

"Thus much I shall say, if it may please you, that queen Mary was a good woman, a good wife, a good queen, wears an immortal crown, and is really of blessed memory. But as for queen Anne, I only say, that she died the 1st of August, that very day that the Schism bill took place; and was buried on that day, commonly called, Black Bartholomew; the very day on which her uncle turned two thousand godly ministers out of their livings. And there is an end of the race of the Stuarts, I say an end of the Stuarts.

"And now, though we have heard of the end of this family, yet perhaps many of us are strangers to the beginning thereof, of which, therefore, for your information, take this short account out of history, the which is as followeth:

"Banchos, a nobleman of Scotland, had a fair lady to his daughter, whom Mackbeth, the king, desires to have the use of: Banchos refuses, and Mackbeth murders him, and takes the lady by force; Fleance, the son of Banchos, fearing the tyrant's cruelty, flies into Wales, to Griffin ap Llewellin, the Prince of Wales; Llewellin entertains him with all hospitable civility: Fleance, to requite his courtesy, gets Llewellin's daughter with child: Llewellin murders Fleance, and Llewellin's daughter is delivered of a son, named Walter; this son proves a gallant man, and falling out with a noble person in Wales, that called him bastard, Walter slew him, and for his safeguard fled into Scotland, where, in continuation of time, he gained so much reputation and favour, that he became steward of the whole revenue of that kingdom, of which office, he and his posterity retained the sirname; and from thence all the kings and nobles in that nation, of that name, had their original.

"Of this family, both the Scotch and English Histories give us a very formidable account, that most of the last of this name and family of the Stewarts came to their ends by violent death: King James I. for his tyranny, was cut off by the nobility: the second was slain at Roxborough, the third at Bonoxborn, the fourth at Flouden-field, the next three in needless quarrels with their subjects; only James V. had the good hap to die of a natural death; but as to his only daughter, Queen Mary, mother to King James VI. of Scotland, and First of England, it is manifestly known, that

she caused Henry, Lord Darnly, her second husband, to be cruelly murdered, only to make way for her third marriage, with Earl Bothwell, her paramour; for she was afterwards called to an account, and by the vote of the Lords and Commons, in Parliament, she was adjudged to die: whereupon she fled into England, where, contriving sundry plots with the Papists, and Duke of Norfolk, against Queen Elizabeth, she was at last brought to the block and lost her head. For her son, King James I. of England, the Duke of Buckingham, was charged with his death, by the Commons of England; and King Charles I. lost his head at his own gates; and the death of King Charles II. hath been by some disputed, and I am ready to think that he had no fair play; and as for King James II. he abdicated the kingdom, and so died not among us; but gracious Queen Mary, and Queen Anne, both of them came to their ends by natural deaths, which concludes the unhappy race and family of the Stewarts.

"But perhaps some say, Is there nothing worth notice in the late reign, since you seem to pass it by with silence? to which I answer, We have had a glorious peace to make France great, and Great Britain little; and what then? Knaves are advanced, delinquents preferred, leagues are broke, the allies tricked, the kingdom beggared, both church and state divided, debauchery encouraged, and pure religion made a schismatic, the laws perverted, the toleration violated, the succession disputed, and indefeasible hereditary right asserted, in favour of the Pretender; trades lost, Hanoverians discouraged, the bravest general in the world is degraded, the poor Catalonians deserted, and all out of order; the whole head was sick, and the whole heart faint, and so faint that we had the sentence of death in ourselves, but, in God which raiseth the dead, who delivered us from so great a death, and doth deliver, in whom we trust that he will deliver us.

"Secondly: Then why should princes be concerned about the character they are like to have, when they shall lie down in the dust? We see the Holy Ghost hath affixed the characters of kings deceased, whether good or bad; the names of kings are never buried with them: for it is then, when covered with the dust, that they have their truest character, it is dangerous to give a true character of living princes, whether good or bad; if good (saith one) it carries with it the appearance of fulsome flattery, and princes, by how much more they deserve, so much the less they generally desire to be applauded; and, if bad, who dares to speak it out, while princes are armed with power to do us so much good or hurt, according as they are pleased or displeased; and by how much the worse they are, by so much the less they can bear to be told on't; but, when once death hath brought them upon the common level with the rest of mankind, every one will venture to say what is true, though not fit sooner to be said.

"If princes will sin with Ahab, what better can be expected than Ahab's character, that they did evil in the sight of the Lord; who, while they lived, were not desired; and, when dead, are not lamented; this, therefore, should be well weighed and considered, since a good name is valuable, not only before, but after, death; 'tis doing that which is right in the sight of the Lord, which makes their names as a sweet savour, and better than precious ointment. Such who carry a good conscience with them, leave a good name behind them. The righteous shall be had in everlasting remembrance, and the memory of the just shall be blessed: though it is immediately added, but the memory of the wicked shall not; and this we may assuredly expect will be verifyed and made good in the case of the greatest Prince, as well as the meanest peasant.

"Thirdly: Then blessed is that people that hath such a Prince, of whom it shall be said, he did that which was right in the sight of the Lord; and this, by God's wonderful providence, is and will be, no doubt, the happy case and condition of Great Britain, since our illustrious George, after our long struggle and incessant prayers, is become our most rightful and gracious sovereign. We have now a great, a wise, a religious, Prince; for the King trusteth in the Lord, and, through the mercy of the Most High, he shall not be moved. Well may the Hanoverians mourn at the loss of so great a Prince; but let Britons joy in their salvation: a legacy, indeed, by the brave King William, of immortal fame; however by Sacheverell accused. And I doubt not, but this wise administration, shall give full satisfaction to every true Protestant, that he doth that which is right in the sight of the Lord: the king shall joy in their strength, O Lord, and in their salvation how greatly shall he rejoice! Thou hast given him his heart's desire,

and hast not withholden the request of his lips, Selah. For thou presentest him with the blessing of goodness, thou settest a crown of pure gold on his head; and, since God hath wrought out his salvation, let us always endeavour to maintain it, that it may be said of our King, that he did that which was right in the sight of the Lord, and that,

"By doing ourselves that which is right in the sight of the Lord; for the sins of a people do sometimes provoke God to leave their King, that he may do evil in the sight of the Lord, as David was left to number Israel for the sins of the people: and, again, the anger of the Lord was kindled against Israel, and he moved David against them to say, Go, number Israel and Judah.

"Thus David, though otherwise a good man, was left to fall for the faults of his people; God was so filled with anger against Israel, as to desert and leave David to himself, so that he yielded to the satanical suggestion, that he might bring dreadful destruction on the people."

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

IMPERIAL HERETICS.

THE Greek emperor Manuel Comnenus affirmed, that Mahomet's god was the true god; for which the bishop of Thessalonica reproached him in bitter terms, and caused the opinion to be condemned by an especial synod.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Lord Bacon in his advice about the Charterhouse, says, "The great number of schools which are in your highness's realm doth cause a want, and likewise an overflow. By means thereof they find want, in the country and towns, both of servants for husbandry, and apprentices for trade. On the other side, there being more scholars bred than the state can prefer and employ, and the active part of life not bearing a proportion to the preparative, it falls out that too many persons are bred unfit for other vocations, and unprofitable for that in which they are brought up. Thus the realm is filled with indigent, idle, and wanton people, which are but the materials of revolution."

This has always been, and still is, the grand tory argument against promoting popular instruction: but it deserves notice, that this alarm was sounded at the very commencement of the reign of James the First, which endured nearly a quarter of a century in perfect tranquillity.

SABBATICAL PASTIME.

The clergy have always doubted whether the precept "Keep holy the Sabbath Day" is a command to make holiday by playing, or by abstaining from play. Some think it ordains joy, and game, and sport, gaiety, spectacles, and festivity: some think it enjoins fasting, mourning, penance, silence, meditation, gloom, and austerity.

Of the former description of prelates was Aylmer, bishop of London, under queen Elizabeth, who, upon the green at his country-house in Fulham, used to play bowls on the Sunday with his clerical and other guests. See Strype's Life of Aylmer, p. 215 and 294. James I. and Charles I. favoured by their proclamations this Sunday hilarity; and Morer, in his book on the Name and Notion of the Sabbath, defended learnedly the practice.

Of late years a proclamation, ascribed to the celebrated John Bowles, has been regularly read in courts of justice, which invites the magistracy to repress the enjoyments of the people: surely our ancestors were more rational, who thought that God delights in the happiness of man.

HALE, THE COMEDIST.

One remarkable instance of a successful acquirement of the idiomatic peculiarities of a foreign language, is that of Hale, an Englishman, who composed for the French stage, *Le jugement de Midas*, *l'Amant jaloux*, and *Les Evenemens Imprevus*, which last especially is an agreeable lyric comedy, and has been permanently successful.

What circumstances led to Hale's expatriation, some of your readers can perhaps communicate; he died at Paris, it is said, in very necessitous circumstances.

WHITEHEAD.

Among the poems of the laureate Whitehead, one of the best is an elegy written at the convent of Haut-Villers, in Champagne, and dated in 1754. The descriptive portion has likeness, the antiquarian portion loftiness, and an ingenious moral is well attached in the following stanza:

Temperance,

Temperance, not abstinence, in every bliss,
Is man's true joy, and therefore Heaven's command;
The wretch, who riots, thanks his God amiss;
Who starves, rejects the bounties of his hand.

Whitehead, if not a man of genius, was a man of taste; if he was the flatterer, he was also the improver of the great; the arts are indebted to him for efficacious commendations; and his fable of the Youth and the Philosopher, is still popular.

ON AN HASTY MARRIAGE.

Belinda in her Twentieth year
Holds solitude such woe,
She'd rather lead a monkey here,
Than lead an ape below.

ARTHUR COLLIER.

It is said that many anonymous pamphlets exist, in which Arthur Collier has defended Berkeley's hypothesis, and has argued well in behalf of idealism. Can any of your readers communicate the titles of such pamphlets, or other particulars of this acute metaphysician?

Professor Eberhard in his Lectures on the History of Philosophy, delivered at Halle, classes Collier with Berkely; yet he has not obtained a nich at home in the Britannic or the Universal Biography.

GOLDEN BULL.

The edict given under the golden bull, or great seal, of the Emperor Charles IV. King of Bohemia, &c. begins with a Latin prayer, which is for this remarkable, that it introduces, as beings of equal reality, the Christian and Pagan divinities: such was the pedantic character of the Latin written in the year 1356.

Omnipotens eterne Deus, spes unica mundi,
Qui cæli fabricator ades, qui conditor orbis,
Tu populi memor esto tui, sis mitis ab alto,
Prospice, ne gressum faciat, ubi regnat Erinnis,
Imperat Alecto, leges dictante Megæra;
Sed potius virtute tui quem diligis hujus
Cæsaris insignis Caroli, Deus Alme, ministra,
Ut valeat, &c.

The poem, in like manner, jumbles together Lucifer, Satan, the destruction of Troy, and the war of Pompey and Cæsar.

EPITAPH OF A NOVELLIST.

Accept in rime
Our last adieu;
Once you kill'd time,
Then Time kill'd you.

SAINTLY SYNONYMS.

"When misfortunes happen to such as dissent from us in matters of religion, we call them *judgments*; when to those of our own sect, we call them *trials*."

So remarks Shenstone: these forms of expression therefore must, in his time, have been usual in good company; now they are confined to the evangelical sects, and would be thought to have a twang of cant.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

GRAEME OF BALGOWAN.—A GARLAND.

By Mr. JOHN MAYNE.

LET Ireland exult in her heroes, victorious,
And England extol her great Nelson, so glorious!
Where'er, for the valiant, fond bosoms are glowing,
The Scots may be proud of their Laird of Balgowan!

From Scotia's fam'd land, where his forefathers flourish'd,
And still where true valour and genius are nourish'd,
To fight for his country, with zeal overflowing,
Away to the wars went brave Graeme of Balgowan!

Abercrombie and Moore, immortal in story,
His comrades in battle, and partners in glory,
Beheld, with delight, while his laurels were growing,
The hero and patriot in Graeme of Balgowan!

For often at midnight, the camp-cloak his cov'ring,
While Spirits, benignant, around him were hov'ring,
He stole the repose, which to nature was owing,
To study their welfare who dwell at Balgowan!

On the heights of Barrosa, arriv'd without slumber,
The foe in battalia, and triple his number,

He

He fought, and he conquer'd; to France nobly showing
How Britons can triumph, led on by Balgowan!
Whole legions were routed; their confidence shaken;
Guns, banners, and gen'rals, and squadrons, were taken;
And those who escap'd, with a sigh, are bestowing
The meed of renown on the troops of Balgowan!

In must'ring our force, when the battle is over,
Affection bewails some lost friend or fond lover;
But Fame's golden trumpet shall never cease blowing
The names of the heroes who vied with Balgowan!

April, 1811.

AN HUMBLE PETITION FOR A LOCK OF A YOUNG LADY'S HAIR.

YE Sylphs and Sylphids, sportive throng,
Who trip the flow'ry lawns among,
Or wing the liquid air;
Ye, who direct the female heart,
Exert for me your magic art,
O deign to aid my prayer!

I ask not that seductive mien,
In Medicean Venus seen,
To fix the raptur'd view;
I seek not titles, wealth, nor fame,
One little Lock alone I claim,
Of bright Circassian hue.

Ye favour'd Sylphs who guard the fair,
Deck'd with this Hyacinthian hair,
Let me not sue in vain!
For once avert your watchful eyes,
Whilst I, triumphant, seize a prize
Kings might be proud to gain.

And shou'd the envious Fates decree,
To punish my temerity,
Like Scylla's famed of old,
Who, for the theft of Nisus' hair,
Was doom'd a bird to flit in air,
As Poets oft have told.

When I the feather'd form assume,
Around the Nymph who caus'd my doom,
Be this my task assign'd;
From every retrospective thought,
With unavailing sorrow fraught,
To shield her spotless mind.

Then oft on dewy pinions borne,
I'll call soft blushes from the morn,
To deck th' unconscious fair;
And oft ambrosial sweets exhale,
That float upon the boyant gale,
To sprinkle o'er her hair.

That hair in which I'll fondly play,
And frolic all the live-long day,
Nor envy gods above;
For what can gods or mortals ask,
More than the ever-pleasing task,
To watch o'er those they love?

Exmouth, March, 1811.

ON THE REMAINS OF MARY VAN BUTCHELL,

Which were preserved in a new and wonderful manner, and worshipped daily by her surviving husband.—Translated for SIR GEORGE BAKER.

HERE tombless, whole, untainted, lies
Van Butchell's dearest wife,
A loving husband's fond delight,
And darling of his life.

By fell disease, and ling'ring death,
Whose body long consum'd,
Has, in the charming form you see,
The bloom of life resum'd.

Great Hunter's art, untri'd, improv'd,
In vain doth nature strive,
Can vile Corruption's mould'ring hand
Of all its power deprive.

Oh! happy husband! to enjoy
Her converse night and day,
And sit beside a tender spouse,
Not subject to decay.

But what more wonderful appears,
To sit beside a wife,
That's sweeter, prettier, plumper too,
And juicier than in life!

Oh! happy, enviable man,
Thy lot how new and strange,
To have a woman still the same,
Nor liable to change!

TO THE MEMORY OF ELIZABETH COUNTESS DOWAGER OF CAVAN.

By Miss HOLFORD.

TO Time's deep gulph departs another day,
But silent Sorrow marks it gliding by,
Memory with straining eye-ball tracks its way,
And Friendship notes it with a heart-born sigh!

Why should we weep? In yonder azure skies
That Cavan's spirit mingles with the blest?
No! chace the selfish sorrow from your eyes,
And hush the turbid heavings of your breast!

Yet, never Cavan, never soul like thine,
Unwept departed on its high career;
Nor shall thy spirit quit its mouldering shrine,
And miss its tribute bright, a human tear.

Alas! the tear unseen, unheard the strain,
The murmuring mortal strain, to frailty given!
Our weak complaining follows thee in vain,
For even Friendship's cries invade not Heaven!

Go

Go thou to bliss! Yet, tho' no smile of thine,
The Muse that smile once cherish'd may obtain,
Fondly she hangs her tribute on thy shrine,
She mourns thee, Cavan, tho' she mourns in vain!

Lo! Penury gazes wildly on the bed,
Where even now is laid her earthly trust,
Ask'st thou why lower droops the sufferer's head?
This day was Cavan's form consign'd to dust!

Friendship—but Friendship mutely turns aside,
She speaks not, yet the pitying Muse can guess
That secret the tenacious heart would hide,
Of cherish'd woe's unsocial bitterness.

That thou wert great, what boots it to reveal?
The grave has seiz'd thy transient dignity;
That thou wert good, may God's high sanction seal,
And stamp thy rank to all eternity!

March 2, 1811.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE, FOR 1810.

FEW years have been so fertile as the last, in various and important researches, in the different branches of science; from the more general divisions of philosophy, to the particular history of the species of the animal, vegetable, or mineral, kingdoms, the labours of the members, and of others which have been submitted to this class, have added new treasures to the stores of knowledge.

Heat.—The sudden production of heat, in an infinite variety of chemical phenomena, although more known than those of light, requires to be determined with greater precision. M. Sage has given the result of his researches on the degrees of heat, which concentrated mineral acids produce, in combining with metallic oxids, earths, and water. Sulphuric acid at 67 degrees of the arcometer of Beaumé, mixed with a third part of water gave a temperature of 80 degrees; nitric acid of 45 degrees gave 45 degrees; and muriatic acid of 20 degrees gave, with the same quantity of water as in the preceding experiments, 22 degrees.

The greatest degree of heat obtained with the sulphuric acid, is that which results from a mixture of this acid with calcined bones, which was 160 degrees above zero. In general these experiments lead us to presume, that the heat produced by the combination of bodies is proportional to their contraction. It is to be regretted that M. Sage had not determined the specific weight of the bodies he combined, both before and after the experiment.

The absolute measure of heat in high degrees of temperature, for which liquid substances can not be employed, has always engaged the attention of philosophers.

M. de Morveau, who has been engaged in experiments on this subject for several years, has communicated a continuation of the tables mentioned in our report of 1808. The first of these presents the degrees of heat, of fusion, and of evaporation, in different bodies, corrected and arranged with the most approved pyrometrical and thermometrical scales. A second table gives the dilation of metals, determined according to the same scales; in the third he indicates the relation between the expansion and fusibility of metals. In the fourth he gives the degrees of heat indicated by his pyrometer of platina, and their agreement with that of Wedgwood from observations of fusion in the highest temperatures. These tables are accompanied with details of the processes employed by the author to correct his calculations, which differ essentially from those given by Wedgwood. This difference is chiefly occasioned by an error which that philosopher committed in measuring the fusibility of silver, and making it the basis of his calculations.*

Light.—The class of natural philosophy and chemistry had proposed a prize for the examination of the circumstances and causes which occasion phosphorescence.

M. Dessaignes, principal of the college of Vendome, has continued his experiments on these subjects, in order to ascertain the phenomena attending luminous appearances; whether spontaneous, by friction or by gentle warmth,

* Dr. Davy, in his lectures this year at the Royal Institution, stated, that the pyrometer of Mr. Wedgwood was discovered to be an imperfect measure of heat. If kept for a long time in a lower temperature, it contracts as much as when exposed for a shorter time to a more intense degree of heat.

and

and in every other circumstance different from that of combustion. This philosopher obtained the prize on the same subject the last year; his present researches have considerably enlarged the results of his former experiments. He defines phosphorescence to be the appearance of a durable or transient light, unattended with sensible heat, and not followed by any alteration in inorganic bodies. This phosphorescence presents itself under different forms, and like solar light is decomposed by the prism. From some bodies it seems to emanate slowly and regularly, in others by scintillation. Its colour is blue, but appears tarnished in those bodies which contain iron; it may, however, be rendered clear, by separating the metal from the bodies which contain it. In general, it has appeared to M. Dessaignes, that those bodies are the most phosphorescent, that contain in their composition principles which can pass from a state of gas, or liquid, to a solid form. All bodies give out light by compression, whether they are fluid, solid, or gaseous. He has also discovered that points have the same effect on phosphorescence as upon the electric fluid. M. Dessaignes distinguishes two kinds of phosphorescence; the one transient, the other permanent. Amongst the first we may state, that which takes place when a certain quantity of water combines with quick lime; amongst the latter, that of rotten wood, and other organised substances in a state of putrefaction. It appeared important to determine whether the phosphorescence that takes place in those bodies, which become luminous when their temperature is somewhat increased, is owing to combustion. M. Dessaignes made experiments in atmospheric air, in oxygen gas, and in the torricellian vacuum, to ascertain this point; but he could perceive no difference in the intensity of the light under the different circumstances, when the experiments were made on inorganic bodies; but the light of organic bodies was encreased in oxygen, from which the author concludes that some part of this light in the latter is owing to combustion.

These luminous organic bodies more particularly occupied his attention; he made experiments on fresh water fish, sea fish, and various kinds of wood. The results have proved, that the phosphorescence of each is a species of combustion, in which water and carbonic acid are produced. The woody part, and muscular fibre, do not undergo in these changes any essential alterations. The phosphorescence of the wood is chiefly owing to a glutinous principle, that serves to unite the woody fibres; and that of the fish, to a gelatinous principle, which unites the muscular fibres. M. Dessaignes has endeavoured to explain the luminous appearance of the sea, and to support his reasoning by a numerous collection of facts relating to spontaneous phosphorescence. He attributes the light of the sea to two causes; first, to the presence of phosphoric animalculæ, and the emanation of luminous matter produced by them; and, secondly, to the simple presence of this matter dissolved and mixed in the water, proceeding not only from these animalculæ, but from molusci, fish, &c.

Mathematics.—The subject of the double prize of 5000 francs to be distributed by this class, in its sitting, January 7th, 1811, was the following:

"The theory of those planets which have an inclination and eccentricity too great to admit the calculation of their irregularities with sufficient exactness by known methods."

The class did not require a numerical application, but only analytical formularies, disposed in such a manner that an intelligent calculator could apply them with certainty to the planet Pallas, and to every other which are or may be discovered. Two memoirs were presented which were not satisfactory; the class therefore proposed to reserve the determination of the prize to the 1st of January, 1816, that geometricians may have sufficient time to resolve this important question.

The medal of M. de Lelande for the most interesting observation, or the most useful memoir, on astronomy, for the last year, has been given to M. Poisson, for his works relating to the secular inequalities of the mean motions of the planets, the stability of the planetary system, the rotation of the earth, the change of place of the poles at the surface, and the equations on which the movements of its axis depend. These works have merited the gratitude of astronomers, to whom he has demonstrated in the most complete manner hitherto done, the fundamental points of the system of the world, which are the base of all astronomical calculations.

Geology.—Messrs. Cuvier and Brongniart, have discovered, in the environs of Paris,

Paris, very extensive beds of stone, that contain only fresh water shells, which appear to have been deposited in ponds or lakes. Some of these beds of stone are separated by intermediate strata of marine formation. This seems to prove that the sea has made an irruption on the continent, which it had formerly abandoned, and confirms the traditions of a deluge, so universally spread amongst different nations. Upon beds of gypsum in the same neighbourhood, which contain the bones of reptiles, and of fish, with fresh water shells, and petrified trunks of palm trees, repose beds of stone, containing innumerable quantities of marine shells only; and again upon these, other beds of fresh water shells, but of a kind entirely different from the former. It is impossible to have more clear and manifest indications of the revolutions which have taken place on the surface of the globe.

M. Sage and M. Cubieres have directed the attention of philosophers to a singular fact, which has excited innumerable conjectures. In the neighbourhood of Puzzoli, three erect columns of a small temple have been discovered, thirty French feet below the present level of the sea, all of them pierced and bored to the same height, by dails and polades, a kind of marine shell fish, which penetrate into the densest stones immerged under the surface of the sea. Have these columns been taken from a quarry formerly under the surface of the sea? But why should they have chosen stones so perforated; and how does it happen that the perforations extend exactly to the same height in each column? Has the temple been successively sunk and raised again in a volcanic country, subject to so many irregular movements? But how, after such violent shocks could the columns remain erect? Have volcanic eruptions opened deep ravines which have closed at one extremity, and have kept the temple confined in a kind of lake until a passage was opened, and restored the ground to its natural dryness? There are difficulties attending all these explanations, particularly the two last. How could such important changes have taken place after the construction of the temple, and have left no trace in history or in the memory of man? They frequently speak of the eruption in the year 1528, when the hill called Monte-novo was formed, and when the sea invaded a part of the coast; but there is no tradition of successive revolutions. Near this temple has been discovered a particular variety of marble, of which M. Cubieres has read an analysis to the Institute. It is white, semi-transparent, and receives a fine polish; it dissolves with difficulty in the nitric acid, and gives sparks with steel; it contains twenty-two parts in every hundred of magnesia. M. Cubieres has called it the Greek magnesian marble, and thinks it is the same which the ancients made use of in constructing their temples without windows, that received light only through the transparent walls.

Physiology.—The following question was proposed two years since, but, no satisfactory answer having been received, the prize of 5000 francs will be given to the best memoir on the subject, which shall be received before October the 1st, 1812: "Does there exist any circulation in those animals known under the name of Asteriæ or Star Fish, Echini or Sea Urchins, and Holothuriæ, *ou Priapes de Mer.*" In case any circulation be found, it is required to describe the organs by which it is carried on. The description must be accompanied with observations made upon living animals, and include the vessels of respiration if there be any particular ones, as well as those of circulation. It would also be desirable to ascertain the chemical effect of such respiration on water and on air; but this is not absolutely required. It will be necessary that the descriptions should be accompanied with drawings, that the principal details may easily be verified.

VARIETIES

VARIETIES, Literary and Philosophical.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

DR HUTTON has, for some time past, been employing his leisure in arranging and printing a complete collection of what may be considered his original discoveries, improvements, and inventions, under the title of "Tracts," mathematical and philosophical, in 3 vols. 8vo. of which the first volume is printed, and ready for publication, containing, among many improvements, a greatly enlarged edition of his Treatise on Bridges.

All the readers of the Monthly Magazine have been interested by the communications relative to *Stramonium*, and their opinions will be rendered uniform by the valuable letter of Dr. Sims, in the present Number. As the subject is become of such great importance, the editor of the Monthly Magazine has resolved to collect into a pamphlet all that has appeared, to add other letters in his possession, and to invite further communications from the faculty, and others. He purposes also to annex a coloured engraving of the thorn apple, a botanical description, and some introductory observations. Communications intended to have place in the pamphlet, should however be sent immediately.

Mr. Yatman, a gentleman of independent fortune at Chelsea, after the conviction of eight years experience of the utility of the Galvanic principle, as exhibited in the theories of the Doctors Davy and Garnet, wishes to extend its influence so as to be permanently beneficial to the human body. He has accordingly addressed a letter on this subject to the physicians of St. George's Hospital, of which he is a governor, and this is now under the consideration of the Medical Board of that charity.

Mr. J. Norris Brewer, has ready for press a new Romance, in four volumes, under the title of "An Old Family Legend, or one Husband and two Marriages."

Mr. Cuitt's second set of Etchings of the Antiquities of Chester will be published early in May.

Mr. Thomas Orger, husband of the beautiful Mrs. Orger, of the Lyceum Theatre, is now closely engaged in making a new Translation of Ovid's Metamorphoses, in Rhyme, to be published in quarterly Numbers. The first Number to make its appearance in the course of next month.

Dr. Edwards has nearly finished a work in two volumes, with which he has been long engaged, to ascertain the real and relative foundations of the different civil, political, commercial, and individual interests of society and nations.

Mr. H. M. Browne has in the press, and will speedily publish, the Apothecary's Vade Mecum, or Companion to the New London Pharmacopœia, for the use of Students and junior Practitioners.

Mr. Peter Nicholson has in forwardness, a Dictionary of Architecture, to be completed in two quarto volumes, with many plates.

General Malcolm, late envoy to the court of Persia, will shortly publish a sketch of the Political History of India, from 1784, to the present time.

Dr. Thomas Young, has nearly ready for publication, in octavo, a System of Practical Nosology; with an Introduction to Medical Literature in general.

Dr. Curry, of Guy's Hospital, has in the press a work, on the Nature of the Hepatic Function, which is to be comprised in two octavo volumes.

The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Council of the city of London, have directed that the proceedings in common council, authenticated by the proper officer, and superintended by a committee, shall in future be printed, for the use of the members of the corporation.

The state papers and letters of Sir Walter Aston, afterward Lord Aston, ambassador in Spain in the reign of James I. and Charles I. are printing uniformly with those of Sir Ralph Sadler, in two quarto volumes.

Mr. Clifford, editor of the state papers of Sir Ralph Sadler, has in the press, in a quarto volume, Tixall Poetry; with notes, &c. &c.

The Rev. H. B. Wilson is preparing for the press "A History of Merchant Taylors' School, London," from its foundation to the present time.

Dr. Pearson's Warburtonian Lectures, preached in Lincoln's Inn chapel, will soon appear.

Mr. Bawdwen has completed his translation of the whole of the larger

volume of Domesday Book; and has a volume nearly ready for the press, which comprises the counties of Middlesex, Herts, Bucks, Oxon, and Gloucester. The remaining volumes, five in number, will be published in due succession; as will also the counties of Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk, which are comprised in the smaller volume of the original.

Dr. KEMP's second course of lectures at the Russell Institution, on music, will commence at the rooms of the Institution, on Monday evening, the 22d inst. at eight o'clock; the remaining lectures on each succeeding Monday, till the course is completed.

FRANCE.

Messrs. A. POITEAU and P. TURPIN, have commenced a work of great interest to the French botanist, entitled, Flora Parisiensis, containing a description of the plants which grow naturally in the environs of Paris.

M. WALCKENAER is engaged on a Natural History of Spiders, which will extend to 300 plates, designed, engraved, and coloured, by the most celebrated artists of Paris, and accompanied by descriptions in Latin, French, English, and German.

According to a report made by Messrs. Deyeux and Thenard to the first class of the Institute, M. ZANETTI has discovered a mode of extracting from maize a very fine syrup, the flavour of which is comparable, in every respect, to the syrup made from the sugar-cane. Instead of pressing, as had heretofore been attempted, the entire stalk of the maize, M. Zanetti removes the leaves and the external skin, so that he submits to the pressure only that portion of the vegetable which contains the most saccharine matter. M. Zanetti has also proved according to the same report, that the syrup of maize is susceptible of passing into the vinous fermentation, and that by distillation may be obtained from it an excellent alcohol, little or not at all different from that obtained from molasses which has been subjected to fermentation.

A person of Verdun has discovered a method of producing an imitation of Chinese tea, by heating the leaves of the horn-beam in a new earthen vessel, placed in the midst of boiling water, till they have acquired a brown hue, lighter or darker at pleasure. They are then scented by being placed in a box, together with the root of the Florence iris in powder, for several days; after which they may be used as tea. The imitation is said to be so perfect as to deceive persons not previously informed.

M. SAGE, has lately stated in a memoir read to the national institute, at Paris, the efficacy of fluor volatile alkali, in cases of severe apoplexy. "For at least forty years," says he, I have had opportunities of witnessing the efficacy of volatile alkali, taken internally, as an immediate remedy for the apoplexy, if employed on the first appearance of the disease. One of the keepers of my cabinet, aged 72 years, robust, though thin, and very sedate, was seized, while fasting, with an apoplexy. He fell down deprived of sense. When raised up he had the rattles in his throat, his eyes were closed, his face pallid, and his teeth fixed together. I drew out his under lip so as to answer the purpose of a spout, into which was poured a spoonful of water, containing 25 or 30 drops of fluor volatile alkali. At the same time two slips of paper, the edges of which were wetted with volatile alkali, were introduced into his nostrils. The teeth were speedily separated, and the eyes opened. A second dose of alkali was instantly poured down the throat. The rattles ceased; speech and recollection returned. In the course of an hour the patient recovered sufficient strength to proceed without assistance about three hundred paces to his own chamber. In another hour he got up, asked for something to eat, and has since experienced no return of the disorder." He reports another instance in the person of one of his friends, who was a great eater, and was struck with the apoplexy while at table. "The volatile alkali excited a vomiting, and after that had abated, the patient took twenty drops of volatile alkali in half a glass of wine. His senses returned, and in two hours he was able to walk in his garden."

A premium of a million of livres was offered by the FRENCH GOVERNMENT, in May last, to the inventor of the best machine for spinning thread.—1. To spin thread for woof and warp, proper to be made into a piece equal in fineness to muslin made with cotton thread, No. 400,000 metres; corresponding to No. 164,000 ells to the pound weight. The method of obtaining thread of this fineness, must be such as to effect a saving of eight-tenths of spinning by hand.

hand.—2. The same for thread equal to fine cambric muslin: No. 225,000 metres; or No. 92,000 ells to the pound, The saving to be seven-tenths of the labour and cost of spinning by hand.—3. No. 170,000 metres; or No. 70,000 ells to the pound. The saving to be six-tenths of the cost of spinning by hand. In these savings are included whatever may be obtained in all the preparatory operations to the spinning of the thread.—4. If all these conditions are not fulfilled, 500,000 francs will be granted to whoever fulfils the conditions of the second and third class.—5. The models must be large enough to be used for working, as in a manufactory.—6. The candidates must explain the whole of their manner of proceeding from the raw material to the finest spinning.—7. The machines that obtain the prize are to become public property.

The introduction of machinery into the woollen manufactories at Vervins. Hodimont, Aix la Chapelle, and Carcassonne, has given new life to the trade of France; and of seven millions of livres to which their exportation to Turkey amounted, before the revolution, they have recovered six millions. These machines were introduced by two Englishmen named Cockerill and Douglas, and the government has bought the property; and given them large premiums for various inventions.

By an order of police, dated November 20, the following regulations were established, concerning the cleansing, and keeping clean, the streets and passages of the city of Paris.*

1. Proprietors or tenants of houses, are bound to direct the sweeping regularly every day, the fronts of their houses, shops, courts, gardens, and other offices. The sweeping to extend from the kennel in the middle of the street, to the edge of the pavement next the houses. The mud to be gathered in heaps on the sides. None to sweep his own mud on to his neighbour's premises.

2. The sweeping shall be finished at eight o'clock in the morning, from October 1, to March 1; and at seven o'clock, from March 1, to October 1. In case of negligence, the police will sweep the place, and charge the expense.

3. The laying of any filth or refuse, from the interior of the houses, after the scavenger carts have passed, will be punished with great severity.

4. Glass of all kinds, broken bottles, lumps of ice, earthen-ware, &c. shall be placed close to the houses, apart from the mud.

5. Nothing shall be thrown into the street, from the windows of any house.

6. The laying of any earth or rubbish, before the houses, or suffering it to lie more than two hours after the carts have passed, is forbidden. Earth or rubbish, laid before the houses, must be removed in the course of the day. In case of negligence, the police will remove it, and charge it.

7. In time of snow, or of frost, every householder is bound to sweep away the snow, and to break the ice before his house, shop, court, garden, &c. to the middle of the street. They shall form the snow and ice into heaps. In case of slippery ice, they shall strew ashes, sand, or gravel

8. It is forbidden to lay in the streets, any snow or ice, from courts, or from the interior of houses, &c.

9. It is equally forbidden to proprietors, or occupiers of baths, dyers, washers, or others which make great use of water, to let any part thereof, flow over the public way; during frosty weather.

* The paper of our correspondent, "Common Sense," on this subject, was written in London three days before this French edict.

GERMANY.

M. Vieltz, of Vienna, is publishing a work on Botany, containing plants used in medicine, in domestic economy, and manufactures, with the description of the methods of using them. The first two volumes comprise the indigenous medicinal plants, and the third, which is the last that has appeared, contains the plants for household uses, from Acanthus to Amygdalus, arranged in alphabetical order. The author has followed Murray's system.

M. Tromsdorff has in publication at Erfurt, a periodical work entitled, The General Chemical Library of the Nineteenth Century. It consists of criticisms on all new works published on the subject, and the last number contains a review of the chemical literature of France, England, Holland, Sweden, &c. from 1800 to 1804.

A shepherd, of the village of Kappel, near Klagenfurt, Carinthia, found accidentally, during the last autumn, a vein of quicksilver: this discovery will in part compensate the Austrian monarchy for the cession of Taria; there has likewise been discovered in Transylvania, a mine of quicksilver, which produces annually 700 quintals of that mineral!

The editors of the Annals of the Progress of Inventions, a work which collects discoveries, inventions, systems, opinions,

opinions, and hypotheses, considered as new, have calculated the number of these novelties for the year 1809, and they find 20 articles of natural history, 51 of mineralogy, 37 of botany, 70 of chemistry, 39 of medicine, 30 of surgery, 14 of farriery, 36 of mathematics, 6 of mathematical geography, 4 of the military art, 8 of metallurgy, 15 of woods and forests, 2 of marine and navigation, 45 of domestic economy, 45 of the fine arts. These may serve as a specimen of the labours and studies of the learned and ingenious for one year. The list of subjects in the mechanical arts alone, contains near 100 articles of all kinds, and connected with the implements of all trades and businesses.

A physician of Mentz has lately published a caution to nurses on the abuse of the narcotic properties of the poppy, which, as this plant is becoming an article of cultivation, cannot be too extensively known. Several incautious mothers, in order to keep their children quiet, give them milk in which the heads of poppies, after the seed is taken out, or other parts, have been steeped or boiled. In time this practice induces a lethargic habit, and some children remain incurably stupid all their lives in consequence of this pernicious and unnatural sedative.

SWITZERLAND.

The river Linth which descends from the Alps to the canton of Glaris, had in fifty years raised its bed sixteen feet. This elevation of the soil stopped the course of the river Maag, which was the outlet to the lake of Wallerstein. Hence arose an increase of the waters of the lake, and frequent inundations of the towns of Wallerstein and Wesen; and the whole country, covered with stagnant water, became extremely unwholesome. M. Escher, a celebrated mineralogist, of Zurich, at the head of a company, undertook to remedy this mischief and has succeeded. He constructed a mole of rock stones, 15,000 feet in length; and formed a new channel for the Linth, of 50,000 feet, and with roads on the sides.

ITALY.

Dr. Michelotti has communicated to the Academy of Sciences of Turin, a new mode of extracting indigo from the plants Isatis and Pastel. The leaves are first boiled to obtain the fecula by filtration. This fecula, which is composed of a green matter, of wax, and of the indigo, must be thoroughly washed with clear water, and at length dissolved in a solution of caustic potash, the whole being boiled together. By a new filtration, a very turbid liquor is obtained, which, concentrated and calcined by the same process as is used to the blood employed in making Prussian blue, yields a good prussic ley for the preparation of the colour. A great quantity of water must then be poured on the greenish matter which remains upon the filtre. This matter is the indigo, the presence of which is manifested by the edges becoming blue, mingled with the greenish matter of wax. The action of the air completes the blue colour of the whole.

M. Bossarelli, a chemist of Turin has extracted an oil from the arachidis or arachis hypogæa, which he describes as good for burning and for the use of the table. He pounded and pressed the nuts; purified the liquor, by means of carbonated magnesia, and filtered it when he wished it to be very clear. It is not liable to become rancid. The specific gravity of water being 10,000, linseed oil is 9,403, olive oil 9,153, arachis oil 9,182. The refuse serves to feed fowls.

The Academy Della Crusca, at Florence, has been re-established by a decree of the French government. It is to be composed of twelve members and twenty associates. The former are particularly charged with the revision of the Dictionary of the Italian Language, the preservation of the purity of that tongue, and the examination of works presented for the prizes offered by former decrees.

M. Guidotti, professor of chemistry, at Parma, has successfully cultivated the woad plant for two years, and has obtained from it an immense quantity of seed for the use of dyers. He has likewise succeeded in extracting from it a quantity of indigo.

DENMARK.

Two societies of rural and domestic economy have been formed in Norway, one at Christiana, the other at Asker. Each of them proposes premiums, and publishes essays on subjects analogous to the purpose of their institution. The topographical society of Christiana, has lately been re-organized, and has resumed its labors. The former number of 93 members is increased by 24 in Norway, and 25 in Denmark.

Andrew Olsen Dun, an inhabitant of Overhalden, has attempted to make cloth

cloth with the hair of cattle. He has been completely successful, by mixing the hair with wool before it is wrought.

GREECE.

The Ionian academy, established at Corfu, has offered a prize of 600 francs, for the best dissertation on the means of rendering the potatoe abundant in that island, in the shortest possible time, and also of producing an increase of grain. The memoirs may be written in Italian, Latin, Greek, or French.

PRUSSIA.

State of the remnant of the Prussian Monarchy in 1809.—

Provinces.	Square Miles.	Population.
1. Lithuania . . .	315	376,573
2. Eastern Prussia .	386	454,734
3. Western Prussia .	343	367,067
4. Pomerania . . .	442	490,106
5 The New Marche	209¾	265,714
6. Electoral March; Country of Magdeburg on right Bank of the river Elbe	416	703,992
7. Silesia	668	1,896,359
Total	2,779¼	4,559,550

RUSSIA.

The first volume of Captain KRUSENSTERN's Voyage round the World, though printed, is not yet on sale. The author has sent copies to several sovereigns and learned men of his acquaintance. The atlas contains 66 plates, which will be augmented to 112. A translation of the work into French is preparing. Two editions are publishing at the same time at Petersburg, one in the Russian language and the other in German. Each will form three quarto volumes.

AMERICA.

A comparison of the observations made on a meteor which exploded over Weston, in Connecticut, in December, 1807, by Mr. N. BOWDITCH, gives the following results: This meteor, of which the shower that fell was a partial diminution, not an entire destruction, was about eighteen miles high in the atmosphere. Its course was S. 7° W. in a direction nearly parallel to the surface of the earth; and its velocity exceeded three miles per second. The least of all the limits ascribed to the diameter of the meteor is 491 feet. A body of this magnitude, and of the same specific gravity as the stone which fell at Weston, which weighed about 225 pounds to a cubic foot, would contain a quantity of matter exceeding in weight six millions of tons. If the specific gravity were the same as that of the air at the surface of the earth the quantity of matter would exceed 2000 tons; but if we reckon it to be the same as that of the air at the height of the meteor, which by the usual rule for barometrical admeasurements is about $\frac{1}{38}$ of that at the surface of the earth, the quantity of matter would exceed 50 tons. The weight of the whole mass that fell near Weston does not appear to have been more than half a ton.

A chain bridge has been cast over the river Merrimack, three miles above Newbury port, in the state of Massachusetts. It consists of a single arch 244 feet in length. The abutments are of stone, 47 feet long and 37 high; the uprights, or framed work which stands on the abutments, are 85 feet high, over which are suspended ten distinct chains, the ends of which on both sides of the river, are buried in deep pits, and secured by large stones: each chain is 516 feet long, and where they pass over the uprights, and where the greatest strain rests, they are treble, and made in short links. The four middle joists rest on the chains; all the others are suspended to the main chains, to equalise the floor. This bridge has two passage-ways of 15 feet in width each, and the floor is so solid as to admit of horses, carriages, &c. travelling at any speed, with very little perceptible motion of the floors.

A company of gentlemen and booksellers have been incorporated at New Jersey, under the title of the Franklin Society, with a capital of 750,000 dollars, and the liberty of importing and printing books, and establishing a paper manufactory and type foundery.

NEW

NEW PUBLICATIONS IN APRIL.

*** As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for Purposes of general Reference, it is requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (Post paid,) and they will always be faithfully inserted, FREE of EXPENSE.*

AGRICULTURE.

A HISTORY of British Implements and Machinery, applicable to Agriculture, with Observations on their Improvement. By W. Lester, 4to. 1l. 11s. 6d.

ARTS, FINE.

The British Gallery of Portraits, No. VI. atlas 4to. 1l. 5s. large paper 1l. 16s.

A View of the New Bridge, now building over the Thames, at Vauxhall, as it will appear when completed. Drawn and engraved by William Daniell, A.R.A. 2l. 12s. 6d.

COMMERCE.

Commerce as it Was, Is, and Might Be. 5s.

An Inquiry into the State of our Commercial Relations with the Northern Powers. 3s. 6d.

Remarks on the Danger attendant on Convoys, with a Proposition for the better Protection of Commerce from Sea-risk and Capture. By Richard Hall Gower, 1s.

DRAMA.

Ourselves, a Comedy. By Miss Chambers.

EDUCATION.

Les Soirées d'Hiver, Par J. B. Depping, 3 vols. 12mo. 12s.

Literary Information, consisting of instructive anecdotes, explanations, and derivations. By Isabella Kelly, 12mo. 4s.

HISTORY.

Sketch of the Political History of India, from the Introduction of Mr. Pitt's Bill in 1784, to the present day. By John Malcolm, Lieutenant-colonel in the East India Company's Madras army, resident at Mysore, and late envoy to the court of Persia, royal 8vo. 18s.

History of the Reformation in Scotland. By George Cook, D.D. 3 vols. 8vo. 1l. 11s. 6d.

The History of Cambria. By Humfrey Lhoyd, gent. corrected, augmented, and continued, by David Powell, royal 4to.

The Annual Register, vol. II. for 1809, 8vo. 16s.

LAW.

Report of the Trials of the Rev. Robert Bingham, curate of Maresfield, Sussex, on charges of writing a threatening letter, and setting fire to his house. 1s. 6d.

Report of the Proceedings on an Information by his Majesty's Attorney-general, against John Hunt and Leigh Hunt, proprietors of the Examiner, for publishing an article on Military Punishment. 2s. 6d.

A Practical Treatise on the Powers and Duties of Juries, and on the Criminal Laws of England. By Sir Richard Phillips. 8s.

The Judgment pronounced by Sir William Scott, on the 13th of July, 1810, in a suit instituted by E. L. Loveden, esq. M.P. for a divorce. By Mr. Gurney. 5s.

An Analysis of Blackstone's Commentaries. By Baron Field, student of the Inner Temple, 8vo. 8s.

The Code Napoleon, verbally translated from the French. By Bryan Barrett, of Gray's Inn, 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 12s.

MEDICINE, SURGERY, &c.

A Natural History of the Human Teeth, with a Treatise on their Diseases. By Joseph Murphy. 6s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

An Address to the Members of the House of Commons, on the Insufficiency of the Pay of the Post Captains and Commanders in the Royal Navy.

The British Review, and London Critical Journal, No. I. (to be continued quarterly.) 6s.

Cottage Dialogues among the Irish Peasantry. By Mary Leadbeater; with notes and a preface, by Maria Edgeworth, 12mo. 6s.

The complete Works of Samuel Richardson, with a Sketch of his Life and Writings. By the Rev. E. Mangin, M.A. 19 vols. crown 8vo. 7l. 12s.

The Ecclesiastical and University Annual Register for 1810. 10s. 6d.

A Narrative of the Hardships and Sufferings of several British Subjects who effected their Escape from Verdun, 8vo. 4s.

The Cambridge University Calendar for 1811. 5s.

The Return to Nature, or a Defence of the Vegetable Regimen, with some Account of an Experiment made during the last three or four years, in the Author's family. By John Frank Newton, esq. 6s.

Practical Observations on the Prejudices against the Brewery. By J. Baverstock. 3s. 6d.

Public Disputation of the Students of the College of Fort William, in Bengal, on the 15th of September, 1810, before Lord Minto, governor general, with his Lordship's Discourse. 1s. 6d.

Asiatic Researches, vol. x, 8vo. 15s. 4to. 1l. 11s. 6d.

Microcosmography. By John Earle, D.D. with Notes and an Appendix, by Philip Bliss, 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Popular Essays on Right and Wrong, 8vo. 6s.

An Essay on Morality, and the Establishment of the Moral Principle, 3s. 6d.

NATURAL

NATURAL HISTORY.

Conchology, or a Natural History of Shells, containing a new arrangement of the Genera and Species, illustrated by coloured engravings executed from natural specimens. By George Perry. folio 16l. 16s.

The Natural History of British Insects, illustrated with coloured figures. By E. Donevan, F.S.S. Part. II. vol. i. 1l. 11s. or No. I. 2s. 6d.

Sketches of the Physiology of Vegetable Life. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Farther Inquiries into the Changes induced in Atmospheric Air, by the Germination of Seeds, the Vegetation of Plants, and the Respiration of Animals. By Daniel Ellis, 8vo. 9s.

NOVELS, TALES.

Thinks I to Myself; a serio-ludicro-tragico-comic tale. 2 vols. 12mo. 10s. 6d.

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Frederic, or Memoirs of My Youth. 2 vols. 12s.

Tales of the Passions. By George Moore. Vol. II. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

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Babylon and other Poems. By the Hon. Annabella Hawke. foolscap 8vo. 6s.

A Poetical Essay on the Existing State of Things. 2s.

The Wonders of a Week at Bath. 7s.

Calcutta, with notes. 5s.

Poems, by E. B. Impey, esq. foolscap 8vo. 8s.

Christina, the Maid of the South Seas. By Mary Russell Mitford, 8vo. 10s. 6d.

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Outline of a Plan for the better Cultivation, Security, and Defence of the British West Indies. By Captain Layman, R.N.

The Substance of a Speech made by Lieutenant-general Tarleton, in a Committee of the House of Commons, on the Army Estimates, on the 4th of March, 1811. 1s. 6d.

A Constitution of the Spanish Nation, presented to the Supreme Junta of Spain, and the Indies, November 1, 1809. By Alvaro Florez Estrada. Translated by W. Burdan. 2s.

A Full and Correct Report of the Speech of Sir Francis Burdett, on Lord Folkestone's Motion respecting Ex-Officio Informations on the 28th of March, 1811.

Conciliation with America, the true Interest of Great Britain. 1s. 6d.

An Attempt to Estimate the Increase of the Number of Poor, between 1785 and 1803, and to point out its Causes, 8vo.

A Letter Addressed to the House of Commons, on the absolute necessity of an immediate attention to the state of the British Coinage, in which a new, prompt, and efficacious remedy is proposed for its defects. By Benjamin Smart. 1s.

A Plain Statement of the Bullion Question. By Davies Giddy, esq. M.P. 2s.

The Law and Principle of Money Considered, in a letter to W. Huskisson, esq. M.P. By John Raithby, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, barrister. 4s. 6d.

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Remarks on the New Doctrine concerning the supposed depreciation of our currency By Mr. Boase, 4s.

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A Sermon preached before the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in the Abbey Church of Westminster, March 20, 1811. By James, Lord Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, 4to. 2s.

Christ Crucified, a Sermon, preached before the University of Cambridge, on Sunday, March 17, 1811. By the Rev. Charles Simeon. 1s.

A Calm Review of the Scripture Doctrine, concerning the Person of Christ. By Thomas Belsham, 8vo. 14s.

A Sermon preached at Berkeley Chapel, on the Fast Day, March 20, 1811. By J. A. Busfield, A.M. 1s. 6d.

The Psalms Evangelized, in a continued explanation; wherein are seen, the Unity of Divine Truth, the Harmony of the Old and New Testament, and the Peculiar Doctrines of Christianity, in Agreement with the Experience of Believers in all Ages. By Richard Baker. 12s.

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Ecclesiastical Topography, a collection of one hundred views of churches in the neighbourhood of London, with Descriptions, royal 4to. 4l. 4s. imp. 4to. 6l. 6s.

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THE invention consists in this: Instead of making the pin or revolving piece of the improved lock-cock, solid throughout, excepting that part in which the aperture, or channel, is made for the liquor to pass through, they make a cavity in the upper part of the said pin, or revolving-piece between the cross or handle, ring, or other termination made use of for moving the said pin, or revolving-piece and socket, into which the said pin or revolving-piece is fitted, by turning and grinding, and in the cavity so made a lock, having a bolt, is fixed, and likewise the other parts, usually constituting such as operate by means of a bolt; and the said bolt is thrown backwards and forwards, by a motion at right angles to the axis of the pin, by the action of the key, in order that when the said bolt shall be protruded, or shot out of its cell, in the manner of locking, part of the bolt shall stand forward beyond the face of the pin, or revolving-piece, and shall enter into a cavity in part of the motionless socket, into which the pin is placed, and shall thereby render the said pin itself motionless, and shall make it impracticable to turn or open the cock, until the bolt shall have been first shot back by means of its key: the whole is so formed that the water-way or course through the cock shall be shut, whenever the said bolt is or shall be protruded in the manner of locking into the said motionless socket, and shall not be capable of being opened until the bolt is withdrawn. It is farther observed, that this improvement on cocks may be applied to any kind or description of cock, and to the lower as well as, or instead of, to the upper part of the said pin or revolving-piece, and the bolt may also, when preferred, be made to shoot or lock into a fixed or motionless piece, proceeding from the vessel or receptacle, in which any liquor or fluid is to be guarded and secured by the said improvement, as well as into a fixed or motionless piece, such as has been described; and that the effect of the last-mentioned disposition and application of the bolt with regard to the said vessel or receptacle will be such, as not only to prevent the pin from revolving, with regard or in relation, to the cock itself, but likewise to prevent the said cock, whilst locked, from being unscrewed or drawn out of the vessel.

MR. RICHARD WOODMAN'S, (HAMMERSMITH,) *for a method of manufacturing all kinds of Boots, Shoes, and other Articles.*

"My method," says the patentee, "of manufacturing boots and shoes, consists in closing or sewing the upper part of boots and shoes with hemp, in the usual way, or with wire made of iron, steel, brass, copper, tin, or any other metal. And also it consists in connecting the sole and upper leathers, with screws or staples, made of iron, steel, brass, copper, tin, or any other metal."

MR. HENRY STURR'S, (PICCADILLY,) *for a new invented grand imperial Aulæum, from three to twenty-feet wide, without seam, and to any length or colour, for decorating Rooms, &c.*

The aulæum is manufactured to the required width, without seams, and to any figure or design. The texture surpasses superfine cloth, and it approaches in appearance to that of velvet, consequently when hung on walls and other places, exhibits a lustre of grandeur and magnificence to the eye of the beholder. It is produced by labour from fine linen and worsted cloth: these articles are inseparably attached and firmly incorporated into each other, chiefly by glue, and a small portion of colour, with some driers, of binding and adhesive qualities; the most prominent and that which constitutes the fine face and beauty of the aulæum is a dyed, coloured, or white flock. This being prepared

Mr.

Mr S. proceeds with the fine linen and worsted cloth, which answers for the back or ground of the aulæum; this fixed in the frame or otherwise suspended in length and breadth, either perpendicular, leaning, or horizontal, it then receives a considerable quantity of glue, together with a small portion of water colour; these two ingredients warmed into a proper consistency of heat, and laid on with a brush, at once form a flexible parchment: the operation of the brush gives lassitude to every thread; the cloth will then expand nearly an inch in every foot; the frames must be then extended in all directions to the utmost extent that the worsted or linen will admit of. When thoroughly hard or dry, another process commences, the parchment undergoes some considerable friction from pumice-stones, all prominent threads and superfluous glue is cleansed off, and then what follows, is a thin coat of colour, as nearly as possible to the colour of the flock intended for the face of the aulæum: the whole piece of parchment being thinly covered, the flock is put into a sieve and dispersed over it, which still continues strained to a very high pitch, the aulæum is then dressed on the under side, and the flock diffuses and regularly adheres to the composition until finished. The aulæum is then dried, by a very strong fire which takes off the effluvia.

MR. JOHN ISAAC HAWKINS', (GREAT TICHFIELD-STREET,) *for a certain instrument applicable in Mechanics as a Balance or Equipoise.*

The nature of this invention, and the manner in which the same is performed, are best described by the drawings attached to the specifications; but perhaps the following account may give the reader some insight into the subject: Instead of a weight commonly used to counter-balance or equipoise a lamp, chandelier, lustre, window-sash, shutter, &c. a steel spring is employed, such as in a spring-clock, is called a main spring, one end of which is attached to a fixed axis, and after coiling this spring around the axis, it is fastened by the other end to a barrel, which has rotation on the axis, as is done in a spring clock. It is known that if a small weight be suspended by a line or chain, to the circumference of the barrel, the barrel will be turned a small distance, but to make it turn farther, a larger weight is necessary. This spring and barrel is therefore not an equipoise or balance, but requires an addition to constitute it such, for which reason a fusee is fastened to one end of the barrel: this fusee is so formed, that when the spring is slack, or nearly so, and consequently very weak, the line or chain, which supports the weight, shall hang near the axis; but as by the rotation of the barrel, the spring is wound up and becomes stronger, the said line or chain shall recede upon the fusee from the axis, and thereby procure a greater power of purchase upon the spring, and this in such proportion as that the spring shall support any given weight when hung to the line or chain in all situations. The same effect may be produced by fixing the barrel instead of the axis, and letting the fusee with the axis be turned, instead of the barrel being turned. This machine may be made of iron, brass, steel, or any kind of hard metal, or other hard substance; and in order to bring it into action it must of course be fixed in some situation capable of supporting its own weight, and the weight of the thing to be balanced, and the whole machine may be concealed by any covering or ornament, which fancy may suggest. In some cases two or more machines are placed on one fixed axis, for the purpose of counterbalancing two or more window-blinds, or weights of any description. For some purposes it will be requisite to have two or more lines or chains, and consequently to make the fusee with double or multiple grooves; or to have two or more fusees. For other purposes it may be convenient to put the spring and barrel on one axis, and the fusee on another, and to employ a line or chain to connect them together, as well as one going round a cylinder fixed to the fusee, to support the weight to be counter-balanced. The shape of the fusee must, in all cases, be determined by the varying power of the spring; and the thickness of the line or chain. A simple rule to find this shape is to take account of the actual weight which the spring will support at every half or quarter turn of the barrel, the weight being suspended from the circumference of the barrel. Multiply this weight by the radius of the barrel, and divide the sum by the weight designed to be suspended from the fusee, the quotient will shew the distance at which the line or chain ought to hang from the axis, and consequently will determine the shape of the fusee. In the case of lamps, in which the weight is perpetually varying, a small spring

is introduced pressing against the barrel or fusee, or any other convenient part, to create a degree of friction, to prevent the lamp preponderating when full of oil, and to hinder the counter-balancing spring from being too powerful when the oil is consumed, or the burner removed. The chief advantage of this invention, consists in combining a spring with a snail, or fusee, for the purpose of counter-balancing a weight, and as this has not been done before, the patentee claims the right of doing it in all the various forms which fancy or convenience may dictate, a number of which are shewn in the drawings in the margin of the specification.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

The Use of all New Prints, Communications of Articles of Intelligence, &c. are requested under COVER *to the Care of the Publisher.*

The Sixth Exhibition of the Works of British Artists, placed in the Gallery of the British Institution, Pall Mall, for Exhibition and Sale, 1811.

ON Monday the 15th ult. this gallery was again opened to the public, with the addition of a splendid picture, which the energetic and venerable president of the Royal Academy has just completed, on a large scale, of "*Christ healing the Sick in the Temple.*" It is certainly one of the finest productions of the pictorial art, and reflects additional honour upon the British school. The picture was originally intended to be sent to America; but the directors of the British Institution resolved, upon the recommendation of Sir Thomas Barnard, not to permit such a valuable specimen of genius to be sent out of the country, but to retain it here, that it might be hereafter placed in a national gallery, as a standard by which any works o arts to be admitted there may be judged. The purchase-money of the picture (three thousand guineas) is to be raised by a subscription of sixty of the subscribers to the British Institution, at fifty guineas each, which is now (April) seven-tenths full. Arrangements have been made for the exhibition of this splendid monument of British art in this gallery; for which purpose, the exhibition closed on the 28th of March, and opened again on the 15th ult.

Such of the pictures as have been sold have been delivered to the purchasers, and those which remain unsold are now exhibiting in the middle and north rooms, until the gallery be finally closed for the present season. The south room is devoted to Mr. West's picture, and a few of the largest of the others: those for the premiums, sold or unsold, all remain. It is also proposed to have a print of this picture engraved and published by subscription, and the profits arising therefrom are to be applied to the increase of the fund lately established by the Institution for annual premiums in historical painting. This liberal and judicious patronage, on the part of the British Institution, is entitled to much praise; and there is no doubt but that their liberal example will be imitated by all those whose situation in life marks them as the proper patrons of the fine arts.

Mr. Fuseli has completed his excellent series of Lectures on Painting, to the students of the Royal Academy; to which he has added, since the last season, much new and important matter. The whole of the lectures this season have been more numerously attended than ever before remembered, both by professors, amateurs, and patrons, of art; which is highly satisfactory, and proves the increased influence and extension of love for art among the public. The great exhibition has several times been crowded to the doors, and numbers could not obtain admission for want of room.

On Friday the 22d ult. the second anniversary of that laudable and benevolent institution "*The Artists' Fund,*" was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, at which a numerous and respectable society of artists and friends to the arts met to celebrate it. The chair was taken by A. W. Devis, esq. The dinner was excellent; and, after a selection of loyal and convivial toasts and sentiments, the chairman gave "*The Royal Academy,*" which called up Mr. West, the president of that royal institution, who returned thanks in its name. "*The British Institution,*" was next given, and received with universal applause. In the interval between each toast, several appropriate songs and glees were sung by Messrs. Taylor, Elliott, Doyle, and a young gentleman. In the course of the evening, the chairman made the

the following statement respecting the object of the society, to which the attention of all our readers and patrons of British art is forcibly called: "That it is the intention of this fund to alleviate the pains of sickness, and to soothe the declining years of the superannuated artist. That after several meetings of the committee, a general one was held on the 22d of March, 1810, at the Freemasons' Tavern, (vide Monthly Mag. for April last,) where several resolutions were agreed to, and where a joint stock fund was then established, as well as a benevolent or charitable; the latter of which is intended solely for the relief of the widows and orphans of the artists who are members. At present there is no general established provision for them, though almost every other profession affords some asylum, or prospect of relief, either by national institutions, by private benevolence, or by subscription among the members."—The chairman next gave "The father of the arts in this country, the valuable and venerable Mr. West, the president of the Royal Academy."—Mr. West in return gave "Prosperity to this Institution, and the health of his numerous children, the artists of the present day." He availed himself of the paternal characteristic bestowed on him by his regarded and meritorious friend, the chairman; and he concluded an interesting speech with inviting the company present to see his last performance, (the picture before mentioned, as purchased by the British Institution.) The chairman's health was next proposed, and received with raptures; to which he returned an appropriate speech. An ode for the occasion was next recited; and a song, written and sung by Mr. Emery, had considerable effect, and the evening concluded with the greatest harmony.

A Collection of Pictures, by some of the best Masters, lately brought to this Country by Mr. Michael Rigo, an Historical Painter of Paris, and now exhibiting gratuitously at his House, 143, New Bond-street.

This collection of valuable pictures of the best masters of the Parmesan and Bolognese schools, consists of about sixteen of the finest productions of the pencil. They are selected with great judgment from the cabinets of the late Doge of Genoa, the Duke of Sanvitali, and other celebrated collections. They are every one chef d'œuvres, but an exquisite cabinet picture of Correggio, "*La Vierge au Pannier*," the Woman taken in Adultery, by Guercino; the celebrated landscape by Salvator Rosa, so well known by an etching by himself, called "*Il Ciaccatore*;" a resplendent picture, as large as life, of Adam and Eve in Paradise; a landscape by Ludovico, and a Conversion of St. Paul by Annibal Caracci, and a valuable Entombing of Christ by Parmegiano, deserve particular notice. They are the finest collection for so small a number that has been brought together for some years.

Exhibition of Pictures in Needle-work, by Miss Linwood, Leicester-square.

The greater part of these exquisite productions of the needle, which rival the pencil, have been already reviewed in this work; but Miss Linwood has again opened her rooms with several additional pictures, which, it is not too much to say, fully equal the other fine works by this very ingenious lady.

Seventh Annual Exhibition of the Society of Painters in Water-colours. At the Great Room, Spring Gardens.

This interesting exhibition opened on Monday the 22d ult. and is fully equal to that of last year. Among the best drawings are, "*The Beauchamp Chapel at Warwick*," and some other specimens of architectural antiquities, by Wild; some domestic scenes, by Heaphy; some views of Westminster and Windsor, by Nash; some charming landscapes, by Glover, Havell, Varley, Reinagle, W. Westall, Turner, Dewint, and Chalon; cattle, by Hills; and fancy subjects, by Uwins, and Rigaud.

The Fourth Exhibition of Associated Painters in Water-colours, 16, New Bond-street.

An imitation of the former, at a very humble distance. They have the modesty, however, with a smaller quantity of indifferent pictures, to charge a double price for their catalogue.

INTELLIGENCE.

The directors of the British Institution have issued proposals for publishing an engraving from the before-mentioned picture of Mr. West, which may be had at the gallery. They have committed the engraving to Mr. Charles Heath, who has also in hand some plates from designs for the new poem called Charlemagne, by Lucien Bonaparte.

The etching from Wilkie's celebrated Blind Fidler, by Burnett, and a proof of the present state of Bromley's plate from Devis's picture of the Death of Nelson, may be seen at Messrs. Boydell's, Cheapside.

side. They give flattering proofs of the abilities of the respective engravers, and also what they will be when finished.

Mr. Clay, of Ludgate-hill, has issued proposals for publishing by subscription two whole-length portraits of his Majesty and his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the robes of the order of the garter; the portrait of his Majesty, painted by James Northcote, esq. in the possession of the Lord Bishop of Salisbury; and that of his Royal Highness, by John Hoppner, esq. R.A. in the possession of the Marquis of Hertford. Both the portraits have been recently painted and are now engraving in mezzotinto, by Mr. Say, and will certainly be published early next month. Size 17½ inches, by 26½ inches high. The first fifty proofs six guineas the pair, or three guineas each; the second fifty, two guineas each; and the subsequent impressions, one guinea each.

The ensuing exhibition at the Royal Academy opens the 29th of May, and will be noticed in our next Number.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Musical Curiosities; or a Selection of the most Characteristic Songs and Airs, many of which were never before published. Inscribed to Her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte of Wales, by Edward Jones. 10s. 6d.

THIS publication, which consists of Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Danish, Lapland, Malabar, New South Wales, French, Italian, Swiss, English, and Scotch melodies, comprizes many beautiful and interesting specimens of national taste, and, as well for the richness as variety of its contents, will not fail to attract the favorable attention of the musical public. The Lovers by Dr. Haydn, which the late Dr. Arnold shewed us in manuscript several years since, never, we believe, appeared in print before, any more than the two specimens of his ingenuity, equally curious in their kind, by which it is succeeded. The *Spanish Bolero* (the name of which, by the way, has escaped Dr. Busby's notice in his erudite and scientific Musical Dictionary,) is a composition as rare as interesting in this country, and claims the notice of the lovers of the fantastic style of dance. The *Palermo Waltz*, page 9, is uncommonly pleasing; the *Russian Dance*, page 11, surpasses in elegance what we should have expected from Russian genius; the *Laplander's Song* terminates its several strains in a style peculiarly pathetic; the *Tarantella Tune* is unique; *Queen Caroline's March* is bold and energetic; *Culler Herring*, is attractive, and may possibly be Scotch, though it bears little of the features of the Caledonian strain; *The Campbells are Coming*, is truly national, as also *Hey Tuti Tately*; and the playful little air called the *Muse*, composed by the assiduous and ingenious editor of the collection, very worthily closes an assemblage of melodies honorable to his choice, and valuable to the lovers of specimens of varied and national song.

The Overture and whole of the Music in the Knight of Snowdown, a Grand Musical Drama, as performed at the New Theatre Royal, Covent Garden. The words by Thomas Morton, esq. Composed and arranged for the Piano-forte, by Henry R. Bishop. 12s.

We have perused the pages before us with considerable pleasure. The overture is varied, striking, and masterly; and the vocal part of the publication exhibits much natural taste, feeling of the *characters*, and knowledge of stage effect. The charming duett is pleasing and natural. *Hospitality* possesses much sweetness of expression; *Do as Company do*, is easy and humourous; and the *Bravura* sung by Mrs. Dickons, is vivid, graceful, and appropriate.

A Sonata for the Piano-forte, with an Accompaniment for a Violin. Composed and dedicated to John Cazener, esq. by Nicholas Rolfe. 5s.

With many passages of this sonata we are greatly pleased; a stricter union of the ideas in some instances would, perhaps, have still improved the effect; but much taste and genius discover themselves in each of the movements, and nothing, if we do not flatter Mr. Rolfe, is wanting to his becoming a first-rate piano-forte composer but that *feeling* of order and connection, bearing and relation of parts, which only a judgment matured by riper years and long exercise can produce.

Alice Brand, from the Lady of the Lake, a Glee for three Voices. Composed and dedicated to W. Scott, esq. by Sir John Stevenson, Mus. Doc. 3s.

We find much merit in this glee. The melody is tastefully conceived, the *parts* are judiciously adjusted; and the general effect is analogous and striking.

Sir

Sir John commences the composition in the harmony of the 5th. We know it is allowable, but submit to Sir John Stevenson the question whether in the present instance it was eligible.

" Perche ti laqui mio ;" the celebrated Pollacca, as sung at the Dublin Concerts. Composed by Paul Alday. 2s.

This song, to which is added a piano-forte accompaniment, and a part for a violin (obligato) is composed in an attractive and impressive style. Many of the passages are as novel as affecting, and offer a highly interesting view of Mr. Alday's talents as a vocal composer.

Bubo, Asinus, et Taurus, a Characteristic Rondo, for the Piano-forte, Composed and dedicated to Pallas, by the Author. 2s.

Bubo, Asinus et Taurus, appears to be intended as a burlesque on the many musical publications which are presented to us, with titles no way analogous to, or connected with, the music to which they are superadded. The design is good, founded as a proper subject of satire, and is so executed as to evince much of the spirit of ridicule and humour.

Le Badinage, for the Piano-forte, with an Accompaniment for the German Flute, or Violin. Composed by G. G. Ferrari. 4s.

This piece opens with an andante in three quavers in a-bar, which is succeeded by a Scherzo Presto in six quavers. The first movement forms an admirable introduction to the second, and the effect of the whole is so far above mediocrity as to keep pace with the excellence Mr. Ferrari has uniformly exhibited in this species of composition.

Trois petits Divertissements pour le Piano-forte. Dediés à Mademoiselle Emme Johnson, et Composés par M. Gildon. 3s.

A lively, free, and easy, fancy, is displayed in these pleasing trifles; which, though they claim not the attention of accomplished performers, will be found very worthy the notice of the juvenile practitioner.

The Maid of Mona, a Ballad, for the Voice and Piano-forte. Sung by Mr. Phillips, at the Lyceum Theatre. Written and composed by John Parry. 1s. 6d.

"The Maid of Mona," is a ballad of the most common and simple kind; nothing is attempted beyond the limited sphere of the plain English song, and this Mr. Parry has effected with ingenuity and effect.

" Kenloch of Kenloch ;" a favorite Air, arranged for the Piano-forte. Composed and dedicated to Miss Purridge, by Thomas Powell. 2s.

Mr. Powell, whose piano-forte compositions we have often had occasion to commend, has acquitted himself in the present instance with considerable success. Much real taste and cultivated judgment are evinced in the composition, and exhibit his talents in a very flattering light.

" The Sun was set behind the Hill ;" a Ballad, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte. Composed by Sir J. A. Stevenson, Mus. Doc. 1s. 6d.

This little air is interesting as it is simple, and will not fail to please the lovers of the true English style of ballad composition.

Mr. I. I. Jones, a pupil of Dr. Crotch, has in the press six fugues for the organ or piano-forte, to be published by subscription. Judging from the commendatory letter from his tutor, circulated in the proposals, and which, in justice to Mr. Jones, we here subjoin, we cannot but anticipate much pleasure from their perusal.

" Sir,

I have inspected the fugues you sent me for my opinion; I think them very meritorious productions; they bear evident marks of genius and good taste, and are worthy the attention of all lovers of this style of music.

W. Crotch, Mus. Doc. Oxon."

REPORT OF DISEASES,

Under the Care of the late Senior Physician of the Finsbury Dispensary, from the 20th of March to the 20th of April.

EARLY in the present month the Reporter was called to a case of typhus fever, which, from the violent and obstinate delirium that attended it, was mistaken for insanity. It afterwards yielded however to the medicinal remedies which were employed, together with the cold affusion; against the intrepid employment of which there was fortunately in this instance no prejudice or disinclination on the part of the patient or his friends. Wine and opium were

were likewise administered in a very liberal manner, without any injurious consequences; on the contrary, the most advantageous speedily ensued. It is more especially to the management of fevers, that the principles of Brown appear capable of a beneficial application. Whatever might be the errors of his theory, and the grosser errors of his conduct, that physician, by introducing into the treatment of certain diseases a more fearless and energetic administration of opium and wine, has given rise to an unequivocal and very important improvement in the general practice of his profession.

Notwithstanding the alarm which usually attends a serious attack of fever, there is perhaps no form of morbid affection which is more completely within the scope, and under the controul of the medical art. Diseased *action* may in general, by skilful care, be corrected, but diseased *structure* is not alike capable of restoration. We may *regulate*, but seldom can *repair*. It is often in our power to retard the too rapid, or accelerate to a proper pace the too slow and reluctant movements of the vital machine; but if any of its wheels or springs be broken or worn out, we can neither mend nor replace them. Here lies the important line of distinction between fevers and other maladies, where the excitability only is deranged, and cases of organic mutilation or destruction, amidst the number of which, phthysis pulmonalis exhibits so melancholy a pre-eminence. On this account it is, that the idea of curing consumption, when thoroughly established, is scarcely less wild and empirical, than that of re-animating a corpse or of re-organizing the dust!

J. Reid.

Grenville-street, Brunswick-square, April 24, 1811.

Alphabetical List *of* Bankruptcies *and* Dividends, *announced between the 20th of March and the 20th of April, extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 167.]

(The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.)

Adams J. and J. Sprage, Great St. Thomas Apostle, stationers. (Lamb, Aldersgate street

Atkinson G. Leicester, grocer. (Beasdale, Alexander, and Holme, New Inn, and Bond, Leicester

Aulsebrook T. Rollestone, Notts, miller. (Rose, Hall, and Rose, New Boswell court, Carey street, and Fox, Newark

Bailey W. and J. Fisherton Anger, Wilts, coopers. (Holmes and Lowden, Clement's inn, and Lampard, Warminster

Balmer W. Oldham, Lancaster, grocer. (Hurd, Temple, and Fearnhead, Manchester

Barker W. Wigton, Cumberland, manufacturer. (Battie, Chancery lane, and Glaister Wigton

Barnett I. Shadwell, shopkeeper. (Howard and Abrahams, Jewry street

Bartlett R. Kinerton, Warwick, dealer. (Bellamy and Banister, Shipston-on-Stour, Worcester, and Kinderley, Long, and Price, Gray's inn

Batty W. Flanshaw lane, Wakefield, York, cloth manufacturer. (Beaver, Wakefield, and Evans, Hatton Garden

Beard R. Swallow street, Piccadilly, victualler. (Stevens, Sion College gardens, Aldermanbury

Behrends C. Artillery court, Chiswell street, merchant. (Gregson and Dixon, Angel court, Throgmorton street

Bell J. Leyburn, York, woolstapler. (Stott, Castle street, Holborn, and Lee, Leyburn

Blackburn J. Lancaster, spirit merchant. (Bell and Brodrick, Bow lane, and Wilson and Jenkinson, Lancaster

Blackburne T. and G. Y. Bonner, King's Lynn, merchants. (Goodwin, Lynn

Bramley H. New City Chambers, insurance broker. (Kearsley and Spurr, Bishopsgate street Within

Bramley J. Halifax, York, merchant. (Exley, Stocker, and Dawson, Furnival's inn, and Wilcox, Halifax

Brewer H. Chesham Bois, Bucks, wire-worker. (Watson Clifford's inn

Bruford F. Crewkerne, butter factor. (Bleasdale, Alexander and Holme, New Inn, and Murley, Crewkerne

Budden W. and H. Fyefinch, Friday street, wholesale grocers. (Milton and Pownall, Knightrider street

Builder N. S. Bristol, woollen draper. (Bush and Prideaux, Bristol, and Bleasdale, Alexander, and Holme, New Inn

Buttery D. Queen street, Bloomsbury square, tailor. (Rice and Abraham, Dufour's Place, Broad street, Golden square

Campbell B. Upper Thames street, ale and porter dealer. (Charlesly, Mark lane

Carson A. and W. Dillon, Liverpool, merchants. (Lace, Liverpool, Barrow, Threadneedle street, and Atkinson and Co. Chancery lane

Carter W. Jun. Liverpool, merchant. (Chambre, Chapel street, Bedford row, and Stathams and Hughes, Liverpool

Chadwick T. Rochdale, Lancaster, woollen manufacturer. (Shuttleworth, Rochdale, and Chippendale, Serjeant's inn, Fleet street

Chamberlayne T. and W. Williams, Cumberland street, Portman square, coach makers. (King, Castle street, Holborn

Chapman W. Birmingham, stationer. (Beasfield, Hinde court, Fleet street, and Maunsley, Birmingham

Cliff S. Bolton le Moors, Lancaster, muslin manufacturer. (Windle, John street, Bedford row, and Crosfield, Rushton, Bolton

Coates W. and G. Cafe, Bucklersbury, wine merchants. (Lowless and Crosse, St. Mildred's court, Poultry

Coley D. John street, Adelphi, druggist. (Okines, Newington Butts

Collett W. Leeds, York, grocer. (Battye, Chancery lane, and Wainwright, Leeds

Collingwood W. Alnwick, Northumberland, scrivener. (Lambert, Alnwick, and Flixney, Gray's inn square

Cooke W. Liverpool, merchant. (Lace, Liverpool, and Cooke, Threadneedle street

Cooper R. St. Mary le-bone, dealer. (Pember, Shire lane, Carey street

Cope B. Frodsham Cheshire, merchant. (Chambre, Bedford row, and Stathams and Hughes, Liverpool

Cormack H. Watling street, underwriter. (Pasmore, Warnford court, Throgmorton street

Cottrell W. Conduit street, builder. (Mayhew, Symond's inn

Cowley G. Bristol, stationer. (Whitcombe and King, Serjeant's inn, Fleet street, and Frankis, Bristol

Criddle W. Wivelifcombe, Somerset, clothier. (Ivie, Taunton

Criddle T. Wivelifcombe, clothier. (Ivie, Taunton

Cundall W. Richmond, Surry, schoolmaster. (Griffith, Temple

Curtis E. Bristol, broker. (Shephard and Adlington, Bedford row, and Sheppard, Bath

Dadd S. Rochester grocer. (Walker, Old Jewry

Dancer J. Lamb's Conduit street, lamp maker. (Lee, Castle street, Holborn

Davey J. Truro, rope maker. (Tarrant, Clarke, and Richards, Chancery lane, and Haberfield, Bristol

De Jongh M. and J. Hart street, Crutched Friars, merchants. (Burnetts and Greaves, King's Arms yard, Coleman street

Delamain J. Sculcoates, York, merchant. (Walmsley, Hull, and Egerton, Gray's inn

Delamore W. Liverpool, corn and flour dealer. (Griffith and Hinde, Liverpool, and Windle, John street, Bedford row

Dell T. Macclesfield, Chester, silk manufacturer. (Sherwin, Great James street, Bedford row, and Norbury, Macclesfield

Dewsnap J. Begle's buildings, Salisbury square, glover. (Patten, Cross street, Hatton Garden

Dray J. Hythe, Kent, miller. (Allcock, Corner, and Lindley, St. Thomas's street, Borough
Dunn P. Liverpool fiddler. (Blackstock, Temple
Fenton J. and P. and H. Beaver, Manchester, manufacturers. (Halstead and Ainsworth, Manchester, and Milne and Parry, Temple
Field W. Oxford street, fringe and trimming manufacturer. (Cranch, Union court, Broad street
Fitton E. Manchester, dyer. (Ellis, Chancery lane, and Knight and Hanfield, Manchester
Flounders J. and J. T. Morley, Huddersfield, York, linen drapers. (Williams, Red Lion square, and Hugall, Hull
Forster D. Basinghall street insurance broker. (Collingwood, St. Savior's Church-yard, Southwark
Foster M. Hanley, Stafford, grocer. (Kilmister and Challinor, Leek, and Dewsbury, Conduit street, Hanover square
Franklyn J. Uppingham, Rutland, mercer. (Baldwin, Lincoln, and Spencer, Lamb's Conduit street
Franks J. Lambeth, cabinet maker. (Patton, Crosstreet, Hatton Garden
Garraway D. W. Swansea, victualler. (Whitcombe and King, Serjeant's inn, Fleet street, and Franklin, Bristol
Gascoin J. Woodstock street, tailor. (Dawson and Wrattislaw, Saville Place
Gates N. Little James street, Bedford row, ale and porter merchant. (Fowler, Burton on Trent, and Pearce and Son, Swithin's lane, London
Gibbon R. jun. Monkwearmouth, Durham, coal fitter. (Kidson, Bishopwearmouth, and Meggisons and Fairbank, Hatton Garden
Gibborn N. Judd street, Brunswick square, grocer. (Platt, Temple
Graves J. Charlotte street, Fitzroy square, upholsterer. (Butler, Newgate street
Green G. and T. Great Marlborough street, tailors. (Hamilton, Tavistock row
Greswell T. Chester, flax-dresser. (Humphreys, Chester, and Blackstock, Temple
Hack J. Broad street, St. George's in the East, carpenter. (Sheffield, Great Prescot street, Goodman's fields
Hall T. Stoke Newington, victualler. (Collins and Walter H. Spital square
Hamper J. High street, Southwark, hosier. (Searle, Child's place, Temple Bar
Harris G. Plymouth, dealer. (Jacobson, Plymouth
Hartshorn S. Shrewsbury, mercer. (Griffiths, Great James street, Bedford row, and Williams, Shrewsbury
Hay J. and J. Hill, Borough High street, linen drapers. (Stevens, Sion College Gardens, Aldermanbury
Haywood T. Deal, shopkeeper. (Smith, Tokenhouse yard, Lothbury
Heywood W. Manchester, small ware manufacturer. (Cook and Kent, Clifford's inn
Hiksox J. Worthing, draper. (Lane, Lawrence Pountney hill
Hill T. Clayworth, Nottingham, butcher. (Fisher, Gainsburgh, Lincoln, and Wood, Cloak lane, London
Hinton W. Painswick, Gloucester, grocer. (Meakings, Temple, and Gardner, Gloucester
Hobbs J. Pentonville, timber merchant. (Patton, Crosstreet, Hatton Garden
Hockley J. Long acre, liquor merchant. (Lee, Castle street, Holborn
Hodgetts G. Kingston, Surry, corn dealer. (Shearman, Hart street, Bloomsbury
Hopper T. Manchester, liquor-merchant. (Ellis, Chancery lane, and Cardwell, Manchester
Houghton H. King's Arms yard, Coleman street, merchant. (Seymour and Montriou, Margaret street, Cavendish square
Howlon J. Tichhill, York, grocer. (Mason, Doncaster, and King, Castle street, Holborn
Humphreys J. King's arms yard, Coleman street, merchant. (Seymour and Montriou, Margaret street, Cavendish square
Ingle T. Oxford street, hosier. (Hindman, Dyer's court, Aldermanbury
Isaacs L. and H. Portsea, slopsellers. (Isaacs, Bevis Marks, st. Mary Axe
Johnson A. Manchester, draper. (Ellis, Chancery lane, and Morgan, Manchester
Jones J. Wrexham, Denbigh, maltser. (Kinderley, Long and Ince, Gray's inn, and Browne, Wrexham
Jones J. Bear street, Leicester fields, men's mercer. (Holmes and Lowden Clement's inn
Jones J. Rotherhithe, tobacconist. (Fitzgerald, Lemon street, Goodman's fields
Jones S. Lanhidel, Monmouth, shopkeeper. (Platt, Temple, and Prothero, jun. Newport, Monmouth
Knight R. Warminster, Wilts, grocer. (Davies and Davis Warminster, and Davies, Lothbury
Knight T. M. Hammersmith, chemist. (Lowless and Cruise, St. Mildred's court, Poultry
Lacey W. Nunney, Somerset, linen draper. (Davies, Lothbury, and Davies and Davis, Warminster
Lancashire W. Bath, statuary. (Longdill and Beckitt, Gray's inn, and Randolph, Bath
Lefer J. and R. W. Rotherhithe, mast and sail makers. (Cranch, Union court, Broad street
Levi L. Plymouth, navy agent. (Isaacs, Bury street, St. Mary Axe
Lewis W. Abergavenny, Monmouth, cordwainer. (Platt Temple, and Smith, Chapdow

Lingard J. Manchester, cotton merchant. (Heelis, Staple's inn, and Nabb, Manchester
Macafee J. and L. Oldfield, Liverpool, merchants. (Allison, Hunderfield, and Walker, Lincoln's inn
Maclaren P. Edgware road, iron founder. (Wilson, Staple's inn
Mealey G. Collegehill, warehouseman. (Pearce and Son, Swithin's lane, Cannon street
Mesnil C. Sackville street, vintner. (Moore, Woodstock street, Oxford street
Mildrum G. Tiverton, Devon, draper. (Rendall, Tiverton, and Lys, Took's court, Chancery lane
Mildrum T. K. Totnes, Devon, linen draper. (Brutton New Millman street, Brunswick square, and Brutton Exeter
Morgan W. Neath, Glamorgan, innkeeper. (Heelis, Staple's inn, and Moran, Neath
Morris L. Cardiff, merchant. (Meyrick, Merthyr, Glamorgan, and Jenkins, Jones, and Abbott, New inn
Murdock R. Falmouth, shopkeeper. (Shephard and Adlington, Bedford row, and James, Bristol
Nicholls J. Lane Delph, Stafford, victualler. (Barber, Fetter lane, and Astbury, Stone
Nixon W. Carlisle, dyer. (Fothergill, Clifford's inn, and Perry, Kendal
Northmore R. Bedminster, Somerset, victualler. (Tarrant, Clarke, and Richards, Chancery lane, and Haberfield, Bristol
Oddie W. Liverpool, merchant. (Blackstock, Temple, and Wallworth, Liverpool
Oddy J. Leeds, York, clothier. (Blackburns, Leeds, and Wilkes and Knight, New inn
Ogilvie C. and W. Mac Neilie, Liverpool, soap manufacturers. (Ayrton, Liverpool
Perkin T. and T. Scobell, Broad street, London, merchants. (Palmer, Tomlinsons, and Thomson, Copthall court
Parry D. Liverpool, merchant. (Lace, Liverpool, Barrow, Threadneedle street, and Atkinson and Co. Chancery lane
Parry S. Salford, Manchester, cotton spinner. (Cheshyre and Walker, Manchester
Patterson A. T. and J. M. Malonek, Liverpool, merchants. (Stanistreet and Eden, Liverpool and Windle, John street, Bedford row
Phillips J. Deritend, Birmingham, umbrella maker. (Bodfield, Hinde court, Fleet street, and Maudley, Birmingham
Phillips H. Worthing, wine merchant. (Harle, Cloak lane, Cheapside
Powell T. Malpas, Monmouth, timber merchant. (Platt, Temple, and Prothero, jun. Newport, Monmouth
Price J. Rathbone place, tailor. (Wortham, Castle street, Holborn
Proffer J. London, master mariner. (Pearce, Kirby street, Hatton Garden
Pyer J. and J. Payne, Bristol druggists. (James, Gray's inn square, and Cornish, Bristol
Rathborn J. Greenwich carpenter. (Pearson, Temple
Rawson W. Birmingham, grocer. (Hurd, Temple, and Brown, Bristol
Reed J. Prendwick, Northumberland, dealer. (Meggison and Fairbank, Hatton Garden, and Fenwick, Newcastle upon Tyne
Sanderson W. King street, Sampson's gardens, dealer. (Highmoor and Young, Bush lane, Cannon street
Scholes R. Darcy Lever, Lancaster, innkeeper. (Boadman, Bolton, and Meddowcroft, Gray's inn
Scott J. Finningley, Notts, butcher. (Lambert, Gray's inn square, and Cartwright, Bawtry
Sharrock T. Preston, Lancaster, shopkeeper. (James, Bucklersbury
Shelton E. Great Grimsby, Lincoln, brandy merchant. (Daubney, Grimsby, and Grey, Holborn court, Gray's inn
Sherrington H. G. and L. Cooper and J. Young, Heapy, Lancaster, whitsters. (Boardman, Bolton, and Meddowcroft, Gray's inn
Schoolsmith J. Petworth, Sussex, faddler. (Hunt, Surry street, Strand
Shuttleworth W. Dartford, Kent, victualler. (Bugby, Symond's inn
Slaney M. Shifnal, Salop, money scrivener. (Pressland and Munn, Brunswick square, and Pritchard, Brosley
Sloper M. Bathwick, Somerset. (Taylor, Highmoor, and Young, Bush lane, Cannon street, and Wingate, Bath
Smallridge W. Ledbury, Hereford, maltster. (Pewtriss, Gray's inn, and Keece, Ledbury
Spencer J. Colyhurst, Lancaster, brewer. (Hewitt and Kirk, Manchester, and Ellis, Chancery lane
Stapley T. Tunbridge Wells, butcher. (Blandford Temple
Stones W. Queen street, Cheapside, merchant. (Cuppage and Alce, Jermyn street
Stonier W. Offley park mill, Stafford, miller. (Morris, Newport, Salop, and Benbow and Hope, Lincoln's inn
Stooke W. St. Pancras, baker. (Cleise, Exeter, and Blakelock and Makinson, Temple
Stych J. Frimfarren, Carmarthen, woolstapler. (Heelis, staple's inn, and Burges, Bridol
Swallow J. Crown court, Threadneedle street, Ruffia broker. (Reeks, Wellclose square
Sylvester P. Wantage Berks, tanner. (Ruffan, Crown court, Aldersgate street

Thomas

Thomas P. Hatfield street, Surry, fmith. [Day and Haverton, Lime ftreet
Topham T. Manchester merchant. [Rigg, Hatton Garden, Hewitt and Kirk, Manchester, and Rodgers, Sheffield
Turnell W. Lower Smith ftreet, Northampton fquare, Middlefex, corn dealer. [Rhodes, Cook, and Handley, ft. James's Walk, Clerkenwell
Turner T. Walworth, builder. [Clutton, St. Thomas's ftreet, Southwark
Venn H. jun. Walworth, upholfterer. [Ware, Blackman ftreet, Southwark
Vine T. jun. Brighton, grocer. [Coote, Auftin Friars
Webb J. Sheerneſs, ſhipfeller. [Sylveſter, Sheerneſs, and Chilton, Chancery lane
Wells W. jun. Bradford, York, grocer. [Shaw, Staple's inn
Weſt R. Liverpool timber dealer. [Blackſtock, Temple, and Clements, Liverpool
Weſtlake J. Upper Kingſton, Hants, maſter. [Blake, Cook's court, Carey ſtreet, and Saltwin, Ringwood
Weſton J. Liverpool, merchant. [Shephard and Adlington, Bedford row, and Battera and Topham, Liverpool
Whitehead J. and J. Liverpool, brewers. [Blackſtock, Temple, and Wallworth, Liverpool
Whitworth W. Sowerby, York, cotton manufacturer. [Cordale and Spear, Gray's inn, and Edwards, Halifax
Wilkins J. Barnet, tallow chandler. [Judkin, Clifford's inn
Wilkinſon G. Wapping, ſail maker. [Anneſley and Bennett, Copthall court, Throgmorton ſtreet
Wilſon T. Higham, Suffolk, miller. [Chapman and Stevens, St. Mildred's court, Poultry
Woodward J. Birmingham, hardwareman. [Foulkes, Langford, and Walford, Southampton ſtreet, Covent Garden
Wright C. Wolverhampton, Stafford, maſter. [Jeſſon, Wolverhampton
Young J. Frome Selwood, Somerſet, clothier. [Williams, Red Lion ſquare, and Williams and Bush, Throwbridge, Wilts

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Anderſon J. Dean ſtreet, Soho, piano-forte maker, April 30
Andrews T. Baſinghall ſtreet, Blackwell-hall factor, April 27
Atkins J. Norwood, dealer in cattle, May 4
Atkinſon J. Rawdon, York, grocer, April 27
Atkinſon J. Clevely Mill, Lancaſhire, miller, May 23
Badcock J. Paternoſter row, bookſeller, April 13
Bailey J. Long Acre, lace manufacturer, April 27
Beattie J. Longtown, Cumberland, draper, April 27
Benſon J. Greville ſtreet, Hatton Garden, painter, May 4
Bevan J. Swanſea, cooper, May 1
Elliott G. City road, medicine vender, May 25
Birch J. and J. Luerſen, Hoxton, colour manufacturers, May 7
Bird T. Manchester, cotton merchant, April 29
Bloxam Sir M. Gracechurch ſtreet, banker, April 16
Bloxam Sir M., T. Wilkinſon, and W. Bloxam, Gracechurch ſtreet, bankers, April 16
Bonner F. H. Fleet ſtreet, ſtationer, April 20
Boone J. Piccadilly, hat haberdaſher, May 4
Bovil B. Catherine court, Tower hill, corn factor, April 30
Bowler E. Edgeware, baker, May 18
Bradley A. Strand, umbrella maker, April 27
Brockbank F. Ulverſtone, D. Wilſon, J. Gilleſpy, and J. Taylor, Maryport, cotton manufacturers, April 22
Brook J. Stowmarket, cabinet maker, April 27
Brooker J. C. Poultry, haberdaſher, May 7
Cann R. Frith ſtreet, Soho, painter, May 4
Clay R. Hackney, merchant, May 7
Claypole E. Chatham, ſhipfeller, May 4
Colhinſon I., and J. H. Tritton, Lombard ſtreet, bankers, May 11
Colwill C. Leiceſter ſquare, cabinet maker, May 18
Compere T. St. Albans, grocer, April 27
Cooke I. Graveſend, carpenter, May 25
Corbet L. Cheltenham, dealer, April 26
Cowchet W. P. and T. Fenouille, Clement's lane, Lombard ſtreet, dealers, May 4
Coxen G. Church ſtreet, Chriſt Church, Surry, millwright, May 4
Crawford T. and W. Poplar, ſtonemaſons, May 18
Cuiffet J. Eaſt ſtreet, Red Lion ſquare, upholder, April 20
Dane I. W. Williamſon, and R. Clay, Arnold, Notts, hoſiers, April 24
Davenport T. Derby, linen draper, May 7
Davenport J. and J. Finney, Aldermanbury, merchants, April 30
Davies J. Ledbury, Hereford, earthenware man, May 25
Davy M. Holt, Norfolk, grocer, April 15, May 13
Deakin R. Manchester, dealer, May 9
De Charmilly, F. T. V. Somerſet ſtreet, Portman ſquare, coal merchant, April 30
Denniſon W. Winterbourne, Stapleton, Dorſet, butcher, May 7
Dickenſon W. ſen. T. Goodall, and W. Dickenſon, jun. bankers, May 18
Dickins, T. Chapel place, South Audley ſtreet, tailor, April 13
Didier P. and W. Tebbett, St. James's ſtreet, bookſellers, April 16
Dinſdale J. Hull, dealer, April 16
Doſſon J. Liverpool, merchant, April 27
Doſſman S. and W. Banks, Poultry, hatters, April 23
Dowling H. Caſtle ſtreet, linen draper May 4
Dowty W. Canterbury, victualler, April 20
Duffy T. Manchester, manufacturer, May 7
Dumville T. C. Sheffield, beds, draper, April 24
Eccles H. Beverley, York, corn factor, April 29
Edwards S. Mark lane, merchant, April 20
Edwards T. Duck's-foot lane, Upper Thames ſtreet, cotton manufacturer, May 4
England W. Little Wallingham, Norfolk, ſhopkeeper, May 2
Evans T. Coventry ſtreet, linen draper, May 4
Felton J. Weſt Thurrock, Eſſex, baker, April 23
Fleming H. Hanway ſtreet, Oxford ſtreet, jeweller, April 27
Flindell J. Nottingham, hoſier, April 24
Francis J. and J. J. Rochester, plumbers, April 27
Gardner J., E., and A. Cannon ſtreet, merchants, May 7, 11
German J. Aldermanbury, hoſiery, May 4
Gibſon R. Leiceſter ſtreet, victual er, April 27
Gilham J. Cambridge, merchant, May 6
Goodwin W. Gedport, baker, May 3, 29
Greaves T. Hull, ironmonger, May 14
Green W. Brown's lane, Spitalfields, dyer, April 20
Green W. Vauxhall, dealer April 20
Groom C. Blackman ſtreet, haberdaſher, May 7
Hamilton C. Windſor, linen draper, May 18
Hanbury C. Catherine court, Tower hill, corn factor, April 30
Hancock J. Sheffield, merchant, April 29
Harrington T. Crown ſtreet, Soho, trunk maker, May 4
Haywood J. Wood ſtreet, Cheapſide, woollen draper, May 7
Henderſon W. Paternoſter row, draper, April 30
Heydon J. York ſtreet, Covent Garden, April 30
Hitchen W. St. Peter's Hill, whalebone merchant, May 21
Hook J. and Vermondey New road, victualler, April 20
Horſman E. and J. Chipping Camden, Glouceſterſhire, bankers, May 9
Horſh J. Norwich, upholder, May 4
Hoſkin R. Croydon, linen draper, May 11
Houlden R. Borough, linen draper, May 11
Howland T. Thame, Oxford, carrier, April 30
Hubert M. Liverpool, dealer and chapman, April 13
Hudſon H. Newgate ſtreet, tavern keeper, April 27
Hughes T. and C. Sevecke, Biſhopſgate ſtreet, drapers, April 30
Hullah R. A. Moorfields, auctioneer, May 7
Humphreys M. Briſtol, brewer, April 27
Hunteman J. Queen ſtreet, Golden ſquare, tailor, June 13
Hunter W. G. Iſlington, under writer, May 7
Huntiman M. and A. Louth, Lincoln, milliners, May 10
Huxley T. C. Liverpool, grocer, May 18
Inglis J. Billiter ſquare, merchant, May 4
Irwin J. Church court, Clement's lane, merchant, May 18
Jackſon W. Liverpool, grocer, April 20
Jackſon J. W. Liverpool, drylatter, May 7
Jarritt, G. Piccadilly, hatter, May 4
Jones W. Y. Liverpool, flour dealer, April 25
Keyſe T. and C. P. Wyatt, Langbourne Ward Chambers, May 4
King J. and W. E. Covent Garden, ſilk mercers, May 7
Kinſey W. Oxford ſtreet, coach maker, March 30
Kirkpatrick J. Liverpool, merchant, May 11
Knight J. B. Fore ſtreet, cheeſemonger, April 20
Lance C. Grovenor place, Pimlico, April 13
Lande A. Leadenhall ſtreet, hardwareman, May 4
Lawton E. Mark lane, merchant, May 4
Lee J. Lewes, linen draper, May 25
Le Neve G. L. Ipſwich, draper, April 27
Lewis W. and J. Jackſon, Strand, ſilk mercers, April 30
Lichigary S. and M. Dunſford, Baſinghall ſtreet, merchants, August 3
Like T. Old Brompton, builder, May 7
Loat W. Little Ormond ſtreet, Queen ſquare, plaiſterer, May 4
Luxton J. Exeter, linen draper, April 27
Lyon J. Richmond, Surry, ſadler, April 30
Maffet W. Wootton-under-Edge, Glouceſter, linen draper, April 23
Maitland D. New Bridge ſtreet, merchant, June 11
Malcolm W. Watling ſtreet, warehouſeman, May 18
Malone W. Birmingham, tailor, April 27
Manning J. Nampt wich, Cheſhire, draper, May 16
Mark P. Plymouth Dock, linen draper, May 4
Markham E. Honeylane Market, butcher, April 30
Martinnant P. St. James's ſtreet, warehouſeman, May 18
Mayring S. Manchester, merchant, April 20
M'Camley F. Liverpool, merchant, April 20
M'Donald J. Wolwich, victualler, April 30
Merlin E. Aldermanbury, Newcaſtle linen draper, May 7
M'Nair A. Abchurch lane, merchant, April 13
Meon C. Southampton, druggiſt, May 1
Moore H. Bromley, Kent, tanner, April 30
Morgan J. Coppice row, Clerkenwell, victualler, April 30
Moſs J. jun. Newbury, Berks, timber dealer, April 23
Nicholſon G. Queen ſtreet, Bloomſbury, dealer, June 11
Nicholſon J. St. Giles's, bookſeller, May 21
Norborn W. High Holborn, linen draper, April 30
Ogilvy W. jun. G. Mayne, and J. Chalmers, Jeffrey's ſquare, merchants, May 7
Ord W. and J. Ewbank, Monkwearmouth Shore, Durham, mercers, April 29
Pagee D. Leiceſter, grocer, April 30
Palmer R. Carleton Rode, Norfolk, miller, April 24
Parker J. Gunthorpe, Norfolk, merchant, April 15, May 13

Perkins C. Swansea, shopkeeper, May 4
Pickwoort G. Cloak lane wine merchant, April 13
Pratt M. Darlington, Durham, druggist, April 27
Rawlinson A. and T. Bagat, Liverpool, merchants, April 13
Richardson J. and J. Sanderson, Kent, farmers, April 6; May 7
Richardson W., R., and C. S. Bell, Newcastle upon Tyne, merchants, May 14
Riddelhorffer G. A. White Chapel, linen draper, May 4
Robinson W. Little Barnhurst, Stafford, butcher, April 29
Room W. Shaw Hill Wilts, serge maker, May 1
Rose H. Hull, merchant, April 16
Rutt T. Dalston, Middlesex, stock broker, May 4
Sanders R. Croydon, cow keeper, April 30
Sarqui A. J. Bury street, merchant, April 23
Scales W. Hull, merchant, May 14
Scott T. sen. and jun. and D. Scott, Carthorpe, York, grocers, April 27
Slater T. Leicester, grocer, April 20
Stainsby J. Cornhill, woollen draper, May 18
Strickland J. Stourport, Worcester, skinner, April 29
Swaine R. J., E., H., J., and H. Ramsbottom, Halifax, merchants, April 30
Taylor T. Great Tower street, woollen draper, April 30
Teideman W. sen. and jun. Portsmouth, tavern keepers, May 14
Till W. White Lion street, Pentonville, merchant, April 23
Troutbeck C. Rathbone place, upholsterer, April 30
Turpin J. Upper Tooting, Surry, corn dealer, April 30
Villars C. Conduit street, New Bond street, milliner, April 30
Walmsley S. Ormskirk, Lancaster, brewer, May 17
Ward M. Gotport, spirit merchant, May 3, 29
Ward R. Old street, victualler, April 27
Warmington W. Colyto, Devon, lime-burner, April 30
Webb J. Great Portland street, hatter, April 20
Webb T. Hereford, flax dresser, May 1
Wheeler W. Bath, carpenter, April 23
White T. jun. Stroud, Kent, coal merchant, April 30
Whittingham W. Lynn, Norfolk, printer, April 20
Wilcock J. and E., and A. Frazer, Exeter, bankers, May 7
Williams A. Cheltenham, jeweller, May 18
Willis J. G. M., Jukes, J. G., Jackson, and J. Langley, Salisbury square, merchants, May 29
Wilson H., and J. Lightfoot, Nottingham, hosiers, April 19
Winch N. J. Newcastle upon Tyne, merchant, April 20
Winnett B. Margaret street, Cavendish square, stock broker, May 5
Wollaston J. and F. Upjohn, Holborn bridge, distillers, May 7
Wood J. Hexham, carrier, May 13
Wright R. Watling street, warehouseman, May 18
Wright S. sen. Grange road, Bermondsey, bricklayer, April 13.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN APRIL.

Containing official Papers and authentic Documents.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE last thirty days have been distinguished by a succession of carnage in the countries the seat of war, highly flattering, however, to the courage, skill, and prowess, of the British armies.

The retreat of Massena out of Portugal, which he entered six months before at the head of one hundred thousand men, is an event which crowns with glory the generalship of Lord Wellington. The French armies were reduced to 45,000 men, and were literally starved into a retreat. The British and Portuguese troops closely pursued them to Guarda, on the Spanish frontier. In its military character the retreat was well conducted; but most disgraceful to the French general's army and character, as far as regards the Portuguese inhabitants found in the route. These unhappy people, of all ranks, conditions, and ages, have, it appears, been wantonly murdered or mutilated, their houses have been burnt, their cattle, crops, and implements of agriculture, destroyed. In return, little or no quarter was given to the captured French, many hundreds of whom fell victims to the infamous policy of their commanders, who have thus converted the name of French soldiers into that of butchers of mankind.

Hitherto the French have had to contend with cowardly and ill-disciplined Italians, with tame and spiritless Germans, with brutal Russians, and Siberian slaves; but they are now brought fairly into combat with freemen and disciplined warriors, the posterity of the victors of Cressy and Agincourt, and the consequence is their disgrace and discomfiture.

Marshal Beresford, at the head of 25,000 British and Portuguese, has in the south-east advanced to Badajoz, and he there threatens the rear of the French army employed in the hopeless siege of Cadiz. The French marshal Victor is indeed in danger of suffering the fate of Dupont's army in the mountains of Cordova.

The Spanish nation, in defence of its freedom, seems once more likely to render its soil the grave of its invaders. Here the best blood of the Carthaginians, Romans, and Saracens, was expended in long and fruitless wars, and all Germany and Italy was conquered with less loss to France than she has suffered in every province during her wanton and malignant invasion of the Spanish peninsula.—May the issue bring the French and other governments to their senses; and may the folly, misery, and wickedness, of warfare and foreign conquest, be so felt as to lead to a speedy, solid, and lasting, peace, during which the nations may heal their wounds, and forget their animosities!

Downing-street, April 9, 1811.

Dispatches, of which the following are extracts, were this morning received at Lord Liverpool's Office, addressed to his Lordship by Lieutenant-General Viscount Wellington, dated Olivera de l'Hopital, 21st March:

"The enemy suffered much more in the affair of the 15th than I was aware of when I addressed you on the 18th instant; the firing was not over till dark, and it appears that great numbers were drowned in attempting to ford the Ceira. The enemy withdrew his rear guard from that river in the course of the 16th, and we crossed it on the 17th, and

had our posts on the Sierra de Murcella; the enemy's army being in a strong position on the right of the Alva. They moved a part of their army on that night, but still maintained their position on the Alva, of which river they destroyed the bridges. We turned their left by the Sierra de Santa, the light division and the 6th manœuvred in their front from the Sierra de Murcella; these movements induced the enemy to bring back to the Sierra de Moita the troops which had marched the preceding night, at the same time that they retired their corps from the Alva, and in the evening their whole army were assembled upon the Moita, and the advanced posts of our right were near Arganil, those of our left across the Alva. The enemy retired from the position of Moita in the night of the 12th, and have continued their retreat with the utmost rapidity ever since; and I imagine their rear-guard will be at Celerico this day. We assembled the army upon the Sierra de Moita on the 19th, and our advanced posts are this day beyond the Pinhancos.

April 9.

On the 27th of March the Danes invaded the island of Anholt, but were repulsed with great loss, in the way described in the following extract of a letter from Captain Maurice to Sir James Saumarez, dated Fort Yorke, Island of Anholt, 27th March, 1811.

Sir—I reported to you in my letter of the 10th ult. my having received information of an intended attack on this island, by the Danes. On the 8th instant I received a corroboration of this intelligence, but as every exertion had been made to compleat the works as well as our materials would allow, and as picquets were nightly stationed from one extreme of the island to the other, in order to prevent surprize, I waited with confidence the meditated attack.

Yesterday his Majesty's ship Tartar anchored on the north side of the island. The enemy's flotilla and army, consisting in all of nearly 4000 men, have this day, after a close combat of four hours and a half, received a most compleat and decisive defeat, and are fled back to their ports, with the loss of three pieces of cannon, and upwards of 500 prisoners, a number greater by 150 than the garrison I command.

I am now to detail the proceedings of the day. In the morning just before dawn, the out picquets on the south side of the island made the signal for the enemy's being in sight. The garrison was immediately put under arms, and I lost not a moment in proceeding with the brigade of howitzers and 200 infantry, accompanied by Captain Torrens (who had hitherto acted as Major Commandant to the battalion) in order to oppose their landing. On ascending an elevation, for the purpose of reconnoitring, I discovered the landing had already been effected, under the cover of darkness and a fog, and that the enemy were advancing rapidly and in great numbers. On both wings the enemy now far out-flanked us, and I saw that if we continued to advance they would get between us and our works; I instantly ordered a retreat, which was effected in good order, and without loss, although the enemy were within pistol-shot of our rear, and seemed determined to enter our batteries by storm; but Fort Yorke and Massareen batteries opened such a well directed fire of grape and musquetry, that the assailants were obliged to fall back and shelter themselves under the Sand Hills. As the day lightened we perceived that the enemy's flotilla, consisting of 18 gun-boats, had taken up a position on the south side of the island at point-blank shot, I ordered the signal to be made to the Tartar and Sheldrake that the enemy had landed, upon which these vessels immediately weighed, and under a heavy press of sail used every endeavour to beat up the south side, but the extent of shoals threw them out so many miles, that it was some hours before their intention could be accomplished. The gun-boats now opened a very heavy fire on our works, while a column of about 600 men crossed the island to the westward, and took up a position on the northern shore, covered by hillocks of sand, by breaks and inequality of ground. Another column made many attempts to carry the Massareene battery by storm, but were so often repulsed, and compelled to cover themselves under hillocks of sand, which on this island are thrown up by every gale. The column on the south side had now succeeded in bringing up a field piece against us, and Captain Holtoway, who had commanded at the advanced posts, joined us by water. I had been under great apprehension that this officer had fallen into the hands of the enemy; but finding, after several gallant attempts, that he was cut off from reaching head-quarters by land, he, with the coolest judgment, launched a boat, and landed his party under Fort Yorke amidst the acclamations of the garrison. Immediately afterwards Lieut. H. L. Baker, who, with Lieut. Turnbull, of the Royal Marines, and some brave volunteers, had in the Anholt schooner, gone on the daring enterprise of destroying the enemy's flotilla in his ports, bore down along the north side of the island. Things were in this position when the column on the northern shore, which divided by the sand hills, had approached within 50 paces of our lines, made another desperate effort to carry the Massareene battery by storm; the column to the south east also pushed on, and the reserve appeared on the hills ready to support them; but while their Commander was leading on his men with gallantry, a musket-ball put a period to his life. Panic struck

struck the enemy fled behind the sand hills. At this critical moment Lieut. Baker anchored his vessel on their flank, and opened a well directed fire. The sand hills being no longer a protection, and finding it impossible either to advance or retreat, the enemy hung out a flag of truce, and offered to surrender upon terms; but I would listen to nothing but an unconditional surrender, which, after some deliberation, was complied with.

In the mean time the gun-boats on the south side, which had been much galled by the fire of Fort Yorke and Massareene battery, got under weigh, and stood to the westward, and the column of the enemy which had advanced on the south side, finding their retreat no longer covered by the flotilla, also hung out a flag of truce, I sent out an officer to meet it. I was asked to surrender; the reply that I returned it is unnecessary to mention. The enemy finding my determination, sought permission to embark without molestation; but I would listen to nothing but an unconditional submission, and I have the pleasure to inform you, that this corps also laid down their arms and surrendered themselves prisoners of war. The prisoners which were now more numerous than my small garrison, were no sooner secured, than operations were commenced against the reserve, which had been seen retreating to the westward of the island. I took the field with Major Torrens (who though wounded insisted on accompanying me) and Lieutenant and Adjutant Steele; but, as our prisoners were so numerous, and as we had no place of security in which to place them, I could only employ on this occasion the brigade of howitzers. When we arrived at the west end of the island, we found that the enemy had formed on the beach, and were protected by fourteen gun-boats towed close to the shore; to attack such a force, with four howitzers and 40 men, seemed a useless sacrifice of brave men's lives; I, therefore, with the advice of Major Torrens halted on the hills, while I reluctantly saw the reserve embarked under the cover of the gun-boats, and the flotilla took a final leave of the island. I am happy to say our loss has not been so considerable as might have been expected from so desperate an attack, we having only two killed and thirty wounded. The enemy have suffered severely. I am happy to add, the property belonging to the merchants has been fully protected, without meeting with the least loss. I have the honour to be, &c.

J. W. Maurice, Commandant.

Killed.—Guesta Brachio, serjeant; Anthony Locke, private.

Total killed and wounded—32.

J. W. Maurice.

A London Gazette extraordinary of Sunday, April 7th, contains the particulars of the important retreat of Massena, in a letter from Lord Wellington.

Villa Seca, March 14, 1811.

The enemy retired from their position which they had occupied at Santarem and the neighbourhood, in the night of the 5th inst. I put the British army in motion to follow them on the morning of the 6th. Their first movements indicated an intention to collect a force at Thomar, and I therefore marched upon that town, on the 8th, a considerable body of troops, formed of a part of Marshal Sir W. Beresford's corps, under major-general the Hon. Wm. Stewart, which had crossed the Tagus at Abrantes, and afterwards the Zezere, and of the 4th and 6th and part of the 1st divisions of infantry, and two brigades of British cavalry. The enemy however continued his march towards the Mondego, having one corps, the 2d, on the road of Espinhel; General Loison's division on the road of Anciao, and the remainder of the army towards Pombal. These last were followed and never lost sight of by the light division and the Royal Dragoons and the 1st Hussars, who took from them about 200 prisoners.

On the 9th the enemy collected in front of Pombal the 6th corps, with the exception of General Loison's division, the 8th corps, and the 9th corps, and General Montbrun's division of cavalry. The hussars, which, with the royal dragoons and light division, were immediately in front of the enemy's army, distinguished themselves in a charge which they made on this occasion under the command of Colonel Arenschidlt. A detachment of the 16th light dragoons under Lieut. Weyland, which had been in observation of the enemy near Leyria, made prisoners a detachment, consisting of 30 dragoons, on that morning, and had followed the enemy from Leyria, and arrived on the ground just in time to assist their friends the hussars in this charge. I could not collect a sufficient body of troops to commence an operation upon the enemy till the 11th. On that day the 1st, 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th, and the light divisions of infantry, and General Pack's brigade, and all the British cavalry joined upon the ground immediately in front of the enemy, who had commenced their retreat from their position during the night. They were followed by the light division, the hussars and royals, and Brigadier General Pack's brigade, under the command of Major General Sir Wm. Erskine, and Major General Slade, and made an attempt to hold the ancient castle of Pombal, from which they were driven; but the 6th corps and General Montbrun's cavalry, which formed the rear guard, supported by the 8th corps, held the ground on the other side of the town, the troops not having arrived in time to complete dispositions to attack them before it was dark. Upon this

occasion

occasion, Lieut. Colonel Elder's battalion of Portuguese caçadores distinguished themselves. The enemy retired in the night; and on the 12th the 6th corps, with General Montbrun's cavalry, took up a strong position at the end of a defile between Redina and Pombal, with their right in a wood upon the Soure river, and their left extending towards the nigh ground above the river of Redinha. This town was in their rear. I attacked them in this position on the 12th with the 3d and 4th light divisions of infantry, and Brigadier General Pack's brigade and the cavalry, the other troops being in reserve. The post in the wood upon their right was first forced by Sir William Erskine with the light division. We were then able to form the troops in the plain beyond the defile; and the 3d division under Major-Gen. Picton were formed in two lines in the centre, having Gen. Pack's brigade supporting their right, and communicating with the 3d division; and the light division in two lines on the left. These troops were supported in the rear by the British cavalry, and the 1st, 5th, and 6th, divisions, were in reserve. The troops were formed with great accuracy and celerity, and Lieutenant General Sir B. Spencer led the line against the enemy's position on the heights, from which they were immediately driven, with the loss of many men killed and wounded, and some prisoners. Major-General Sir William Erskine particularly mentioned the conduct of the 52d regiment, and Colonel Elder's caçadores, in the attack of the wood; and I must add that I have never seen the French infantry driven from a wood in a more gallant style. There was but one narrow bridge, and a ford close to it, over the Redinha river, over which our light troops passed with the enemy, but as the enemy commanded these passages with cannon, some time elapsed before we could pass over a sufficient body of troops to make a fresh disposition to attack the heights on which they had again taken post. The 3d division crossed, however, and manœuvred again upon the enemy's left flank while the light infantry and cavalry, supported by the light division, drove them upon their main body at Condeixa. The light infantry of Major-General Picton's division, under Lieut.-col. Williams, and the 4th caçadores, under Colonel de Regoa, were principally concerned in this operation. We found the whole army yesterday, with the exception of the second corps, which was still at Espinhel, in a very strong position at Condeixa; and I observed that they were sending their baggage by the road of Ponte de Murcella. From this circumstance I concluded that Col. Trant had not given up Coimbra; and that they had not been able to detach troops to force him from the place. I therefore marched the 3d division, under Major-General Picton, through the mountains upon the enemy's left, towards the only road open for their retreat; which had the immediate effect of dislodging them from the strong position of Condeixa; and the enemy encamped last night at Cazal Nova in the mountains, about a league from Condeixa.

We immediately communicated with Coimbra, and made prisoners a detachment of the enemy's cavalry which were upon the road.

We found the 6th and 8th corps formed in a very strong position near Cazal Nova this morning, and the light division attacked and drove in their out-posts. But we could dislodge them from their positions only by movements on their flanks. Accordingly I moved the 4th division under Major-General Cole, upon Panella, in order to secure the passage of the river Esa, and the communication with Espinhal, near which place Major-General Nightingall had been in observation of the movements of the 2d corps since the 10th; and the 3d division, under Major-General Picton, more immediately round the enemy's left, while the light division and Brigadier-General Pack's brigade, under Major-General Sir W. Erskine, turned their right; and Major-General Alexander Campbell, with the 6th division, supported the light troops, by which they were attacked in front. These troops were supported by the cavalry, and by the 1st and 5th divisions, and Colonel Ashworth's brigade in reserve.

These movements obliged the enemy to abandon all the positions which they successively took in the mountains, and the two corps d'armée composing the rear guard were flung back upon the main body at Miranda de Corvo, upon the river Esa, with considerable loss of killed, wounded, and prisoners. In the operations of this day, the 43d, 52d, and 95th regiments, and 3d caçadores, under the command of Colonels Drummond and Beckwith, and Matrickson, Lieut.-Colonel Ross, and Majors Gilmour and Stewart, particularly distinguished themselves; as also the light infantry battalions of General Picton's division under Lieutenant-Colonel Williams, and the 4th caçadores under Colonel de Regoa, and the troops of horse artillery under the command of Captains Ross and Bull. The result of these operations has been that we have saved Coimbra and Upper Beira from the enemy's ravages, and we have opened the communications with the northern provinces, and we have obliged the enemy to take for their retreat the road by Ponte de Murcella, in which they may be annoyed by the militia acting in security upon their flank, while the allied army will press upon their rear. The whole country, however, affords many advantageous positions to a retreating army, of which the enemy have shewn they know how to avail themselves.

They are retreating from the country as they entered it, in one solid mass: covering their rear on every march by the operations of either one or two corps d'armée, in the strong positions which the country affords; which

which corps d' armée, are closely supported by the main body. Before they quitted their position they destroyed a part of their cannon and ammunition; and they have since blown up whatever the horses were unable to draw away. They have no provisions excepting what they plunder on the spot; or having plundered, what the soldiers carry on their backs; and live cattle. I am concerned to be obliged to add to this account, that their conduct throughout this retreat has been marked by a barbarity seldom equalled, and never surpassed. Even in the towns of Torres Novas, Thomar, and Pernes, in which the head-quarters of some of the corps had been for four months, and in which the inhabitants had been induced by promises of good treatment to remain, they were plundered, and many of their houses destroyed on the night the enemy withdrew from their position, and they have since burnt every town and village through which they have passed. The convent of Alcobaca was burnt by order from the French head-quarters. The Bishop's Palace, and the whole town of Leyria, in which General Drouet had had his head-quarters, shared the same fate; and there is not an inhabitant of the country of any class or description, who has had any dealing or communication with the French army, who has not had reason to repent of it, and to complain of them.

This is the mode in which the promises have been performed and the assurances have been fulfilled, which were held out in the Proclamation of the French Commander-in-Chief: in which he told the inhabitants of Portugal, that he was not come to make war upon them, but, with a powerful army of one hundred and ten thousand men, to drive the English into the sea. It is to be hoped that the example of what has occurred in this country, will teach the people of this and of other nations what value they ought to place on such promises and assurances, and that there is no security for life or for any thing which renders life valuable, excepting in decided resistance to the enemy. I have the honour to enclose returns of killed and wounded in the several affairs with the enemy since they commenced their retreat. I have received the most able and cordial assistance throughout these operations from Lieutenant-General Sir Brent Spencer and Marshal Sir W. Beresford, whom I had requested to cross the Tagus, and who has been with me since the 11th instant; from Major-Generals Sir W. Erskine, Picton, Cole, and Campbell, Major General Slade, and Major-General the Hon. C. Colville, and the general and other officers commanding brigades under their orders respectively. I am particularly indebted to the Quarter-Master General Colonel Murray for the assistance I have received from him, and the Deputy Adjutant-General the Hon. Colonel Pakenham, and the Officers of the Adjutant and Quarter-Master General's departments, as also to those of my personal staff, who have given me every assistance in their power.

WELLINGTON.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON:

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

THE following is an account of duty paid by the twelve principal Fire-offices for the Christmas quarter:

Sun	£22,885	Hope	£4,482
Phœnix	14,611	British	3,923
Royal Exch.	13,014	Albion	3,763
Imperial ...	8,995	Westminster..	2,989
Globe	6,932	Atlas	2,802
County	4,527	Hand-in-Hand	2,791

A new dock has lately been opened at Rotherhithe, near the King's Victualling-office, called the East-Country Dock, capable of holding about 80 ships, intended for those from America, the Baltic, the Fisheries, and others containing naval stores.

On Monday, April the 8th, two houses in Ironmonger-row, Old-street-road, which, notwithstanding they were under repair, were crowded with inhabitants, fell down with a most tremendous crash, and buried a great number of the inmates in the ruins. The London militia, who were exercising in the Artillery-ground, were immediately sent to aid the sufferers, and, by unwearied exertions, eleven persons were taken out, four of whom were dead, viz. a mother and three children, named Crewe; the wounded persons were taken to St. Bartholomew's hospital, most of them in a most deplorable state. The fires in the grates having communicated to the ruins, in the course of the evening, some apprehensions were entertained for the safety of the neighbouring houses, but on the arrival of several engines the flames were soon quenched. A coroner's inquest was held on the bodies of Mrs. Crewe and her children, when the jury brought in a verdict of *accidental death*—and sentenced the Ironmongers' company, to whom the houses belonged, to pay 100*l.* as a deodand.

MARRIED.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Lieut. T. A. Edwards, of the royal navy, to Sarah, youngest daughter of Mr. Surman, of Islington-row.—The Rev. S. Birch, rector of St. Mary, Woolnoth, to Margaret, eldest daughter of William Browning, esq. of Woburn-place, Russell-square.

At Mary-le-bone, B. Madden, esq. of Jamaica, to Caroline, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Edward Strange, of Tunbridge-wells.—Baron Charles de Tuyll, to Miss Gildermeester, daughter of Daniel G. esq. formerly Dutch consul-general and chargé d'affaires to the Queen of Portugal.—Dr. Adams, of Doctors'-commons, to Mary Ann; and, at the same time, Thomas Philip Maunsell, esq. of Thorpe Mallor, Northamptonshire, to Caroline Eliza, both daughters of the late Hon. W. Cockayne, of Rushton-hall.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. L. W. Eliot, rector of Peper Harrow, Surry, to Matilda Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Henry Halsey, esq. of Henley-park.—Henry Fellowes, esq. second son of Robert F. esq. of Shottisham, Norfolk, to Frances, youngest daughter of Sir John Frederick, bart.

W. Lukes, esq. of Desborough, Northamptonshire, to Mrs. Jones.

James G. Seton, esq. of George-street, Adelphi, to Georgiana, eldest daughter of Charles Bourchier, esq. of Hackney.

At Cripplegate, Mr. C. T. Neale, to Miss Gastineau, of Camberwell.

Thomas Bull Williams, esq. of Thornhaugh-street, to Miss M. S. Dunbar, of Paddington.

At Lambeth, Mr. Stanley Howard, of Cannon-street, to Miss Ching, of Brixton, Surry.

Robert Tulloh, esq. of Gould-square, to Mary Joanna, only daughter of the late William Grant, esq. of Demerara.

At St. Ann's, Blackfriars, Mr. Benjamin Severs, of Chatham-place, to Miss Laban, of Bridge-street.

DIED.

In Upper Berkeley-street, *Sidy Effendi*, chargé des affaires from the Sublime Ottoman Porte. His excellency was interred in the burial ground of St Pancras. The procession consisted of a hearse, containing the body, covered with white satin, followed by his excellency's private carriage, and two mourning coaches, in which were the priest and the late ambassador's attendants. Upon arriving at the ground, the body was taken out of the shell which contained it, wrapped in rich robes, and dropped into the grave, and immediately after a large stone, nearly the size of the body, was laid upon it; and, after some Mahometan ceremonies had been gone through, the attendants left the ground. The procession, in going to the church-yard, galloped nearly all the way.

At Colebrook-terrace, Islington, *Mrs. Margaret Thompson*, wife of Mr. Nathaniel T. She was deeply regretted by all who knew her.

Mrs. Browne, relict of George B. esq. of Evenly-hall, Northamptonshire.

At Sunbury, *Mrs. Crawshay*, relict of Richard C. esq. of Merthyr Tydvil, Glamorgan.

At his chambers in Gray's-inn, in his 78th year, *John Knill, esq.* a gentleman of rather singular character, though of great worth and probity. He was a native of Cornwall. Many years ago, by his order, an excavation was made in a rock, near Mount's-bay, in Cornwall, for the purpose of holding his remains when his mortal career should be ended. The place was ever afterwards denominated "Knill's Folly." He was, however, a man of an excellent understanding, and well acquainted with mankind. Though he had a very wide circle of friends and acquaintance, and was highly esteemed by all who knew him, he resisted every invitation to dine in private society, and for very many years past dined every day at Dolly's chop house, walking through the chief avenues of the town in the course of the day, in order to meet his friends, and to preserve his health by moderate exercise.

The *Rev. Dr. Price*, of Trinity-college, Cambridge, chaplain to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and formerly rector of Great Houghton, in the county of Northampton.

In Cork street, Burlington-gardens, *James Wilson, esq.* superintending surgeon of the medical establishment, Bombay.

In South Audley-street, *Mr. Donaldson*, the king's messenger. As he was walking in Thames-street, his foot slipped, he became entangled with a hackney-coach, which threw him down, and the wheel went over his leg, which was dreadfully fractured. The coachman drove away with the most careless indifference, and has never been traced. Mr. Donaldson was conveyed to his house in South Audley-street, and attended by an eminent surgeon; but the fever which ensued prevented amputation. He lingered some days in great agony. He was between 50 and 60 years of age, was a very intelligent man, well acquainted with most of the continental tongues, and was greatly esteemed

In Montague-street, Russell-square, *Ann*, second daughter of Thomas Dickason, esq.

In Green Lettuce-lane, *Mary Ann*, eldest daughter of Mr. John Smith, of Newbottle, Durham, 18.

In New-court, Swithin's-lane, *Mrs. Travers*, wife of Benjamin T. esq.

In Bishopsgate-street, *Mr. John Archer*, 70.

At Paddington, *Basil Owen*, eldest son of the Rev. Basil Woodd, 23.

At Lambeth, *Mrs. Smith*, wife of Mr. Charles S.

In Red Lion-street, Clerkenwell, *Mrs. Bacon*, wife of Mr. John B. 69.

In College-street, Westminster, *Elizabeth*, wife of William Whitmore, esq. 24.

At Twickenham, *Mr. Thomas Champion*, of Mincing lane.

In Fenchurch-street, *Miss Adamson.*

At Kennington, *Mrs. Jones*, wife of Mr. Albin J.—*Mrs. Linging*, relict of Samuel L. esq. 65.

In Albion-place, *Mr. Benjamin Cape*, 78.

In Aldersgate street, *Mrs. Ann Jefferie.*

In

In Devonshire-place, *James Pinnock, esq.*

In New Norfolk-street, *John Hammet, esq.* M.P. for Taunton, and a partner in the house of Esdaile and Hammet, bankers, Lombard-street.

In Hatton-garden, *John Nicholl, sen. esq.* 79.

At the St. James's hotel, Jermyn-street, *Giles Earle, esq.* of Beningbrough-hall, Yorkshire, 77.

In Wimpole-street, in her 44th year, *Lady Elizabeth*, wife to Lieutenant-general Loftus, daughter of the late Marquis Townsend and Charlotte Compton, Baroness Ferrers of Chartley. Every virtue, feminine grace, and amiable quality, were blended in the attractive character of Lady Elizabeth Loftus; truth, candour, and sincerity, characterized every action of her life; her religion was pure, rational, and unaffected; she was beloved and esteemed by all who had the happiness of knowing her, and died universally regretted.

In Southampton row, Russell-square, aged 87, *Stevens Totton, esq.* barrister at law; a man of considerable mechanical talent, and famous for having introduced barrelled arches into the sewers of the metropolis.

At Brompton, *Mrs. Martha Bryckner*, 77.

Mr. Wicksell, father of Mr. W. leader of the band at the King's Theatre, and of Mrs. Billington.

In Conduit-street, Hanover square, the *Hon. Mrs. Cholmondeley*, widow of the Hon. and Rev. Robert C. 81.

[*Further account of the late Earl of Romney, whose death was mentioned in our last Number.*—The family of the Marshams is of considerable antiquity, and, although never possessed of either great wealth or very extensive power, has been long respectable. We learn from Edmondson*, that they came originally from the county of Norfolk, and that they first took their name from a town there; a custom very prevalent in England during former times, and usual in France, until the period of the revolution. Thomas de Marsham died in 1103; and the industrious researches of the genealogists have discovered, that his great grandson Richard was a monk in the priory of Norwich, and almoner to his monastery. From the same source we learn, that a descendant of one of the good friar's brothers served the office of sheriff of Norwich in 1510, and mayor of that city in 1518. The founder of the family, however, seems to have been Thomas Marsham, an alderman of London, who died in 1624, and appears to have been very wealthy. John, his second son, born in 1602, was educated first at Westminster, and then at Oxford, where he took a degree, in 1625; and thence removing to the Temple, there studied the law. This, however, did not occur until he had travelled into France, Italy, Germany, and Holland; during which period he attended Sir Thomas Edmonds, ambassador extraordinary to the court then held at Fontainbleau, "to swear the French king to the peace." In 1637, Mr. Marsham was sworn one of the six clerks in Chancery; and, during the reign of Charles I. being attached to the royal cause, he "went after his majesty, like a good lawyer, following the great seal to Oxford." This, of course, aroused the wrath of the victorious republicans, who had then possession, which some professional men have reckoned nine points in the law, they, therefore, treating him as a delinquent, seized his office, and mulcted his estate. He, at length, compounded, indeed, for the latter, at the rate of 3561. 16s. 2d. However, on the restoration of Charles II. his affairs seem to have been more flourishing than ever; for, on that event taking place, he became a master in Chancery, was returned a member for the city of Rochester, had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him, and, in three years more, was created a baronet. Sir John appears to have been a very studious man, and to have written many tracts, celebrated at that day*. He was termed, by learned persons, "the great Marsham of England. Anthony Wood† says, "that Monsieur Caracoy, the king of France's library-keeper, and all the great and learned men of Europe, his cotemporaries, acknowledged him to be one of the greatest antiquaries and most learned and accurate writer of his time, as appears by their testimonies, under their hands and seals, in their letters to him, which would make a volume in folio." He possessed Whorne's place, at Caxton, near Rochester, Kent; and died at Bushy-hall, Hertfordshire, May 26, 1685, aged 83. By his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Hammond, of St. Alban's, in East Kent, he left two sons, Sir John Marsham, of Caxton, bart. and Sir Robert Marsham, of Bushy-hall, Hertfordshire, the latter of whom is the ancestor of the earls of Romney. The former of these was very studious, like his father, and, being possessed of the family library, which was still valuable, although diminished by the great fire of London, in 1666, he set about composing the History of England. Although twice married, he left no offspring behind him; accordingly, on his demise, he was succeeded by his brother, above mentioned, who occupied, like his father, the office of one of the six clerks in Chancery, and, in 1681, had obtained the honour of knighthood. He also obtained a seat in parliament, having been thrice returned for Maidstone, during the reign of William III. By his wife, Elizabeth, daughter and heir of

* Baronagium Genealogicum.

* 1. Diatriba Chronologica Lond. 1649.; 2. Chronicus Canon Ægyptiacus, &c; 3. Preface to the 2d vol. of the Monast. Anglican; 4. Imperium Persicum; 5. De Provinciis & Legionibus Romanis; and 6. De Re Nummaria.

† Hist. of the Oxford Writers.

Thomas

Thomas Bosville, of Little Motte, Einsford, in Kent, and grand-daughter of Sir Francis Wyatt, of Boxley-abbey, he left three sons and four daughters. Sir Robert Marsham, bart. his eldest male issue, and the first Lord Romney, served, like his father, during three parliaments, for the borough of Maidstone; this occurred in the reign of Anne; and, in the first year of George I. he was once more re-elected. Having been considered as a great stickler for the Protestant succession, and having attained such eminence as to be chosen one of the managers for inquiring into the conduct of the Bolingbroke and Oxford administration, the first prince of the house of Brunswick determined to ennoble him: he was accordingly created a peer of the realm, by the title of Lord Romney in Kent, by letters patent, bearing date June 25, 1716; and, in 1717, he was nominated governor of Dover-castle. This nobleman married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of the celebrated admiral Sir Cloudesley Shovel, originally apprentice to a shoemaker, afterwards a cabin boy, and finally a gallant sea officer, who represented Rochester in parliament, and resided for many years at May-place, near Bexley-heath, in Kent, being owner of that mansion, as well as of several other possessions in that neighbourhood. On Lord Romney's death*, in 1724, he was succeeded by his son Robert, in both honors and estates. That nobleman, born in 1712, possessed considerable learning, great taste, and a correct judgment. While at the university, he obtained the degree of LL.D. and afterwards distinguished himself by his zeal, as president of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce; the members of which, in return, have placed his picture in a conspicuous situation in their great room. After a life generally dedicated to rural pleasures, and the independence of a country life, he was succeeded by his eldest surviving son, by Miss Pym, of St. Christopher's, with whom the family obtained the West-India plantations. Charles Marsham, third Lord and first Earl of Romney, of whom we now treat, was born September 28, 1744. Having an elder brother† then alive, he was destined either for the navy or army; but, on his demise, after receiving a liberal education, he was sent abroad on his travels. Soon after his return, he was elected for the borough of Maidstone, within a short distance of the family mansion. In 1774, Mr. M. became a candidate for the county, and succeeded; on which occasion he served along with Mr. Knight. In 1780, and 1784, Filmer Honeywood was his colleague; and he might have been chosen again in 1790, had not the state of his father's health exhibited the most unequivocal marks of an approaching dissolution. Anterior to this period, and when he was thirty-two years of age, (August 30, 1776,) he married Lady Frances Wyndham, daughter of the late and sister to the present Earl of Egremont. With this amiable and accomplished woman he lived happily for many years; and, having settled at Wanham, near Reigate, in Surrey, and rebuilt the house, her ladyship, who possessed a fine taste for ornamental gardening, laid out the grounds with great ability. The same employment afterwards occupied her leisure hours at the Mote, which was planned on a greater scale; and it has been said, that her death was occasioned by long and continued exertions on the latter occasion. Mr. Marsham's conduct, as knight of the shire, was at once manly and meritorious, having opposed the American war, and protested loudly against all Lord North's measures on that occasion. He also loudly condemned, as "unconstitutional," the measure of garrisoning Gibraltar and Port Mahon with "foreign troops." He, however, opposed Mr. Fox's India bill with equal zeal, although he afterwards laboured for a coalition between him and Mr. Pitt. He also opposed the extravagant fortification scheme, proposed by the late Duke of Richmond, while master-general of the ordnance; and acted a noble and independent part relative to the militia, which he wished to be embodied, employed, and called forth every year, as constituting the sole legitimate and constitutional defence of the country. In 1786, he introduced a bill for securing the freedom of election, by excluding persons holding places in the navy and ordnance from voting for members of Parliament; but the question was lost, on a division, by a majority of 76. Having succeeded his father as a peer, in 1793, Lord Romney appears to have taken the alarm at the then situation of this country, and, 1797, we find him proposing a voluntary patriotic donation, in aid of the public taxes, to which he himself offered to subscribe five thousand pounds. But although he supported the war with France, yet Lord R. in 1800, censured the ministers freely, for their reluctance to negotiate with the First Consul. In private life, this nobleman was attached to agricultural pursuits, and kept a large farm in his own hands, upwards of forty acres of which consisted of hop grounds. He also pulled down the old family mansion, known by the appellation of the Mote, and erected a new one in its place, within a quarter of a mile of the ancient site. On the 1st of August, 1799, his lordship entertained a body of near* 6000 volunteers; all

* The Hon. Robert Pym Marsham.

† Lord Romney was sent first to Eton, and then to Oxford.

* The exact number of guests amounted to 5839. On this occasion, Lieutenant-General Earl Grey acted as commander-in-chief, Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Lawrie, bart. commanded the cavalry, and the Hon. Lieutenant-General Fox the infantry, with Major General Pigot, and his R. H. Major-General Prince

all appertaining to the county of Kent, in his park, after they had been reviewed by his Majesty. On the exact spot where the royal tent was pitched, in which sat the King, Queen, Princesses Elizabeth and Augusta, the Dukes of York, Cumberland, and Gloucester, together with the late Stadtholder, a pavilion has been erected, by the gratitude of the "men of Kent." About a year after this review, which must be allowed to have been the grandest exhibition of the kind ever seen in England, his Majesty was pleased to create his noble host an earl, by patent, dated June 22, 1801. For some time past, Lord R.'s health has been on the decline, and he at last yielded to the pressure of disease, on the 7th of March, 1811. He is succeeded, in his titles and estates, by his son, Lord Marsham, now Earl of Romney, who married Miss Pitt, daughter to the knight of the shire for the county of Dorset, and has sat for many years as a member of the House of Commons, first for the county of Kent, then for Hythe, &c. Of the late Earl of Romney, Sir Joshua Reynolds painted an excellent picture, and there is a good engraved portrait of him in one of the last volumes of the Transactions of the Society for promoting Arts, Manufactures, and Sciences.]

Prince William Frederic (now Duke of Gloucester) under him. There was also a corps of guides, and another of artillery. On his Majesty's approaching the park, a royal salute of twenty-one guns was fired; on arriving in front of the centre of the line of infantry, the first cannon was fired, on which both lines presented arms, the officers saluted, the music played, drums beat, &c. On firing the second cannon, the infantry shouldered arms, and the officers poised their swords, his Majesty in the mean time passing the two lines. On firing the third cannon, the infantry carried swords, while the King passed along their front, the trumpets playing, &c. On firing the fourth cannon, they marched in open order, officers saluting and colours lowered while passing. On firing the fifth cannon, the whole of the infantry commenced a fire by companies; the sixth was the signal to take up their original position, and the seventh for a *feu de joye*. The tables for entertaining the military amounted to 91, and the whole length of these occupied 13,333 yards. The principal dishes, 2,200 in number, consisted of 60 lambs in quarters, 700 fowls, 300 hams, 300 tongues, 220 dishes of boiled beef, 220 roast ditto, 220 meat pies, 220 fruit ditto, and 220 joints of roast veal. The beverage consisted of 7 pipes of port wine, 16 butts of ale, and 16 ditto of small beer, which were furnished by means of a pump. The remains of the entertainment were distributed among the neighbouring cottagers, except a waggon load which was sent to the poor of Maidstone.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

*** *Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

A CANNON ball, weighing 96lbs. and measuring upwards of 30 inches in circumference, has within these few days been dug out from the ruins of the old castle in Berwick upon Tweed. According to Fuller, in 1405, a conspiracy was formed in Berwick against King Henry IV. The Earl of Northumberland held possession of the castle at that time, who heard that Henry was bringing against him 37,000 men, retired into Scotland. The royal army advanced to Berwick, with some engines of destruction, which had never before been brought against it; and which were, on this occasion, for the first time employed in Britain. The first discharge from one of these cannons, demolishing one of the principal towers of the castle, the garrison was thrown into such consternation, that it made an instant surrender. From this account it is possible, that this is the identical ball which, 406 years ago, occasioned the surrender of Berwick to the English arms.

Married.] At North Berwick, William Gordon, esq. of Devonshire-street, London, to Charlotte, third daughter of the late Lieutenant-colonel Dalrymple, of the 19th foot.

At Barnard-castle, George Hodgson, esq. of Staindrop, to Miss Binning, daughter of Dr. B.

At Newburn, Mr. Edward Heedspeth, of Harlow Hill, to Ann, daughter of Mr. Robert Arthur, of Black Swine.

At Sunderland, Joseph Summers, esq. late of the Royal Navy, to Mrs. Eliz. Haswell, of Durham.

At St. Andrew Auckland, Mr. William Newton, of Cowe's House, near Wolsingham, to Miss Hannah Hodgson, of Stone Chesters, near Hamsterly.

At Newcastle, Mr. Myles Birkett Foster, of North Shields, to Ann, daughter of the late Mr. Joseph King.

Died.] At Gateshead, Mr. John Barras. —Mr. Thomas Leybourn, of the Half Moon inn.

At North Shields, Mr. Robert Chambers. —Mrs. Pollock, wife of the Rev. Mr. P. 28. —Margaret, only daughter of Mr. Cowey.

At Durham, Mrs. Mary Gilston, 78.—Mrs. Barbara Harbottle, 75.

At Newcastle, Mrs. Rebecca Gibson, wife of Mr. Thomas G. 26.—Mrs. Elizabeth Wight, 54.—Mrs. Ann Waters, 81.—Miss Murray, 75.—Mr. Thomas Berkley, 41. —Mrs. Bainbridge, wife of Mr. Joseph B. solicitor.

At Green's House, Mrs. Sibbit, wife of Adam S. esq.

At New Haggerston, Robert, son of Mr. T. Smith, 19.

At Thornaby, near Stockton, Mr. Robert Jackson.

At Hastburn, Mrs. Ward, relict of —— W. esq. of Worsall, York.

At Alnwick, Mrs. Abernethy, wife of Mr. Alexander A.—Mrs. Russell, wife of Mr. James R. 56.—Edward, son of Mrs. Hedley, 11.—George James, esq. adjutant of the Northumberland Local Militia, 51.

At Stockton, Mr. J. B. Kitching, officer in the customs.

At Low Hedgley, Mrs. Jane Bolam, 90.

At Sherburn, near Durham, Mr. Thomas Mitcheson.

At Bishopwearmouth, Mrs. Ann Lawson, many years housekeeper to the late Thomas Nicholson, esq. 67.—Mr. Christopher Dobson.

At Hexham, Mr. Weatherburn, 77.

At Staindrop, Mrs. Catherine Smith, 58.

At Humshaugh, Mr. W. H. Richmond, eldest son of Henry R. esq. 21.

At Prudhoe, Mary, wife of George Hunter. She and her husband had lived upwards of 60 years together, and had brought up a family of six children to men and women. Her husband is 90 years of age; she died at 84; and what is remarkable this is the first death in the family.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

A late Number of the Carlisle Journal, has the following observations on the means of destroying the slugs which infest young turnips: as the season in which the slug which is so destructive to young turnips is approaching, we shall give an account of some of the means recommended and practised by experienced farmers. This slug is of the white snail species, and attacks the turnip after it has escaped the fly, which latter insect feeds on the slender leaf as soon as it makes its appearance. The slugs quit the earth in the night time in immense numbers, and commonly devour the whole turnip, both leaves and root. The dispersing different substances, such as vegetable ashes, lime, and soot, in the state of fine powder, over the turnip crops by the hand, has been tried and recommended by some. The sprinkling tobacco-juice over the leaves has been recommended by others; and the sowing barley chaff over the whole field has been also strongly recommended. Rolling over the ground with a heavy roller in the night, when the slugs have left the earth and are feeding upon the plant, answers a remarkably good purpose. An experienced agricultural gentleman in this neighbourhood adopted a method which we believe was entirely new: he procured a number of young ducks, which he humorously called his young rangers, these were put into the turnip field, and ranged regularly up one ridge and down the next; till having traversed the whole field they did not leave one slug in it; and by the time their labours were completed they were grown exceeding fat and fit for the cook.

A school is now open at Carlisle, on the plan of Mr. Lancaster. The distressed state of the trade at that place makes this measure the more acceptable for the children that are now idle and out of employ. The young master is sent down by Mr. Lancaster. Mr. Bell's plan was tried in Carlisle, and totally failed of success.

A weekly newspaper will shortly be published at Kendal, called "the Westmoreland Advertiser and Kendal Correspondent," being the first published in this county.

Kendal has undergone considerable improvements within the few last years by the widening of the streets and taking down old buildings; the manufactories also have greatly increased so as to render a weekly paper a desideratum.

Married.] At Carlisle, Serjeant Lowrie, of the 58th foot, to Miss Elizabeth Graham.

At Workington, Capt. Thompson, of the brig Albion, of that port, to Miss Thompson.

At Whitehaven, Mr. Richard Postlethwaite, to Miss Benson, of Corkickle.

Died.] At Whitehaven, Olivia Grears, 104.—Mrs. Gunson, wife of Mr. Isaac G. and mother of Joseph G. esq. commissary of Stores, with the British army in Portugal, 67.—Mrs. Hicks, 47.—G. Watts, esq. coasting waiter of the customs, 33.—Mr. Jenkins. —Mrs. Mary Swinburn, 77; and five days afterwards her husband, Mr. William S. 85. —Mrs. Mary Rothery, 90.—Mrs. Eleanor Hudson, 70.—Mrs. Drewry, 84.—Mrs. Burrell, wife of Capt. George B. 61.

At Workington, Mr. Joseph Dawson, 89. —Mrs.

—Mrs. Isabella Parkin, 71.—Mr. Thomas Pow, 50.—Mrs. Shaw, 56.

At Cockermouth, Mr. Richard Smith, formerly a hat-manufacturer, and the oldest inhabitant of the borough, 97.

At Great Orton, Mr. Richard Dixon, parish clerk, and 49 years schoolmaster there, 68.

At Brampton, Ann, daughter of the late Mr. Hudson, surgeon, 29.—Mr. David Tinling, surgeon, 50.

At Penrith, Mr. John Turner, 78.—Miss Corney.

At Hundhow, near Kendal, Mr. Thomas Gibson, 42.

At Carlisle, Mr. Jonathan Taylor, 48.—Mrs. Hannah Park, 42.—Miss Dorothy Wilton, 34.—Mrs. Elizabeth Scott, 38; and a few days afterwards her sister, Mrs. Mary Frost.—Mrs. Jane Blamire, 84.—Mrs. Park.—Mr. John Green, 64.—Mr. Leonard Storey, 48.—Mr. John Spedding, 73.

At Gelt House, near Brampton, Mr. J. Railton, 60.

At Abbey Holm, Mrs. Rebecca Dunn, 74.

At Ellenborough, near Maryport, Mrs. Mary Falconer, 69.

At Crofthouse, near Penrith, Mrs. Sandersen.

At Maryport, Mr. Joseph Cook.—Mr. Daniel Kevan.

At Irton, Mr. J. S. Burrows, 25.

At Appleby, Dr. Bushby, one of the aldermen of that borough, 44.—Jane, wife of Mr. John Perceval, of the Queen's Head inn, 45.—Mr. John Andrew, 40.

At Aikrigg End, near Kendal, Mr. Wm. Bullman.

At Crackenthorp Hall, Westmoreland, Miss Richardson.

At Murton, Mr. Joseph Parker.

At Scotby, Mrs. Graham, of Sykeside, 63.

At Barrow Mill, parish of Hesket, Mr. Thomas Kirkbride, 86.

At Kendal, Charles, fifth son of Mr. Wm. Berry, 14.—Mr. James Burrow, 49.

At Sandwith, Mr. George Yewart, 25.

At Egremont, Mrs. Hannah Bragg, 82.

At Castletown, Isle of Man, Wm. Rawlinson, esq. formerly of Ancoats Hall, near Manchester.

YORKSHIRE.

A school is about to open in the town of Leeds, 800 children are likely to partake the benefit of the Royal Lancasterian system. There was much opposition at first, but it gave way to the force of truth. Mr. Lancaster lectured in the theatre royal, and the impression on the public mind was such as to decide it in favour of the system.

Married.] At Hull, Arthur Maister, esq. colonel of the East York militia, to Miss Pease, eldest daughter of the late J. R. P. esq. of Hessle Wood.

Died.] At York, Mr. John Todd, many years an eminent bookseller, 75.—Mrs. Wilks, relict of Mr. Joseph W. 37.—Mr. Wm. Furnish, formerly an innkeeper of this city, 100.—John Allenby, gent. 91.—Mary, wife of Mr. Wm. Spence, 25.—Mr John Frost.—Mr. Richard Hardy, 26.—Miss Frances Fawcett, niece to Colonel Rigault, 30.

At Wakefield, Mr. R. Sutcliffe, supervisor of excise, 50.—Mr. Benjamin Hammond.

At Sheffield, Mrs. Sanderson, wife of Mr. Thomas S. 33.—Mrs. Staniland, relict of Mr. John S. 71.—Mr. John Shepherd, 75.—Miss Wallace, 16.—Mr. J. Wood, 27.—Mr. Richard Grindle, 78.

At Leeds, Samuel Elam, esq. late of the firm of Thompson, Elam, and Co. bankers.

At Boroughbridge, Mrs. Fretwell, of the Crown inn, 36.

At Bawtry, Mrs. Andree, 52.

At Beverley, the Rev. Mr. Dobson, curate of Hutton Cranswick, only son of Robert D. esq. of Pocklington, 31.

At Selby, Mr. Wm. Walker.—Mr. Joseph Savage, 87.

At Tadcaster, Mrs. Hotham, 99.

At Cottingham, Mr. Wm. Wride, 45.

At Scarborough, R. H. Lister, esq.

At Hull, Mrs. Palmersley, wife of Mr. Export-officer in the excise.

LANCASHIRE.

At a public meeting held at the Town Hall, in Liverpool, on the 25th of March, it was resolved that an Auxiliary Bible Society should be established in that town, in aid of the British and Foreign Bible Society in London. A subscription was entered into and a considerable sum raised to promote the design.

Married.] At Liverpool, Peter Pons, esq. of Cadiz, to Miss Bradley.—Richard Towers, esq. of Duddon Grove, Cumberland, to Miss Sarah Timmins.—The Rev. Christopher Mason, of Wenhuston, Suffolk, to Miss Rowlandson.

At Haigh Hall, Robert Wardlaw, esq. of Balcurvie, Fifeshire, to the Hon. Lady Anne Lindsay, youngest daughter of the Earl of Balcarras.

At Dalton, the Rev. John Stainton, minister of Rampside, to Miss Huddlestone, daughter of Wm. H. esq. of Pease Holm.

At Manchester, Mr. W. R. Hargreaves, of Liverpool, to Miss Sarah Davenport.

At Winwick, W. Hall, esq. of Hulme, to Miss Margaret Cross.

Died.] At Bolton, near Lancaster, aged 90, Edmund Mashiter. He had been a beggar 70 years and was justly entitled to the appellation of "King of the Beggars." His father was a school-master at Halstead, in Yorkshire, who gave him a good education; but, after his father's death, he preferred the wandering life of a mendicant, and pertinaciously persisted in it; nor could threats or entreaties make him desist, till within the last four years, during which time he had been bedridden.

At Carnforth, John Peele, esq. 72.

At

At Preston, Lady Mary Bedingfield, abbess of the Benedictine Nuns in that town, formerly of Ghent, in Flanders, 54.

At Halsall, near Ormskirk, Mr. William Thompson, 67.

At Gildow House, near Wigan, Mrs. Birch, 61.

At Rochdale, Charles Smith, esq. a gentleman well known on the turf.

At Raikes Hall, Bolton le Moors, Mrs. Horridge, relict of John H. esq. 44.

At Everton, Mrs. Aspinall, wife of Mr. John A. of Liverpool, 71.

At Walton, Mrs. James Ashcroft.

At Lancaster, Mrs. Jane Thornton, 71.—Mrs. Satterthwaite, wife of Mr. George S. of the Boar's Head inn.—Mr. Caleb Whalley, 65.—Miss Addison, eldest daughter of Robert A. esq. 80.

At Stayley Bridge, Mr. John Milnd.

At Liverpool, Mr. John Galloway, supervisor of excise, 52.—Mr. John Grimshaw, 69.—Mrs. Wilson, 75.—Mr. Samuel Mayne, 64.—Mr. David Danson, 81.—Mr. James Wilkins.—Mary, second daughter of Mr. Thomas Washington.—Mr. John Coyle, 38.—Mr. T. Knight, of Congleton, Cheshire, 72.—Mr. William Bulcock, 34.—Mr. James Lawson, one of the tide surveyors of this port.—Mr. David Thompson.—Mrs. Metcalf, 28.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Stockport, Captain John Stanley, of the Stockport Local Militia, to Selina, youngest daughter of Jesse Howard, esq.—Mr. S. Higginson, of Hoole, near Chester, to Miss Lloyd, of Hoole Bank.

At Chester, Mr. John Allman, to Miss Mary Wilding.

Died.] At Macclesfield, Charles Ayton, esq.—George, youngest son of the late Mr. Thorley, solicitor, 15.—Jane, daughter of the late Charles Roe, esq.

At Lathem, Mr. William Boyer, many years steward to E. W. Bootle, esq. M.P. 47.

At Northwich, Mr. Peek.

At Byrons, in his 80th year, Michael Daintry, esq. a gentleman whose active philanthropy endeared him to all ranks of the community, and whose commercial spirit and information largely contributed, during thirty years of an honourable life, to the prosperity of the town of Macclesfield.

At Willaston, Mr. Joseph Lane, 21.

At Chester, Mrs. Franks.—Mr. Thomas Dixon.—Mrs. Toft.—Mrs. Small.—Mrs. Vernon, relict of Captain V.—Mr. Samuel Parry.—Mr. J. Chivers, 62.—Mr. T. Saunders.—Mr. T. Moore, 78.—Mrs. Lloyd.

At Runcorn, Jane, daughter of the late John Orred, esq.

At Huxley, in the parish of Waverton, John Williams, at the patriarchal age of 107 years. In the early part of his life he was transported to America, but returned before the expiration of his sentence; he continued a dissolute course of life until he arrived at 80 years of age; after which he became a convert to religion, and walked in the paths of virtue till his death.

At Knowsley, Mr. John Christie, many years musical instructor to the Asylum for the blind; and whose modest and ingenious letter to Mr. Allanson, laid the foundation of that truly benevolent institution.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Derby, Gilbert Elliot, esq. captain in the 93d regiment, to Ann, daughter of the late Mr. John Latham, of Burton on Trent.

At Glossop, Mr. Robert Robinson, of Chunall, to Miss Shipley, of Woodcock Road.

Mr. Charles Callow, merchant, of Derby, to Mary Ann, daughter of Thomas Cheslyn, esq. of Diseworth, Leicestershire.

Died.] At Chesterfield, Mrs. Ann Wilkinson, a maiden lady, 90.—Anne, second daughter of Richard Gillett, esq. 12.

At New Brampton, Mrs. Browne, wife of Mr. Thomas B. and eldest daughter of the late George Turner, esq. of Wigwell Hall.

At Leahall, Ellen, wife of Mr. Thomas Dale.

At the Twelve Acres, near Sudbury, Ann, youngest daughter of Mr. Slater, 19.

At Shawbanks, Mr. Anthony Bradley, 81.

At Egginton, Miss Ashby.

At Dolfield, Mr Thomas Goodill, 79.

At Doveridge, Hull, the Hon. Harriet Cavendish, youngest daughter of Lord Waterpark.

At Norton Hammer, Mrs. Wilkinson.

At Dunston Hall, near Chesterfield, Thomas Smith, esq. 47.

At Ashborne, Mrs. Garle, a maiden lady, 80.

At Chellaston, Mr. Joseph Wright.

At Derby, Mrs. Bew, 80.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Lenton, Mr. Bluckwell, of Worcester, to Miss Holden, of Park Hill, near Nottingham.

At Nottingham, Mr. Edward Hodson, bookseller, to Miss Pacey.—Mr. James Carr, to Sophia, youngest daughter of the late Mr. John Watts, of Kenoulton.

At Farnsfield, Mr. John Dixon, to Miss Martha Kemp.—Mr. William Elston, to Miss Mary Heather.

At Southwell, Mr. Paul Bausor, to Miss Elizabeth Maltby.

At Newark, Mr. Gilby, of Normanton on Trent, to Miss Thompson.—Mr. Paschoud, of the Rutland Arms Inn, to Miss Thompson, daughter of Mr. T. of the Hotel.

Died.] At Mansfield, Mrs. Stamp, wife of Mr. John S. Methodist preacher.—Mr. Wm. Wetherall, 73.

At Nottingham, Mrs. Birkett, 29.—Mr. George Brown.—Mrs. Jeram, wife of Mr. Thomas J.—Mrs. Parker.—Joseph, son of Mr. Samuel Lawson, 14.

At

At Retford, Mrs. Brumby.

At East Bridgford, Mrs. Challands.

At Barnston, Mrs. Phillips.

At Burton on the Woulds, Mr. Thomas Buck.

At Newark, Mr. Salmon.—Mary Ann, second daughter of the late Mr. Clark, of the Castle and Falcon, 20.—Mrs Brough, relict of Job B. esq. 86.

At Beeston, Mrs. Bigsby, wife of the Rev. Mr. B.

At Averham, near Newark, Mrs. Calvert, 29.

At Syerston, Mr. Shaw.

At Elton, Rebecca, daughter of Mrs. Mann, 22.

At Lenton, Mr. Robert Hopkin.

At Colwick, near Nottingham, Samuel Bluckner, 89. He served during the rebellion in 1745, in the Duke of Kingston's light horse, and is supposed to have been the last survivor of that celebrated regiment.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Langton, near Wragby, William Cropper, esq. of Cadeby House, to Miss Farr, of Strubby.

At Louth, Captain Hudlestone, of Thorne, to Miss Ablewhite.—Mr. Robinson, of Hull, to Mary, daughter of T. Blythe, esq.

At Sleaford, Mr. William Fuller, of London, to Susan, daughter of Mr. William Harrison

At Frieston, Mr. James Wheldale, of Frampton, to Miss Coupland, daughter of John G. gent.

At Addlethorpe in the Marsh, Mr. Tonge, surgeon, of Alford, to Miss Howard.

Died.] At Lincoln, in the county prison, Mr. R. Downes, late of Mumby Chapel, near Alford, 84.—Mrs. Burton, 60.

At Louth, Mrs. Bennet, a maiden lady, daughter of the late Edward B. esq. of Keddington.—Mrs. Hudson.

At Gainsbro', Mrs. Cook, wife of Captain John C. of the Mary sloop, Lynn trader, 68.—Mr. Thomas Butterworth, 77.—Mrs. Hobson, wife of Mr. H.

At Holbeach, Mrs. Barker, wife of Joseph B. esq. 30.—Miss Esler.—Mr. Wm. Brown.—Mr. Maning.—Mr. R. Fawsett, surgeon.

At Edenham, Mr. Greenberry, 87.

At Somersby, Mary, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Burton, 44.

At Horncastle, William, eldest son of Mr. Trevor, surgeon, 22.

At Brigg, Mrs. Elizabeth Burton, 74.

At Collyweston, Mr. Francis Freeman, 58.

At Hundleby, Mr John Cooke.

At Spilsby, Mr. John Barrow.

At Friskney, Mr Samuel Broomfield.

At Stamford, Mr. Benjamin Howes, of King's Cliffe.

At Frith Bank, near Boston, Mrs. Coupland.

At Somercotes, Mr. Orby, farmer.

At Pickworth Lodge, near Stamford, Maria, eldest daughter of Mr. Deacon, 21.

Mrs. La Tour, wife of the Rev. Peniston La T. rector of Boothby Graffoe.

At Morton, Mr. W. Girdley, 63.

At Langtoft, near Deeping, Mr. John Craddock, jun. He had for some days laboured under a quinsey in his throat, which had been relieved by an operation performed by a surgeon on the preceding day; but by the imprudent recommendation of his friends, he was induced to take a quantity of spirits and a large piece of opium at night, with a view, as they imagined, of producing sleep; profound stupor succeeded, and the poor man met a premature death by the fatal but too frequent practice of administering opium in all cases of pain or sickness, by people who are ignorant of its dangerous consequences.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Peatling Parva, Mr. Thomas Woodcock, of Gilmorton, to Miss Ann Reynolds, eldest daughter of Mr. R. of Ashby Lodge.

At Loughborough, Mr. Johnson, of Seagrave, to Miss Cragg.

At Ashby Magna, M. Moore, esq. of Syston, to Miss Cooper.

At Leicester, Mr. Thompson, of Nottingham, to Mrs. Pick.

Died.] At Colorton, Mrs. Stinson.

At Peckleton, Mrs. Wood, wife of the Rev. Mr. W. rector of that parish.

At Leicester, Mr. James Staples, keeper of the county gaol, 37.—Mrs. Mason.—Mr. John Elton, 35.—Joseph, youngest son of Samuel Lawson, esq. of Nottingham.—Samuel, third son of Mr. John Lomas, 23.—Mr. Joseph Brown.—Simeon, youngest son of Mr. Robert Brewin, 19.—Mr. S. Simons, sen. many years huntsman to the Leicester harriers.—Mr. Dixon, 79.

At Loughborough, Mrs. Gilliver.

At Hose, Mr. Henry Shilcock.

At Sutton Bonnington, Mrs. Orme.

At Hinckley, Mrs. Allsop, wife of Mr. Daniel A.

At Barrow upon Soar, Mr. Wright.

In the 21st year of her age, Lucy, daughter of the Rev. John Atchison, of Leicester. Her literary acquisitions, which were very uncommon for her sex, were mixed with no alloy of vanity or ostentation. Of that superiority, of which her friends were proud, she herself appeared to be unconscious. Her manners were so unpretending, and her conversation so far from being obtrusive, that it required a length of acquaintance, and a degree of intimacy, to discover and appreciate the extent and solidity of her intellectual merits. But, respectable as she was in her talents and literary attainments, she was still more amiable in her temper and moral disposition. She was not so much to be admired for a well cultivated understanding, as to be beloved and approved for an unsophisticated

bear-

heart, and for a well regulated conduct, and demeanor. Although the period of her continuance in this school of moral discipline was short, her education in it might be regarded as complete, since she left it with scarcely a fault in her character remaining to correct, and without having any additional virtue to acquire.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Stoke upon Trent, Mr. William Bettely, of Marbury, Cheshire, to Miss Ann Fenna, of Blackhurst.

At Weeford, Mr. H. W. Barnes, of Birmingham, to Sarah, daughter of Mr. Smith, of Park House.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. C. Wigley, of Shrewsbury, to Miss F. Anson.

Died.] At Newfield, J. G. Child, esq. of Leeds.

At Burton on Trent, Martha, third daughter of Robert Chawner, M. D.

At Hanley, Lewis, son of Thomas Heath, gent.

At High Grove House, near Chadle, Benjamin Bower, esq.

At Stafford, Mr. Tomlinson, 66.—Mr. William Peake, 70.

At Newcastle, John Hollins, gent. 72.—Mrs. Glen.

At Stoke upon Trent, Mrs. Stonier. She was proceeding to Newcastle, on business, but was suddenly taken ill on the road, and died the next day.

At Walsall, Mrs. Adams, relict of Mr. Thomas A.

At Great Saredon, near Wolverhampton, Mrs. Ann Saunders, a maiden lady, 75.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Snitterfield, Keelynge Greenway, esq. of Warwick, to Miss Hiron, only daughter of Thomas H. esq.

At Birmingham, Mr. Thomas Lister, of St. Pancras, Middlesex, to Miss Charlotte Woolridge.—Mr. J. Holyoake, of Bromsgrove, Worcestershire, to Miss Sarah Hains.—Mr. G. B. Brown, of Newport, Salop, to Miss Marston.

At Nuneaton, John Burton, esq. to Miss Haynes, of Haseldon.

At Higham on the Hill, Mr. Stephen Lapworth, of Coventry, to Miss Ball.

At Coventry, Mr. Solomon Myers, to Miss Nathan.

Died.] At Hockley, near Birmingham, Linnæus Briscoe, eldest son of Mr. Hunter, 17.

At Warwick, James, only son of Mr. Samuel Pring, 15.—Mr. Joseph Cotton, 64.—Mrs. Webb, wife of Mr. W. sen.

At Wilnecote, Mr. Ballard, late of the Queen's Head inn.

At Birmingham, Mr. Thomas Shorthouse, 76.—Mr. William Chew.—Mrs. Margaret Holland.—Mr. Thomas Hamper, 70.—Mr. William Clarke, 62.—Vincent Thomas, third son of Mr. Francis Roome.

At Gravelly Hill, Mr. James Lambley, 41.

At Coventry, Mrs. Hobbs, mother of Captain H.—Mrs. Ford, wife of Mr. Edward F. 52.

At Foleshill Place, Miss Whittingham, daughter of the late John W. esq. of Coventry.

At Baginton, Miss Cox, sister to the Rev. Mr. C.

At Mosely, near Birmingham, in the 44th year of her age, after an illness of a few days, Mrs. Hawkes, wife of Mr. Thomas Lakin Hawkes. In benevolence she had few equals, and could have no superior; she had that elasticity of affection, that healthful relish of life, which were the result of uncontaminated goodness; and a childlike simplicity of heart, so that she communicated to all around her a feeling of interest in the sphere of action in which she moved—a feeling of interest, that now, alas! will only be remembered to be regretted, whose monumental record will be a void in the hearts of all who knew her. The most painful experience of human life results from the sterility of excitement which we vainly and variously deplore, in all its vain and various scenes. And there can scarcely be a more congenial and reconciling spectacle to those who have any relish for what is lovely in the works of Providence, than that of a human being, active and happy, not from self-love and worldly schemes, prosperously advanced, but from benevolence, and from the power of making the interests of others her own. Such was the refreshing spectacle which the object of this imperfect tribute afforded, a spectacle whose close will not be felt merely as an impressive event in the annals of death, but additionally as a solemn arrest to the sensibilities of a numerous acquaintance. Her private character no one could contemplate without esteem and admiration. She was at once affectionate, and wisely active in an eminent degree; in all her domestic relations to the friendless she was always a friend, and to none might be more emphatically applied the following beautiful scriptural quotation. "When the ear heard me then it blessed me: and when the eye saw me it gave witness to me, because I delivered the poor that cried, and the fatherless, and him that had none to help him. The blessing of him that was ready to perish came upon me, and I caused the widow's heart to sing for joy." Nor was it alone in pecuniary donations, or in occasional and easily dispatched acts of beneficence, that her charity distinguished itself. She allied herself to those who wanted a friend: she made the fate of the unfortunate her own, and was not so much the benefactress, as the sister of those who suffered. In society she was cheerful, communicative, and friendly; always giving pleasure to the hearts of those with whom she associated, if their hearts were rightly disposed. Her

reading

reading was extensive, but of this she made no display. Her acquirements were obtained in hours sedulously selected from those devoted to various and arduous duties. A numerous family, a numerous family connection, numerous friends, a numerous acquaintance, an active benevolence, each made engrossing claims on her time: and to these might be added a disposition naturally sociable and warm. Her acquirements gained, amid these various apologies for their omission, were gained for the internal satisfaction of her own mind, and not for the ostentation of display. To her husband, the encourager of, and the partner in her virtues; and to her children, the imitators of those virtues, no one can now be an effectual comforter, except that Being who hath promised a blessing to those who rightly "mourn." It scarcely need be added to the above sketch, that the object of it possessed an elevated and liberal piety. For what human virtues were ever exerted to a wise purpose, that had not the love of God, as well as the love of human kind for their foundation?"

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Donnington, Thomas Bishton, esq. of Kilsall, to Elizabeth, second daughter of Joseph Dale, esq. of Chester.

At Acton Burnell, Mr. Darnell, surgeon, to Miss Renny, of Kidderminster.

At Sylattin, near Oswestry, Samuel Pate, esq. of Preeshenlle, to Miss Susan Tudor, of Pentreclawdd.

At Whitchurch, Mr. Maddocks, to Miss Hobson.

Died.] At Chicknell, in the parish of Claverley, his antient family residence, Edward-Farmer Taylor, esq. in his 71st year, gradually worn out in constitution, after an enjoyment of long established good health. He was the youngest son of the late John Taylor, gent. of that place, by Sarah Farmer, his wife; and, as is usual in the mode of descent in the manor of Claverly, became proprietor of his mother's family possessions there, which his ancestors had enjoyed upwards of 200 years. His maternal ancestor, Edward Farmer, gent. married Elizabeth, the heiress of a family of the name of Potter, the former possessors of Chicknell, December 13, 1602. He was descended from many wealthy and respectable families residing in that and the neighbouring parish of Worfield, at a very remote period, even to within a few reigns of the conquest. He became more wealthy, from indefatigable attention to an extensive and lucrative concern, in just and lawful commerce, carried on through a long period of his life in the grand emporium of the United Kingdom, for which city, a few years ago, he was nominated Sheriff; but, being far advanced in the decline of life, he chose rather to submit to the payment of the usual fine for non-compliance, and the heavy expences consequent thereon. His wealth enabled him to encrease his real property around his maternal home with great profit and advantage to himself and the present possessor, his only son. He was one of the deputy lieutenants of the county, and a commissioner of taxes. He conducted himself as a just man and useful member of society, an example worthy the imitation of his surrounding friends and neighbours; and, as he possessed considerable estates, he has left his tenants to regret the loss of the best of landlords.

At Church Aston, Miss Palmer.

At Acton Reynald, Mr. James Smith.

At Cotton, near Tilstock, Mr. J. Stevenson, many years agent to Admiral Cotton, of Chester.

At Snedshill, Mr. James Franks.

At Broadway Hall, Mrs. Unett, widow of H. U. esq. of Freen's court, Herefordshire, 78.

At Shrewsbury, Mr. John Coulstone, 32.—Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. Haycock, 26.—Mr. Edward Chester, 71.

At Ashford Hall, George Crawford Ricketts, esq. late of Jamaica, and many years attorney-general and advocate to his Majesty in that island.

At Bridgnorth, Mrs. Whitehurst, 82.

At Wellington, Mr. George Lawrence, 61.

At Plas Yollen, Thomas, fifth son of Charles Morrall, esq.

At Crosemere, Mrs. Marsh.

At Hope, Mr. Wm. Penny.

At Coalbrook Dale, Frances Ann, eldest daughter of the late Edmund Darby, esq.

At Ludlow, Mr. W. Russel, who, from an early period of life, till within the last ten years, was active and skilful in his professional duties as a surgeon and apothecary, 74.—Mr. R. Thomas, senior alderman of the corporation, 85.

At Whitchurch, Mr. Weaver.

At Acton Burnell, Mr. Thomas Griffiths, 88.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

A numerous and respectable meeting of the proprietors of the Worcester and Birmingham canal took place at the Hop Pole, in Worcester, to take into farther consideration the propriety of completing the canal with locks or lifts. It was finally decided, that when the committee were satisfied that water, sufficient for the supply of the canal, could be procured at or near the summit level (without having recourse to the river Severn), they are then authorised to proceed with the locks, but in the mean time the lift at Tardebigg should continue to work.

Married.] At Droitwich, William Woolwich Lee, esq. of Ludstone House, Salop, to Mary, second daughter of the late Mr. Henry Robeson.

At Worcester, B. N. Bluett, esq. to Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Carden, esq.

Died.] At Kidderminster, Mr. Samuel Parkes.

At Worcester, Mrs. Bowyer, relict of James B. esq.

At Grafton Lodge, near Bromsgrove, Mrs. Saunders, relict of Mr. John S.

At Henwick, near Worcester, Mrs. Gyles, wife of Samuel G. esq. 71. She was endeavouring to remove a cloth which had caught the flame of the kitchen fire, when it communicated to her clothes, and, before assistance could be rendered, she was so miserably burnt, that she expired, after languishing in extreme torture for four hours.

At Eastham, the Rev. R. Mark, 64.

At Knighton upon Teme, the Rev. Rice Mark, aged 64; thirty-seven years of which he had officiated as curate to the annexed chapelries of the church of Eastham; nor was he from any cause during the whole of this long period (until within a few months of his decease) detained from attending his duty but three Sundays only. In his sacred calling he proved himself a faithful and unusually vigilant minister, and in private life his many amiable and attractive qualities, joined to a strong, natural, and cultivated, understanding, the unaffected benevolence of his nature, and urbanity of his manners, the useful solidity of his arguments, and the harmless pleasantry of his wit, attached to him a numerous and valuable circle of friends, who, together with a disconsolate widow, now lament his loss as sincerely as they once valued his worth.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Ross, Mr. Godsall, to Miss Smith, both of Hereford.

At Titley, Sir Isaac Coffin, bart. vice-admiral of the white, to Elizabeth Brown Greenly, only daughter of William G. esq. of Titley Court. In consequence of this marriage, Sir Isaac assumes the name of Greenly in addition to that of Coffin.

At Kington, the Rev. John Callowhill, of Eardisley, to Miss Williams, of Croseynon, Radnorshire.

Died.] At Leominster, Mr. George Scoble, of the Red Lion Inn.

At Ross, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. William Watkins, of the Hill, in the parish of Llangarren, 33.

At Rollstone, Mr. Benedict Gilbert, attorney, and justice's clerk, who for 57 years conducted himself with the strictest integrity in that profession, 82.

At Bromyard, Mrs. P. Reeve, 91.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Married.] At Monmouth, Mr. J. S. Woollett, surgeon, to Miss Sarah Williams.

Died.] At Monmouth, Mrs. Katherine Halfpenny, last surviving daughter of the late John Blewett, esq. of Salford House, Oxfordshire, 88.

At Usk, Jane, wife of Mr. Henry Matthews.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Cheltenham, Wilson Philip, M.D. of Worcester, to Mary, sixth daughter of the late C. Domville, esq. of Santry-house, in the county of Dublin.—Mr. Gattie, of the Bath Theatre, to Miss S. Black, of Lincolnshire.

At Eastington, Mr. Thomas Hardwick, to Miss Newbery, of Cheltenham.

At Twining, James Sutton Olive, esq. solicitor of Newnham, to Miss Phelps, daughter of Wm. P. esq.

Died.] At Gloucester, aged 75, Robert Raikes, esq. who, in the year 1783, first instituted Sunday schools, and by his philanthropic exertions, contributed to their general adoption.—Mrs. Herbert, wife of Mr. Joseph H.—Mrs. Mutlow, relict of Mr. Benjamin M.

At Oxenham, Mr. Dowle, jun. an officer in the Local Militia. He was out shooting, when, in passing through a hedge, with the butt-end of his gun advanced before him, something caught the trigger, when the piece exploded, and the whole of the charge entered his breast, some of it passing through the back part of his shoulder. Although so dreadfully injured, he contrived to walk home, where surgical assistance was procured, and he underwent a very painful operation for the extraction of the shot. He lingered, however, in excruciating pain for four days, when he expired.

At Willesley, near Tetbury, Wm. Byam, esq.

At Bodington, Mrs. Lloyd, a maiden lady and sister of the late —— L. esq. of Carthage, near Ross, 60.

At Hillsey, T. Partridge, esq. 69.

At Naunton, Mrs. Oliver.

At Winstone, Mrs. E. P. Haviland.

At Thornbury, Thomas Blagdon, esq. 69.

At Chaceley, near Tewkesbury, Mr. Young.

At Winchcomb, Mr. Wm. Reynolds, 90.

At Breadstone, James Croome, esq. 80.

At Lechlade, Sarah, wife of Mr. Ward, surgeon.

At Ruardean, the Rev. John Howton Beeston, M.A. rector of Hope Mansell, and vicar of Walford and Ruardean, 55. This truly pious man had, only an hour before, performed his sacred duties at the parish church of Walford, and was preparing to enter the church at Ruardean, when he was instantaneously seized, and expired in the arms, and amidst the tears, of his flock. His death will long be regretted by all who knew his unassuming merits, both as a scholar and private character, and deeply lamented by a disconsolate widow and numerous family.

At Cheltenham, Thomas Kingscote, esq. of Kingscote.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Chadlington, the Rev. D. G. Davies, to Miss Stought.

At Oxford, Wm. P. Lambard, esq. to Miss H. Sharp.—Mr. John Gunner, to Miss Elizabeth Dyer.—Mr. W. Holliday, university marshal,

marshal, to Miss Elizabeth Harvey.—Mr. Kite, to Miss Gardner, daughter of Mr. G. of Edmund Hall.

Died.] At Henley upon Thames, Wm. Combes, esq. formerly of Chandos-street, Covent Garden, 88

At Bloxham, Robert Potter, gent.

At Enstone, Mr. S. Cartwright, 37.

At Oxford, Mrs. Weston, 76.—Mr. Norris.—Mrs. Symonds.—Mrs. Wilmot, 69.—Mrs. Watts, 92.—Mr. George Carey.—Mrs. Barnett, wife of Mr. Thomas B.—Mr. Richard Stevens.

At Golder, Mrs. Cesens.

At Broughton, W. Haywood, sen. gent. formerly a surgeon and apothecary, of Banbury, 85.

At Banbury, Mrs. Usher, wife of Mr. U. dissenting minister.

At Woodstock, Maria Titley, eldest daughter of Mr. C. Palmer, 25.

At Worting, Harriet, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Henry Blackstone, of Adderbury.

At Dean Court, Mr. John Tubb, 78.

At South[illegible] Rogers, of the Fox inn.

At H[illegible]y, of Donnington, Berks.

[illegible]HIRE.

Died.[illegible]e, Mrs. Dorothy Blosset, [illegible]cmire Lodge, Beds.

At Ay[illegible] Hannah, wife of Mr. Thos. Berry, 52.

At Taplow, within a few minutes of each other, Mr. James Finch, 63, and his wife 62. It was a singular circumstance, that Mrs. F. had often expressed a wish not to survive her husband one hour.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

A school is now opened at Hertford, by one of Mr. Lancaster's young men. The resolutions passed in the town hall, at a most numerous and respectable assembly, breathe a spirit of liberality worthy of an enlightened age. Scarce a month has elapsed between the time of proposing and establishing the school.

Married.] At Cheshunt, the Rev. Samuel Halworthy, vicar of Croxall, Derbyshire, to Diana Sarah Bayly, daughter of the late Nathaniel B. esq. of Jamaica.

Died.] At Hertford, Robert Bellew, esq. of Balandinish, county of Cork.

At St. Alban's, Mrs. Anna Maria Jones, spinster. Her father is said to have been an officer in the army, whoserved under John Duke of Marlborough. It is acknowledged that she was 96 or 97 years of age, but it has often been asserted that she was born in the year 1712. She retained her eye-sight in particular, and all her faculties mental and corporeal, in an extraordinary and uncommon degree, considering her great age, till 1st February last, when she was struck with a paralytic stroke, under the effects of which she languished near a month, when a second stroke perfected the work that the former had begun, and a few days put an end to a life which had lost all remains of comfort and enjoyment. She was buried in the chancel of the Abbey-church.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

The Duke and Duchess of Bedford are now about establishing a school for girls, at Woburn. The system of tuition is the same for reading, writing, and arithmetic, as that in the boys' school, established three years ago by the duke, on the Lancasterian plan, which has been attended with the highest success. The new system of teaching needle-work practised at the school, in Southwark, instituted for girls by the two sisters of Mr. Lancaster, in 1804, will be introduced into this institution by a young person from the Royal Free School, Borough Road, Southwark.

A piece of land has been marked out for the erection of a school-room at Bedford, on the British (not the Madras) system of education. The Duke of Bedford is the active and generous patron of this establishment.

Married.] At Biddenham, William, second son of the Rev. Dr. Moore, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Capt. Brookes, R.N.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

In consequence of a lecture delivered by Mr. Lancaster, at Northampton, some time past, a town-meeting was called, and the respectable inhabitants, in a most liberal manner came forward with a subscription to set up a school, in which bigotry and intolerance should have no share.

Married.] At Desborough, Mr. F. Morley, of Liverpool, to Miss Cave.

At Kettering, Mr. Wm. Dainty, third son of Mr. D. of Loddington, to Miss Wallis.

Died.] At Laxton Hall, Major John Evans, of the 87th regiment of foot, aged 27 years. The death of this gallant officer was occasioned by the many and severe wounds he received at the storming of Monte Video, in February 1807. It is a remarkable circumstance, that at the time he was wounded, every man in his section was killed by his side at the first discharge.

At Thrapston, Mrs. Crampton, wife of Mr. C. surgeon, 22.

At Oundle, Mr. Wm. Parnell.

At Wellingborough, Mr. John York, 68.

At Northampton, Mrs. Cooper.—Mrs. Eliz. Adsom.—Mr. John Fletcher, 69.—Mrs. Ball, 86.

At Marston St. Lawrence, Susannah, wife of Mr. Wm. Jeffs, 34.

At Hellidon, Mr. John Carter

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] At Huntingdon, Mr. Charles Harris, to Mrs. Goodger, daughter of the late Mr. Mills, of White Hall, Brampton.

Died.] The Rev. Mr. Pery, rector of Houghton-cum-Wilton.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

March 26th, came on the election for the

Chancellorship of the University of Cambridge, vacated by the death of his Grace the Duke of Grafton. The candidates were, his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, and his Grace the Duke of Rutland. The poll finally closed at twelve o'clock at night, when the numbers were—

For the Duke of Gloucester..470
For the Duke of Rutland....356

The greatest number ever polled before at an election for this university. The former was of course declared to be duly elected.

The following day commenced the election for a Member of Parliament for this university, a seat being vacated by the Earl of Euston (the late member) succeeding to the title of Duke of Grafton. The candidates were, Viscount Palmerston, and the Hon. Mr. Smyth. At the close of the poll the numbers were—

For Viscount Palmerston....459
For Hon. Mr. Smyth.....347

The two Gold Medals, value 15 guineas each, given annually by the chancellor of this University to two commencing Bachelors of Arts, who have obtained the degree of Senior Optimes, and acquit themselves the best in classical learning, are this year adjudged to Mr. Blomfield, of Caius College, and Mr. Evans, of Trinity College.

The longevity of the chancellors of Cambridge has been remarkable, there having been only three since 1688, a period of 122 years. The Duke of Somerset held that office 60 years; the Duke of Newcastle 20; and the Duke of Grafton 42 years. There have been seven chancellors of Oxford during the same period.

Married.] Thomas Hurrell, esq. of Chishill Hall, Essex, to Martha, only daughter of the Rev. J. Perkins, rector of Rampton.

At Ely, Mr. Robert Scott, to Miss Henly.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mr. G. Cooper, 94.—Mr. Eddleston, of the Dolphin Inn.—Mr. George Wynne, many years organist of Great St. Mary's and St. Michael's churches.—The Rev. Dr. Price, of Trinity-college, formerly rector of Great Houghton, Northamptonshire.

At Ely, Mr. J. Rayner, 76.

At Barwell, Mrs. M. Isaacson, a maiden lady, and the last of that ancient family.

At Litlington, near Royston, Mr. Robert Baldrey, 39.

NORFOLK.

A school on the Royal Lancasterian system is opened at Norwich, for 450 children, by one of Mr. Lancaster's young men. This undertaking is patronized by the Bishop of Norwich, and much praiseworthy zeal has been shewn by many members of the establishment, as well as dissenters, in that city.

Married.] B. Edwards, esq. of Browick, Lincoln, to Emily, youngest daughter of John Custance, esq. of Weston House, in this county.

P. M. Martineau, esq. of Norwich, to Mrs. Somers Clarke, late of Tasburgh.

Mr. Joseph Haycock, of Wells, to Miss Harriot Jackson, of Thorpe Hall, near Norwich.

At Yarmouth, Mr. James Boult, jun. to Miss Sarah King, of Gorleston.—Mr. Joseph Green, of Beccles, to Miss Jenkins.

Lionel Self, gent. of Elmham, to Miss Breese, of Bawdeswell.

At Norwich, the Rev. W. F. Drake, of Bene't College, Cambridge, to Harriet, daughter of Mr. W. Tomlinson.

Died.] At Norwich, Miss Christiana Swann, 35.—Mr. Joseph Clover, well known for his skill as a veterinary practitioner, 85.—Miss Cotman, niece of Mr. Edward C.—Mrs. Mary Taylor, 77.—Mr. J. Futter, 47.—Mr. James Brunton, one of the mace-bearers of this city, 77.

At Watton Green, Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Rev. T. Scott.

At Felmingham Hall, Mrs. Eliz. Seaman.

At Stoke Ferry, Mrs. Hebgin, 77.

At Tivetshall, Sarah, daughter of Mr. Robt. Dix.

At Great Witchingham, Mr. Jas. Beeston, jun. 29.

At West Winch, near Lynn, Mr. Samuel Browne, 73.

At Pulham, Mrs. Wake, relict of Mr. John W.

At Watton, Mrs. Bream, 66.—Mr. Walter Lake, 63.

At Lynn, Mr. Jeffery Goddard, 56.—Miss E. Collins, second daughter of Mrs. Sharpe, wife of E. Sharpe, esq. collector of Excise, at Lynn.—Mrs. Bunnett.—In the 56th year of his age, Samuel Baker, esq. who by an uniform adherence to the assiduity and probity by which an English merchant is proverbially distinguished, acquired an ample independence.—Aged 61, Sarah, relict of Mr. Bowles, late of the Norwich Theatre.—In the 111th year of her age, Elizabeth Jarrard, who retained her faculties very perfect for such extreme age till within the last few weeks of her life.

At Blofield, Mrs. Saul, 62.

At Heywood Hall, Diss, William, son of Mr. Biddell.

At East Dereham, Marianne, eldest daughter of the Rev. Edward Codd, 13.

The Rev. Mark Burn, vicar of All Saints in South Lynn, and of Geyton, the former in the gift of the bishop of Ely, the latter in that of the bishop of Norwich.

The Rev. Joseph White, 45 years rector of Oxburgh with Foulden. This valuable preferment is in the patronage of Caius College, Cambridge.

Aged 77, the Rev. Repps Browne, rector of Great Melton and Wood Dalling, the former in the gift of Sir Jacob Astley, bart. and the latter of Trinity college, Cambridge.

At Aylsham, in consequence of her clothes taking fire, Mrs. Susannah Baxter.

SUFFOLK.

A school-room for 350 children is erected at

at Ipswich, and a school will soon open there on the plan invented by Jos. Lancaster. Much praise is due to the Rev. Dr. Wallis, Mr. Jackaman, and many able coadjutors in this benevolent pursuit, as honorable to themselves, as useful to the town of Ipswich.

The Rotunda on the Cornhill, Ipswich, which was originally intended as a Market House, but which has long been a nuisance, will be immediately pulled down. A liberal subscription has been entered into by the merchants and farmers in that neighbourhood, to erect a handsome Corn Exchange on the site of the Rotunda.

Married.] At Gretna Green, Mr. James Gray, surveyor of taxes, Bury, to Maria Charlotte, only daughter of J. Worby, esq. of Carbrooke, Norfolk.

At Ipswich, T. Wristislaw, esq. of London, to Miss Tonge, eldest daughter of Mrs. T.

Mr. R. Holme, jun. of the Star Inn, Newmarket, to Miss D. Ball, of Burwell, Cambridgeshire.

Mr. Chapman, butcher, of Cowlinge, to Miss E. Granger, of the Bull Inn, Newmarket.

Mr. Stephen Barnes, of Bungay, to Miss Girling, daughter of Robert G. gent. late of Linstead Magna.

Died.] At Stradbrook, Mr. J. B. Pearl, 43.—Mr. Wm. Bradfield, 50.

At Bromford, Mr. George Morgan, 65.

At Bungay, Mr. Samuel Symonds, jun.

At Coddenham, Mr. Alldred.

At Bury, Mrs. Sarah Chaplin, 49.—The infant daughter of Major Symons.—Mr. George Fuller, 25.—Mrs. Wilkinson, wife the Rev. Marmaduke W. rector of Redgrave and Nowton, and eldest daughter of the late Sir Charles Davers, bart. of Rushbrooke-hall.

At Finningham, Mr. Edward Palmer.

At Beccles, Mrs. Holl, wife of Mr. John Holl.

At Rickinghall, Lucy, daughter of Mr. Richard Todd.

At Newmarket, Mrs. O'Conner, 78.—Mr. Thomas Cornell.

At Wickhambrook, Mr. John Marrow, 95.

At Snailwell, Mrs. Palmer.

At Cheveley, Mrs. Linwood.

At Halesworth, Mrs. Mease, relict of the Rev. Mr. M.

At Ipswich, Mr. Wm. Brame, keeper of the borough goal.—Mr. Meadows of the Royal William Inn.—At the house of his son-in-law, Samuel Alexander, jun. esq. John Biddle, esq. of Needham Market.—Mrs. Maw, 29.

At Stowupland, Ann, daughter of Mr. Thomas Posford.

At Middleton, near Yoxford, Mr. Richard Day, 40.

At Clare, Mrs. Eliz. Raye, 70.

At Onehouse, Mr. James Edwards, 27.—In the house of industry, Captain Samuel Bird, 84. He was captain-lieutenant, and quarter-master of the West Suffolk Militia, during the American war.

At Framlingham, Mr. Davy Keer, surgeon.

At Landguard Fort, Col. Gwyn, barrack-master, 86.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Boreham, Mr. Wm. Baker, of Little Baddow, to Miss Susan Belcher.

Died.] At St. Osyth, the Rev. John Robert Kirby, formerly of Caius College, Cambridge, 49.

At Woodford, Mrs. Eggers, relict of H. E. esq.

At Southgate, Mrs. Goad, relict of Wm. G. esq.

At Ballingdon, Mrs. Edwards.

At Boxford, Mrs. Ann Hepworth, 80.

In the Isle of Wight, whither he went for the benefit of his health, Mr. Thos. Prickett, surgeon, of Witham.

At Great Baddow, Mr. John Harrington.

At Harwich, Mrs. Marriott.

At Rumford, Otho Hamilton, esq. of Olivestob, N.B. 87. The 40 best years of his life were devoted to the service of his country in the 40th and 59th regiments. With the former he was present, among other affairs, at the taking of Louisbourg under Lord Amherst; and of Quebec, under General Wolfe, whose confidence and friendship he enjoyed till the hour of his death; at the taking of Martinico, and St. Lucia, under General Monkton; and of the Havannah, under Lord Albemarle. In 1772, he purchased the lieutenant-colonelcy of the 59th, commanded that corps throughout the American war, at Boston, under General Gage, and at the battles of Lexington and Bunker's Hill; never having been once absent from his post, till he sold out about 1778. He sustained during the whole course of his active and honourable duties, the well merited reputation of a religious, benevolent, and honest, man.

KENT.

Married.] At East Malling, Sir John Twisden, bart. of Bradbourn Park, to Chatharine Judith, eldest daughter of the Rev. Wm. Coppard, rector of Graveley, Cambridgeshire.—— —— Allen, esq. of Jamaica, to Miss Whittle, eldest daughter of Mr. Thurston W.

At Tunbridge, Brigade-Major Henry Grove, to Mrs. Barton, of Tunbridge Wells.

At Deal, Mr. John Jenkins, surgeon, to Miss Anna Maria Thornton.—Mr. S. Mockett, to Ann, third daughter of Mr. Stephen Forster.

At St. Lawrence, Isle of Thanet, Mr. Hayzelden, of Milton, to Mrs. Messiter, widow of Mr. Henry M. late surgeon of the 20th regiment of foot.

At Betshanger, Mr. John Ellman, eldest son of John E. esq. of Glynde, Sussex, to Catharine Springett, third daughter of John Bays, esq. of Betshanger.

Died.] At Wingham, the Rev. John Tucker, rector of Gravesend and Luddenham, 52.

At Wye, Miss Elizabeth Noowess, 73.

At Canterbury, Mr. Thomas Parker, 34.

Mrs.

—Mrs. Mary Spearman, 67.—Mr. B. Minter.

At Linton, Mrs. Durtnall.

At Faversham, Richard Henry, youngest son of the Rev. Athelstan Stephens, 18.

At Marmside, Mrs. Simmonds, wife of Mr. S. of Woodchurch, Isle of Thanet.

At New Romney, Edward Russel, esq.

At Milton, Mr. Henry Furley, 46.

At Ashford, Mrs. Nicholls.

At Deal, Mr. Richard Mowle.—Mrs. Broad, relict of Mr. John B. 92.—Mr. John Browning.

At Margate, Mr. Isaac Barret, 61.—Miss Eliz. Ladd.—Mr. Irish.

At Womenswould, Mrs. Rutter, relict of Mr. Edward R. 72.

At Folkstone, Mrs. Nicholls.

At Boughton under Blean, Mr. William Barnes, 46.

At Cranbrook, Mrs. Judge, 72.

At Maidstone, Mr. Wm. Evans, 74.

At the Mote, Mr. Thos. Gregory, many years gardener to the Earl of Romney, 68.

At Chatham, Mrs. Martha Chaney, wife of Mr. C. of the Chest Arms Tavern, 40.

At Statenborough, Mrs. Eliz. Ford, 95.

At Tunbridge Wells, Mr. Wm. Hardinge.

At Biddenden, Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. S. master of the poor house.

At St. Nicholas, in Thanet, Mr. John Saunders, 73.

SURRY.

Died.] At Long Ditton, the Rev. Wm. Pennicott, 53 years rector of that parish, and one of the oldest magistrates of this county, 85.

At Upper Tooting, of the croup, Peter Edward, only son of Edward Browne, esq.

At Dorking, Miss Sarah Sabine.

At Grove House, Tooting, Wm. Ward, esq. 68.

At Guildford, Joseph Pickstone, esq. many years under sheriff for the county, 66.

SUSSEX.

A school has been opened at Chichester on the Royal Lancasterian system, and is going on well, the Duke and Duchess of Richmond are patrons of it, and a more commodious school-room is now erecting.

The individuals who have engaged in the expensive mine works at Bexhill, will be amply rewarded for their enterprise, having sunk through a valuable mine of most excellent coal 10½ yards thick, on their estate, which mine is now at work. This will be of great public advantage, as the works are over the main fault, in a situation where, till now, the most experienced miners considered no mine of coal could exist; and it proves the extent of mine land to be greater by many hundred acres than it was before supposed to be.

Married.] John Muggleston, esq. surgeon to the Sussex Local Militia, to Miss Crutenden, daughter of the late John C. esq. of Bourn, in the parish of Salehurst.

At Burwash, Mr. R. Huntley, to Mrs. Ricklesford, who had been a widow nine days.

At Robertsbridge, Mr. John Shelley, to Mrs. Hazelden.

At Mundham, the Rev. Joliffe Tuffnell, prebendary of the cathedral, Chichester, to Miss Diggens, daughter of John D. esq. late banker of that city.

At Arundel, Lieut. Dawes, 68th regt. to Miss Sandham.

Died.] At Brighton, Lady Elizabeth Stuart, wife of lieut.-gen. Sir Robert S. 88.—John Middleton, esq. 84.—Mrs. Mary Chapman, 77.—Mr. John Walters.—Mr. John Webb Harris, 38.

At Blatchington Barracks, near Seaford, the Hon. Stanhope Dormer, youngest son of the late Right Hon. Lord Dormer, of Green-Park, near Warwick, and major of the Warwickshire militia. Seized with an apoplectic fit, this estimable and amiable man, suddenly expired, in the 34th year of his age. In his religious profession he was a Catholic.

At Rottingdean, Mr. Charles James Sallé, son of the late chevalier Peter John Sallé, a knight of the order of St. Louis.

At Burwash, Mr. Ricklesford,

At Lewes, Mr. Moss, 62.—Mr. W. Bennett, 48.

At Chichester, Miss Dawes.

At New House Farm, near Poynings, Mr. R. Gallop.

At Uckfield, the Rev. Stillman Bostock, vicar of East Grinsted.

At Street, near Dicheling, Mr. Richard Marchant.

At Mountfield, Mr. Hollands.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Portsmouth, Capt. Barrett, of the Transport service, to Miss Burnett.—Lieut. Evans, R. N. to Miss Barnett, of Fratton.—Lieut. Stewart, late of H. M. S. Royal William, to Miss Onion, daughter of D. O. esq. of Priddy's Hard.—Wm. Guldson, esq. to Mrs. Constable, widow of Capt. C. R. N.

Died.] At Ripley, Mrs. Howley, relict of the Rev. Mr. H.

At Portsmouth, Mrs. Pritchard, 107.—Mr. Cole.—Mr. Mew.—Mr. Richmond.—Mrs. Cliverton, a maiden lady, 89.—Mrs. Hind, wife of Mr. H. printer, 22.

At Winchester, Mrs. Allsop.

At Alresford, Mr. Fielder, 69.—The Rev. Charles Walters, many years curate of Bishop's Waltham.

At Droxford, the infant son of Major Crawford.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Winsley, Robert John Hooper, esq. of Bradford, in this county, to Miss Hughes, only daughter of the Rev. Lewis H. of the Isle of Anglesea.

Mr. J. Candy, of East Knoyle, to Miss Bond, of Donhead, St. Mary.

At Fordington, Mr. John Morgan, to Miss Samwayes, only daughter of Mr. Thos. S. of Muckleford, near Bradford Peverell, Dorset.

At

At Yatton-Keynell, Mr. T. Freake, aged 60, to Miss Elizabeth Fords, aged 19.

At Wilton, Mr. D. Dawkins, of Barford, to Miss Jane Gassey.

Died.] At Burcomb, Mrs. Pitts, relict of Edmund P. esq. 83

At Dinton, Mr. Henry Hayter, 66.

At Salisbury, Miss Fitx, only child of Mr. F. 16.—Mrs. Guyer, wife of Mr. G. and daughter of Mr. Brown, of Wincanton, Somerset.—Mrs. Radcliffe, wife of the Rev. Mr. R. and daughter of Capt. Brandreth, R.N.

At Alton Barnes, the Rev. John Brereton, rector of Abbotstoke, Dorset, prebendary of Salisbury cathedral, and one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for this county.

At Crockerton, near Warminster, Mrs. Hinton.

At Trowbridge, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. New.

Mr. Cunnington, (whose death is mentioned at p. 194, of this volume,) though brought up in the bustle of trade, was ever assiduous to acquire knowledge, and possessing good natural abilities; his mind, at an early age, took a turn to scientific pursuits. This occasioned a sedentary mode of life, which deranged the nervous system; and for the last twenty years he became a victim to a debility which nothing but air and exercise could prevent from proving fatal. Thus called upon to support nature, his daily rides and excursions on the Wiltshire Downs led him to consider the numerous remains of Antiquity that lie scattered over that interesting district: and here it was that the foundation was laid for that splendid History of Ancient Wiltshire, now carrying on by Sir Richard Colt Hoare, of Stourhead. With a nobleness of mind that stamps the character of the baronet, he has thus addressed Mr. Cunnington, in the first part of his work, prefixed to which is an excellent portrait of him: "Men illustrious either for their noble birth, conspicuous character, or distinguished literary abilities, have in general engrossed the homage of dedications; but on the present occasion I shall deviate from this long established custom, and gratify my private feelings by paying a tribute that is due to justice and friendship. To you, therefore, Sir, who first projected the plan of this history, and by your interesting collections, and important discoveries, encouraged me to pursue it, this work is most gratefully dedicated." Mr. Cunnington in this pursuit had procured a collection of British antiquities that were not, and perhaps never will be, surpassed by any in the kingdom; and, when this subject was somewhat exhausted, his mind led him to that of Minerals and extraneous Fossils, of which he had procured a beautiful and interesting collection. The ready access that was given to view his cabinets, and the pleasure he always experienced in affording information, drew many virtuosi to his house, where they were no less charmed with the Museum, than they were with the affability of the possessor. In his domestic character he was all that could call forth "the fond parental soul;" and in the happy circle round his fire-side, he diffused among his young auditors those precepts of virtue, those principles of knowledge, and those maxims of men and manners that will ever remain on the minds of those who heard them. Here also it was, that parental affection saw the rising virtues of the child—here were implanted those seeds that bloomed around the parent stock—and here religion instructed the infant mind to look through Nature up to Nature's God. He died in his 57th year; and his death was of that nature so calm and pure, which the good man hails as his real existence.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Wargrave, the Rev. W. Edmund Estcourt, rector of Newnton, Wilts, and Skipton Moyne, Gloucestershire, to Bertha, daughter of T. Wyatt, esq.

Lieut. Bradley, R.N. to Harriet, second daughter of the Rev. Mr. D'Avenant, of Kinthury Lodge.

At Reading, Mr. C. Mobb, surgeon, of Southampton, to Miss Harman, only daughter of the late James H. esq.—Mr. Parkyns, surgeon, to Mary, second daughter of the late J. Butley, esq.

At Harwell, Mr. Stone, of Letcombe Regis, to Miss King.

At Abingdon, John Eldridge, esq. of Old Park, near Devizes, Wilts. to Miss Blake.

Died.] At Windsor, Mrs. Burton, relict of Thos. B. esq.

At Boyn Hill, near Maidenhead, Mr. W. Francis, master of the grammar school at Hungerford.

At Wallingford, Edward Wells, esq. senior alderman of the corporation, and who had four times served the office of mayor of that borough, 62

At Pangburn, T. Martyn, esq.

At Knighton, Mrs. Parsons.

At Reading, in consequence of her clothes taking fire, Mrs. Hill, 85.

At Faringdon, Mrs. Elizabeth Kerley, 91.

At Wargrave, Robert Winch, esq.

SOMERSET.

Married.] At Bath, Thos. White, esq. of Prince of Wales's Island, to Louisa, daughter of Robert More, esq. of Linley, Salop—R. M. Tighe, esq. to Miss Macdermot, only daughter of Sir P. M. bart.

At Bristol, Dr. Pritchard, to Anna Maria, daughter of Dr. Estlin.

Lieut.-col. Blommart, 62d regt. to Miss Elizabeth Escott, of Harrow House.

Died.] At Bath, the Hon. and Rev. Frederick Hamilton, eldest son of Lord Archibald H.—Lady Wilmot, relict of Sir Robert Mead W. bart. of Chaddesdon, Derby, 70.—Elizabeth, fourth daughter of the late Rev. Herbert Randolph, prebendary of Salisbury.—Mrs. Stroud, wife of Mr. S. of the New Rooms.—

Fanny,

Fanny, daughter of the late Thos. Percival, M. D.—Mrs. Allen, wife of John A. esq.—Mrs. Jenkins, relict of John J. esq. of Stone, Gloucestershire.—In his 69th year, the Rev. N. Morgan, M.A. rector of Dean, Northamptonshire; and of Charlcombe, annexed to the Mastership of the Grammar-school of this city; which last important situation he held about 40 years, and for which he possessed every superior qualification. In a recent local publication it is stated that "Under the Rev. Mr. Morgan this school has been most eminently useful to the city, and to the kingdom at large; several of its pupils having filled eminent offices in church and state, and others distinguished themselves highly in the service of their country. Such a public school, where youth are so firmly grounded in a pure classical education, and where the domestic arrangements are of the first order will be ever considered an honour to the city; and we trust the corporation in their future appointment to this important trust, will act as independently, and be as fortunate in their choice, as they were when they elected the present master." Little did the writer think when he composed the above eulogium, that the Body would have the melancholy task of appointing a successor so soon imposed upon them. A few days indisposition finished the earthly career of this most able scholar and much respected man.

At Bristol, Sydenham Teast, esq. 69.

At the Hotwells, the Rev. Geo. Smith, vicar of Urchfont, and of Alderbury, Pitton, and Farley, Wilts, and brother of Sir Edw. Smith, bart. of Newland Park, Yorkshire.

At Clifton, the Countess Dowager of Cavan.—Louisa, the wife of the Rt. Hon. Robert Ward.—Henry, third son of D. P. O. Okeden, esq. of Bath.

At Avistays, J. T. B. Marwood, esq. one of the richest commoners in the west of England, having left property estimated at upwards of half a million sterling. This large property devolves in four equal shares to his three sisters, and the issue of a sister deceased, viz. to Mrs. Stevens, of Cross House, Devon; Mrs. Notley, of Chillington, Somersetshire; Mrs. Wolcott, of Lyme Regis, Dorsetshire; and the issue of the late Mrs. Elton, of Greenway, Devonshire.

At Five-Head House, near Taunton, Dr. Crane, F.R.S.

At Broomwell-house, his residence, near Bristol, in his 88th year, which he had entered in the full possession of his vigorous faculties, the Rt. Hon. John (the eighth) Lord Colville of Colross, in Scotland. His early life was passed in active military duty. He was of the expedition against Carthagena in 1740, when his father, the sixth Lord Colville, commanded a regiment, and where he lost his life. He was at the battle of Fontenoy in 1745; of Culloden in 1746; and of Lafeldt in 1747; and in 1761, he accompanied his regiment (the Scotch fusileers) to the siege of Belisle. At the peace of 1763, he quitted the army, after 24 years' service, and retired to the privacy of domestic life; where the exercise of all the social virtues attached to him the affections of his family, and has endeared his memory to his surviving friends. On the death of his brother, Alexander, Vice-Admiral of the White, the seventh Lord Colville of Colross, he succeeded to the honours of his house. The title now devolves upon his eldest son, John, a captain in the royal navy.

DORSETSHIRE.

Died.] At Stepleton, aged 70, [illegible] ford, esq. a celebrated fox hunter [illegible] of "Letters on Hunting," pub[illegible] quarto volume, in 1781. Little is a[illegible] treatise on such an art might have been expected, this work proclaims its author a man of letters, as well as a keen sportsman.

At Wimborne, Anne, eldest daughter of Mr. Castleman, solicitor.

At Wimborne Minster, Mr. Christopher Vey.

DEVONSHIRE.

The Mayor and Commonality of Plymouth, anxious for the improvement of the town and port, have raised by subscription 16,000l. to purchase the lease of Sutton Pool, from the present lessees to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, as Duke of Cornwall, for improving that capacious bason. This sum makes 46,000l. subscribed by the mayor, commonalty, and inhabitants of this opulent town, in the short space of three months, for various improvements in this town and its vicinity. Independent of these a number of mercantile gentlemen have come to the determination of erecting a large and extensive sale-room, for the general purposes of trade, to which will be attached an Exchange, for merchants, tradesmen, masters of ships, &c. The great increase of population and commerce in this town, within the last seven years, render such an undertaking an object of the first consideration, and there can be no doubt that it will meet with the approbation and support of the residents and occasional visitors of the port.

Married.] At Tavistock, James Lidden, esq. of Bridport, to Miss Baron, only daughter of the late John B. esq.

At Kingsbridge, W. Bennett, esq. Major of the Cornwall Militia, to Mrs. Wilcox, widow of the late Rev. John W.

At Stoke-church, Lieut. Wm. Richardson, of the Royal Navy, to Miss Field, only daughter of George F. esq. of Castle-Farm, near Plymouth.

Died.] At Exmouth, Mrs. Young, wife of Capt. Y. of the Worcester Militia.—Col. Spol, formerly in the service of the East India Company.

At Plymouth, in the Royal Naval Hospital, Mr. Richard Rose, gunner of his Majesty's ship Neptune. On opening the body it appeared that his death had been occasioned by an

an inflammation of the heart, on inspecting which very minutely, a pin of the common size, without a head, was discovered in the muscular part, supposed to have been taken into the stomach with his food.—Lieut. Crews, late commander of the Basilisk gun brig.—Mr. Howell of London.

At Ottery, St. Mary, James Yelverton, esq. 49.

At Honiton, Mr. Robert Gidley, late an eminent attorney of that place, 88.

At Totnes, suddenly, whilst at church, Wm. Bental, esq 74.

At Heavitree, Samuel Tappen, esq. late 1st lieutenant of his Majesty's ship, Rainbow.

At Exeter, Mr. William Sarell, peace officer and inspector of the poor for the corporation, and late keeper of the county goal.

Mrs. Mary Discombe, at the very advanced age of 101. She had 18 children, 37 grand children, and 34 great grand children, the whole of whom, except two, are now surviving.

Mr. Christopher Turner Johnson, late surgeon and lecturer on anatomy in Exeter, oculist to the west of England Eye Infirmary, and member of the Royal College of surgeons of London, and of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh. His disorder was a typhus fever, brought on, as is supposed, by a severe cold, combined with the ill effects of an accidental puncture by scissars, employed in dissection. Mr. J. received a thorough professional education in Edinburgh and London: and his zealous application and eminent talents enabled him to come into the world at the early age of twenty-four, with testimonials from Mr. Ashley Cooper, and Mr. Saunders, indicating the highest possible estimation of his professional qualifications. It is less than two years since he came to reside at Exeter; but in that short period, he gradually acquired a degree of reputation for accurate and extensive anatomical knowledge and surgical skill; for clearness, penetration, comprehensiveness, and coolness of judgment, and for temperate yet decisive firmness, which is rare at a more advanced period of life. He spared no expence or exertion in gaining, or in communicating knowledge. If it had pleased Providence to spare his life, there is no reasonable ground for doubt, that he would have ranked among the very first of his profession in this island. He had a high sense of the utility of his profession; his unostentatious goodness prompted him to employ his surgical talents among the poor, to an extent which is known but to few; but those know that there are many in that class of society who weep for him as a kind benefactor.—His professional conduct was peculiarly calculated to conciliate the good will of his professional brethren. There was no assumption of superiority to disgust, no mean arts to injure: he carefully studied the proprieties of his profession, and as carefully observed them. And in all this he had nothing to do, but to follow the habitual promptings of his own upright, benevolent, heart. He had no obliquity of mind, no sinister views, no ends which required secrecy; all was fair and open. Those who have the mournful satisfaction of having shared his intimacy, never saw in him any thing that appeared unsuitable to what they expected from his character; and in proportion as this was known, the more it interested and delighted. His cultivated understanding, excellent sense, well regulated feelings, and sterling worth, made that intimacy regarded as a treasure; and his delicacy of mind, his disinterestedness and generosity, his candour, kindness, simplicity, and sincerity, obtained the affectionate confidence of his patients, and of all his friends.

CORNWALL.

A new corn market and school room are about to be built at Camelford.

Married.] At Falmouth, Mr. Geo. Perkins, to Ann, daughter of the late Capt. Snow.—Mr. Henry Snow, to Miss Harriet Richards.

At St. Stephens, by Saltash, Mr. John Evans, of the latter place, to Miss M. Z. Mugg, eldest daughter of the Rev. Henry M. of Chudleigh.

At Lanteglos, Capt. John Moore, of the Prince Madat, of Portsmouth, in America, to Miss Wilcocks.

Died.] At Falmouth, Miss Peters, eldest daughter of John P. esq. 26.—Joshua, son of Mr. Wm. Parkes, 27.—Mr. Robt. Dyte, 87.—Mr. Barnet Falck, 63.—Mrs. Jenkin, wife of Mr. James J.—Mrs. Symons.

At St. Columb, Mr. Wm. Hitchins, of the Ship Inn —Mrs. Bond, 70.

At Bodenick, near Fowey, Mrs. Mary Truscott, 80. She had been blind above 50 years.

At Camelford, Elizabeth, wife of Richard Mahyn, esq. alderman.

At Padstow, Mr. Wm. Rawling. — Mr. Thos. Hawker, 80.

At Launceston, Stephen Spettigue, esq. attorney, an alderman of that borough, and agent for French prisoners of war there.

At Trevartha, Mr. Edmund Snell.

At St. Austell, Mr. Edward Thomas, 55. He was found by his wife dead in his bed beside her.

At St. Neots, Mrs. Olympia Morshead, relict of Wm. M. esq. of Carruther, in this county, 86.

At Restormel Castle, the infant son of J. Hext, esq.

At Mevagissey, Mr. Thos. Shepherd.

WALES.

The erection of a building on Moel Famma to commemorate the Jubilee held on our beloved Sovereign's having reigned 50 years, it is said, has induced Lord Kenyon to purchase the mountain from Government; and it is probable, that the approach to its summit, will in the course of a few years, be through the thick foliage of surrounding woods, according to history, the original decoration of all

all these mountains. A design, in the Egyptian style of architecture, has been selected for the jubilee tower, by the committee for that purpose, from the drawing of Mr. Harrison; preferred for its simplicity of form, and the ease with which it may be executed from the rude materials of the country.

Married.] At Caroigan, the Rev. W. Morgan, of Llandewy Velfrey, Pembroke, to Miss Makeig, of Dolewillim, Carmarthen.

At Tenby, Cadwallader Edwards, esq. of the county of Wicklow, Ireland, to Miss Tudor.

At Florence, near Tenby, Mr. Griffiths, of Sandersfoot, to Margaret, youngest daughter of J. Hoody, esq. of Flemington, Pembrokeshire.

Died.] At Denbigh, Mrs. Myddleton, of Henllan Place, relict of the Rev. Thomas M. vicar of Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire, 83.

At Bala, Mrs. Jinnet Roberts. She resided 45 years on a small farm in the neighbourhood of Bala, in great distress; but for nine years preceding June, 1809, she received relief from the parish of Llanddervel. About this time, with the assistance of some friends, she commenced a suit in chancery, against the executors of the late Robert Jones, esq. (an eminent brandy merchant) of St. Mary's Hill, to whom she was first cousin, and next of kin. After the delay which cases of this kind are subject to, she obtained about six months ago, a decree from the Chancellor, which put her in possession of a moiety of the estate, amounting to upwards of 150,000l.

In Swansea, Mrs. Barber, relict of M. Barber, esq.

At Llansadwrnen, near Laugharne, Carmarthenshire, Methusalem Williams, butcher, at the advanced age of 104 years.

NORTH BRITAIN.

A school is opened in Edinburgh by the Lancasterian Society there. Mr. Lancaster lectured twice in the Theatre Royal, Edinburgh, to a numerous and crowded audience, and was received with the acclamations of near 1900 persons.

Some time past his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent visited Mr. Lancaster's institution, the Royal Free-school, Borough-road. The impression made on the benevolent mind of his Royal Highness was, that the leading parts of the plan would be highly serviceable for the poor children in his regiment; and on the spot he formed an arrangement for extending its benefits to 200 soldiers of his battalion. Mr. L. instructed one of the duke's non-commissioned officers in the system, and it was introduced twelve months ago at Malden, were the battalion were then quartered. Afterwards the battalion removed to Dunbar, and thence to Stirling Castle. The effect of seeing the school has been such on the worthy magistrates of Stirling, that they have granted the use of the Guildhall of that town for a school-room, on condition that a number of children of the town are allowed to partake its benefits. Thus the Duke of Kent has the merit of setting an excellent example to the regiments of the line, and Colonel M'Leod and the officers of the 4th battalion, by seconding the benevolent wishes of their royal commander with great energy, have done themselves much honour.

The cutting of the canal betwixt Clachnaharry and Lochness is now nearly completed; and, as nothing remains to be done but the Sea Lock at Clachnaharry and the regulating Lock at Loch-end, there is little doubt but the communication to Port Augustus will be opened by the end of next year at farthest.

Died.] At Dunsinnan House, Sir William Nairne, of Dunsinnan, bart. lately one of the Lords of Session, and one of the Lords Commissioners of Justiciary.

At Craigtown, Mr. John Dun, farmer, at the advanced age of 103. He was 50 before he was married: he has left a widow and eight children, and, what is singular, he is the first breach by death in his family.

At Dalkeith House, Lady Caroline Douglas, eldest daughter of the Marquis of Queensberry.

At Crimond, in his 108th year, John Cowie, bellman. In his youth he fought the battles of his country by sea and land, and was discharged as worn out in the year 1739; but again took up arms in the memorable year of Culloden. As he advanced in life, a considerable variation was observed in the use which he had of his faculties. For some time he was under the necessity of using spectacles; and during the last few years of his life he could read the smallest print without them. When he was about seventy, having secured the affections of a woman who had some money, he thought himself too old or too rich for being bellman. Another was appointed, who kept the office twenty-five years, at whose death John applied to be reinstated. He discharged the duties of the office till within ten days of his death; and in the exercise of it he recovered the use of all his faculties, which had become much impaired during the period of his inactivity. He had two daughters (twins) by his last wife.

IRELAND.

A school for 1000 children, on the Royal Lancasterian system, is to be adopted in Belfast. The school-room is already built, and Mr. Lancaster is likely to be present at the opening of the school. When the economy of the plan comes to be known in Ireland, there can be no doubt that country will be as greatly benefited by it as England has been.

Died.] In Dublin, the Right Hon. Sir Hercules Langrishe, bart. one of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, and representative for the borough of Knocktopher, in the parliament of Ireland. He

was

was the son and heir of Robert Langrishe, esq. of Knocktopher; was sworn of the privy council, appointed a commissioner of revenue, and created a baronet by letters patent January 24, 1777. Sir Hercules married Hannah, second daughter and co-heiress of Robert Myhill, esq. and sister of the late Marchioness of Ely, and had issue, 1. Robert, member for Knocktopher, married Anne, daughter of Bellingham Boyle, grand-daughter of Lord Primate Hoadly. 2. James. 3. Mary Jane, married James Wilson, of Parsonstown, in the county of Wicklow, esq. 4. Elizabeth, married the Rev. Christopher Robinson, son of Christopher Robinson, a Judge of the Court of King's Bench. Sir Hercules is succeeded in title and estate by his eldest son, now Sir Robert Langrishe, bart. Sir Hercules enjoyed the friendship of Burke; and his "Letters on the State of the Irish Catholics" are addressed to the Baronet.

At Lough Swilly, on board H. M. S. Saldanha, which he commanded, Captain John Stuart, son of the late Sir Charles S. K.B. He was some time flag-captain to Sir R. Bickerton, in the Mediterranean.

DEATHS ABROAD.

On the 10th of June, at Vizagapatam, in the prime of life, the Rev. Augustus Des Granges, English Missionary, (who left his residence at Gosport, seven years since) beloved and regretted by all who knew him, Europeans and natives. He manifested great devoutness to God, and intense application and unwearied perseverance in the discharge of his sacred functions. Among other labours, the benefits of which, we trust, will by no means cease with his valuable life, he was particularly engaged, with the assistance of a learned Bramin convert, in translating the New Testament into Telinga; a work for which he was well qualified, by a critical knowledge of the Greek, and a considerable acquaintance with the Telinga languages, no less than by heartfelt experience of the power of the gospel of Christ unto salvation.

At the house of her grandson, in Nassau, New Providence, in the 91st year of her age, the Hon. Anne Louisa Moreton, widow of the late Hon. Charles Moreton, (who was the youngest son of Matthew, the first Lord Ducie) and maternal grandmother of Henry Moreton Dyer, esq. Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court of the Bahama Islands.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

BRITISH TRADE AND MANUFACTURES.—The Honourable the East-India Company have declared for sale, the undermentioned goods, viz.

Tea, Bohea	300,000
— Congou and Campoi	4,300 000
— Pekoe and Souchong	80,000
— Singlo and Twankey	800,000
— Hyson skin	60,000
— Hyson	260,000
Total	5,500,000 lbs. net, on Wednesday June 5, 1811.

Prompt the 30th of August following.

The manufactories of Manchester, Nottingham, Birmingham, &c. &c. continue, we are sorry to say, in the same state as reported by us in our last. The sugar market has rather advanced in prices, and good Jamaica's may be quoted at 67s to 80s. per cwt.; those of the other islands from 60s. to 70s. per cwt. Rum, Jamaica, exclusive of duty and excise, sells at 4s. 10d. to 6s. 5d. per gallon; Leeward Island ditto, at 4s. 4d. to 4s. 10d. per ditto. Coffee from 60s. to 80s. per cwt.; West India Cotton-wool, from 1s 2d. to 1s. 8d. per lb.

The East India Company declare for sale on the 8th of May, prompt the 9th of August following, 2301 bags of pepper (prize of the Goeda Vrouw,) dye-stuffs, cotton-wool, and all articles used in the manufactories are at mere nominal prices, owing to the present stagnation of trade in Lancashire and its neighbourhood, and likely to continue so, until we shall have foreign markets open for our cotton goods, &c.

FRANCE.—The German mails, lately arrived, have opened so far an intercourse with this country, for money negotiation, but the restrictions are so rigid on the Continent, that it is dangerous to risk either the drawing or excepting bills between the two countries, and in consequence thereof little or nothing is done in that way. By these mails, we are informed that the ports of Bordeaux, &c. &c. are full of wines, brandies, &c. and no port open to receive them, although offered at very low prices. All other kind of commerce is totally extinct in France, and their fabricated paper money bear an enormous discount.

PORTUGAL.—The accounts of the last mail from Lisbon, fully informs us of this country being at length completely cleared of the French, by the allied armies, and that in consequence of it, the paper-money bears now only a discount of 2 per cent, which

a few months back was at 30 per cent! Such are the changes caused by the efforts of our brave countrymen. The trade, however, must take a considerable time to get into its usual channel.

SPAIN.—A dreadful hurricane took place here the beginning of the present month, when upwards of 150 sail of ships, chiefly lying in the bay at Cadiz, drove out to sea; upwards of forty sail were totally lost, and the remainder suffered considerable damage. Two of their register ships had arrived from South America, bringing remittances in dollars to the amount of upwards of one million British sterling, as also considerable remittances in produce to the Spanish merchants.

WEST INDIES.—By the last mails, we are informed of the fleet's arrival at the Leeward and Windward islands from Cork, with a plentiful supply of provisions of all kinds, of which the states were in the greatest want of. The islands are amply supplied, and indeed overstocked with all kinds of British manufactured goods, and considerable remittances in produce were shipping for Great Britain, &c. &c.

SOUTH AMERICA.—The markets here begin to get rather more brisk than usual, for all our manufactured goods, and trade with the Spanish settlements, were brisk to a degree unknown hitherto. We however recommend our mercantile friends to be careful in not shipping off goods, (as hitherto) of inferior quality, the market already having been overstocked with large quantities of low-priced Manchester goods, for which no sale can be had.

Current Prices of Shares in Navigable Canals, Docks, Bridges, Roads, Water Works, and Fire and Life Insurance Companies, at the Office of Messrs. Wolfe and Co. Canal Dock and Stock Brokers, No.9,'Change Alley, Cornhill, 22d April, 1811.—Ashby de la Zouch Canal, 24l. per share.—Croydon ditto, 27l. ditto.—Grand Junction ditto, 250l. ditto.—Grand Surry ditto, 98l. ditto.—Huddersfield ditto, 29l. ditto.—Kennet and Avon ditto, 42l. ditto.—Lancaster ditto, 25l. ditto.—Leeds and Liverpool ditto, 183l. ditto.—Leicestershire and Northamptonshire Union ditto, 106l. ditto.—Peak Forest ditto, 80l. ditto. Rochdale ditto, 52l. ditto—Thames and Medway ditto, 75l. ditto.—Wilts and Berks ditto, 34l. ditto.—Worcester and Birmingham ditto, 40l. ditto.—East Country Dock, 75l. ditto—London ditto, 126½ per cent.—Ditto Scrip, 25½ ditto premium. West India ditto, 164l. ditto.—Commercial Road ditto, 136l. ditto.—East London Water Works, (exclusive of the appropriation,) 166l. per share.—Grand Junction ditto, 9l. per share, premium.—Kent ditto, 25l. ditto.—South London ditto, 115l per share.—West Middlesex ditto, 108l. ditto.—Ditto New, 11l. per share, premium.—Albion Insurance Office, 57l. ditto.—Globe ditto, 119½l. ditto.—Imperial ditto, 81l. ditto.

The average prices of Navigable Canal Property, Dock Stock, Fire-office Shares, &c. in April, 1811, (to the 25th) at the Office of Mr. Scott, 28, New Bridge-street, London. Trent and Mersey, or Grand Trunk Canal, 1170l. the last half-yearly dividend at the rate of 45l per share clear, per annum.—Birmingham, 1065l. ex dividend 21l. clear.—Coventry, 855l. dividing at the rate of 32l. per share.—Grand Junction, 261l. to 245l.—Shrewsbury, 145l. dividing 8l.—Kennet and Avon, 43l. to 42l. 10s.—Wilts and Berks, 35l. 10s. to 29l 10s.—Rochdale, 54l. to 52l. 10s.—Ellesmere, 80l. 82l. to 84l.—Grand Union, 8l. discount.—Lancaster, 25l. ex dividend 1l. per share, clear.—Ashby-de-la Zouch, 24l.—Grand Surrey, 94l.—New ditto, 1l. 10s. premium.—Thames and Severn new shares, 32l. to 37l.—Croydon, 30l.—West India Dock Stock, 165l.—London Dock, 126l.—Ditto Scrip, 24l. per cent. premium—Commercial Dock old shares, 159l with new share attached.—Albion Assurance, 57l.—Globe, 119½l. to 120l.—Rock, 18s. premium.—East London Water Works, 180l.—Grand Junction ditto, 8l. 10s to 7l. 17s. 6d. premium—London Institution, 68l. 5s.—Strand Bridge. 12l. discount.—London Flour Company, 8l.—Dover-street-road, 10s. to 1l. premium.—Commercial Road, 135l. per cent. ex half-yearly dividend. 3l.

NATURALIST's MONTHLY REPORT.

MARCH.

Love's pleasing ferment gently now begins
To warm the flowing blood.

NO weather could possibly have been more acceptable at this season of the year, than that which we have experienced during the course of the present month. The crops are all looking well. Nor have we yet had any of those furious gales which are usually expected about this time There were strong gales from west-north-west on the 3d, and from west-south west on the 6 h, 7th, and 8th, and these were the only boisterous days we have had. The wind was westerly, or north-west, from the 1st to the 5th, in the afternoon of which day it was south. On the 6th, 7th, and 8th, it was west-south-west; on the 9th north-east, and afterwards west. On the 12th it was easterly, and so continued till the 18th, when it veered round

round to west. On the 22d it was north, and from the following day to the end of the month easterly.

There was rain on the 1st, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, and 22d, but during all the remainder of the month the weather was dry.

March 5th. Rooks have begun to build their nests; and daffodils are in flower.

The capsules of several species of moss now adorn the banks of hedges and ditches, and the tops of old walls.

March 7th. The marsh marygolds (*caltha palustris*) are in flower, and give to all the wet meadows a golden hue.

March 8th. Several kinds of insects crawl out of their hybernacula, in old buildings, particularly spiders, millipedes, and a species of the slow-beetle, or darkling (*tenebrio mortisagus* of Linnæus, *blaps mortisaga*, of Marshara).

March 10th. The vernal whitlow-grass (*draba verna*), and purple dead nettle (*lamium purpureum*) are in flower.

March 11th. Some of the smaller kinds of ants are busily employed in opening their holes, and clearing their nests. On attentively observing them, they are seen to bring out grains of sand or other small objects which incommode them in their habitation, and to deposit them at a little distance on the exterior of their holes.

March 12th. A caterpillar was this day seen crawling upon the road. Seven dark coloured butterflies were flitting about the fields.

March 14th. The farina of the male yew-trees is blown off by the wind in great quantity.

The plumage of all the small birds is now in the very height of its beauty. Bird-catchers technically call the plumage, at this season, their "wedding garments."

The flowers of some of the willows begin to fade.

March 18th. The leaves of the lilac and weeping willow appear. Primroses and violets are in flower.

March 20. Water lizards are seen in abundance in two or three of the shallow and gravelly ponds of this neighbourhood. But I have not yet remarked that they have begun to spawn.

March 21. The roads, which only a few days ago, had pools of water standing in almost every hollow, are now quite dry and dusty.

March 24. The leaf-buds of the mulberry-tree appear nearly ready to burst; but it is probable that these trees will not be in leaf for several days. The leaves of the bramble, woodbine, and elder, have been out some time.

March 26. A species of wood-bug, which I think is *cimex baccarum*, was this day brought to me.

The scentless violet (*viola canina*) and common stitchwort (*stellaria holsltea*) are in flower.

March 28. This was a peculiarly hot day for the season. Insects of numerous kinds were in active employment. Bees were flying about such plants as were in flower; sand-wasps (*ammophila vulgaris*) about sandy banks; and *opatrum sabulosum*, several species of *curculio*, and small *carabi*, crawling about among the stunted vegetation of the road-sides.

March 30. Lapwings fly screaming over the wet meadows.

March 31. The easterly winds, which have prevailed for the last nine days of the month, have been extremely seasonable. They have tended considerably to check vegetation, which, during the preceding warm weather, was making too rapid a progress for this early part of the year. I have not yet remarked that any of the standard fruit-trees are in flower.

Hampshire.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

SOWING the lent corn, and potatoe planting, are nearly completed: the lands have worked remarkably well, and no seed season, within memory, was ever gone through under happier auspices. The forward pease, as yet, appear thin upon the ground. Beans and oats never looked more luxuriant or healthy. The hop-bine strong, forward, and healthy. The wheats universally of fine appearance and high promise; those which were injured in the winter either recovered or recovering very rapidly. Tares, rye, grass, natural and artificial, in the finest condition, and most rapid state of vegetation. The turnips, both Swedish and English, have been eked out wonderfully in the eastern counties, continuing good, and the cattle thriving upon them to the last. The blossom and shew for fruit of all kinds, most abundant and beautiful, promising an uncommon fruit season, granting no blight intervene.

The sheep and lambs in a most prosperous state of improvement, the season remarkable for the number of double births. Lamb for market scarcely ever before so forward; great flocks of couples have, however, come to market, on account of the high price of hay, and the de-

sire of saving the grass for a crop. Markets: a lean stock, higher since the late warm showers, and the prospect for a grass crop. Fat stock lower than at Michaelmas. Pigs in great abundance, and cows. Horses of good quality very dear. Straw has proved indifferent in quality, but more in quantity than was expected. Stock of wheat on hand universally considerable, of barley and oats very great. Vast quantities of pea, barley, and bean, meal have been consumed by live stock in course of the season. Oil-cake 15 guineas per M., Suffolk butter 84s per firkin. The country never manifested a more general state of prosperity.

Smithfield: Beef, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 2d.;—Mutton, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 2d.;—Lamb, 6s. to 7s. 4d.—Veal, 6s. to 7s. 4d.;—Pork, 4s. 8d. to 6s. 8d.;—Bacon, 7s. to 7s. 4d.—Irish ditto, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.;—Fat, 3s 8d.;—Skins, 20s. to 25s.

Middlesex, April 25, 1811.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of March, 1811, to the 24th of April, 1811, inclusive, Four Miles N.N.W. St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Highest, 30·20. March 27. Wind S.E.
Lowest, 28·80. April 19. —— S.W.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. 4·4 hundredths of an inch.

On the 6th instant the mercury stood at 29 44, and at the same hour on the 7th it stood at 29·00.

Thermometer.

Highest, 71° April 22, 23, 24. Wind S.E.
Lowest, 28° —— 10. —— W.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. 22°.

In the morning of the 12th instant, the thermometer was at the freezing point, and at the same hour on the 13th it was as high as 54°.

The quantity of rain fallen since the last Report of it, is equal to nearly 2 inches in depth. The season has, indeed, been remarkably dry, and, the easterly winds being apparently set in, we may expect much more dry weather, with occasional showers only. The gardens require rain, but the season must be favourable for sowing the spring corn, and also for the wheat.

Snow fell on the 7th of the present month, but, on the three days prior to the present, we have had almost summer heat; the severe easterly wind of this day has caused a variation of 9° in the thermometer, and to the feelings there is a still greater difference. There have been twenty very brilliant days in the month: the average height of the thermometer for the month is 48°5, and that of the barometer 29·54. The wind has blown chiefly from the easterly quarters.

Highgate, April 25, 1811.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received from Mr. Bakewall, *Mineralogical Surveyor, of Warwick-court, an interesting Essay on the Application of the Principles of Mineralogical and Chemical Science to the Selection of the Stones for the various purposes of Architecture, which will appear in our next.*

An interesting Memoir of Mr. Paul Sandley *is also deferred, as well as some other approved articles.*

Correspondents in general are informed that if their communications do not come free of postage, they are returned to the Post-Office.

Other authenticated facts relative to Stramonium will be thankfully received.

Some Irish Correspondents who complain of difficulty in procuring this Magazine, are informed that it may be had of the Dublin booksellers, or with more speed of the clerks of the roads, at the General Post-Office.

N.B. Numbers 74 *and* 83 *of* The Monthly Magazine *being out of Print, and wanted to complete Sets constantly in demand,* Two Shillings *and* Sixpence *per Copy will be given for any of those Numbers which may be brought to No.* 7, *New Bridge Street.*

Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, April 28, 1811.

Erratum.

At page 312, line 4, for "*sent* provisions," read "*such* provisions."

THE

MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 213.] JUNE 1, 1811. [5 of Vol. 31.

As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the Curiosity of those who read either for Amusement or Instruction.—JOHNSON.

THE SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER.

Hitherto our Supplementary Number has been partly occupied with imperfect critical accounts of current English literature, confessedly and necessarily compiled from those fallible, partial, and corrupt mediums, the periodical anonymous Reviews, aided by occasional originality; in future, however, it is proposed to substitute in place of those wholesale criticisms, interesting characteristic extracts from the principal works published within the half year, adapted at once to gratify our readers, to qualify them to judge of every work for themselves, and to stimulate them to purchase those possessed of evident merit. The Supplement published on the first of August, will be compiled on this plan; and, to assist our design, we shall feel ourselves obliged to authors and publishers, who will accommodate us with the loan of books published between Michaelmas and Lady-day last.

Pimlico, *May* 8, 1811.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

On the application of MINERALOGICAL *and* CHEMICAL SCIENCE *to the* SELECTION *of* STONE, *for the purposes of* DURABLE ARCHITECTURE.

THE remains of ancient architecture, which prove the greatness and splendour of states and governments that have long since ceased to exist, whilst they impress the mind with a melancholy conviction of the mutability of empire, excite also a kind of religious veneration for the edifices which have endured, amidst such great and various changes in human affairs, and have seen a long series of successive generations perish from the earth. When we compare these monuments of antiquity with the proudest structures of modern times, we are forced to acknowledge the superior skill, or science, with which the materials of the former were selected. Many of the most splendid works of our celebrated architects are hastening to decay, in, what may be justly called, the very infancy of their existence, if compared with the date of public buildings which remain in Italy, in Greece, in Egypt, and the East. This is remarkably the case with the three bridges of London, Westminster, and Blackfriars; the foundations of which speedily and visibly began to perish in the very lifetime of their founders. The destruction of ancient architecture has been chiefly occasioned by the ravages of wars, and the desolating hands of superstitious barbarians; the decay of modern buildings is owing to the want of mineralogical science in the selection of the materials, by which they were sentenced to perish at an early date. None of them will rival in duration the temples of antiquity, and remain two thousand years, or more, after the ruin of the state, the august monuments of its former greatness. This may with certainty be predicted from the perishable nature of the stones of which they are built; they are rapidly decaying, and require constant renovation and repair.

Perhaps the following remarks on the selection of materials, for the construction of public buildings, may not be undeserving attention at this time, when two new bridges are to be built from London and its vicinity, to the southern side of the Thames. The most important quality in stone, for purposes of architecture, is durability, or the property of resisting the action of moisture, change of temperature, vegetation, air, and light. It is also required, that the materials of bridges, and many public works, should be capable of resisting the effects of vibration and impulse. The most careless observer can scarcely have avoided noticing, that many kinds of stone decay much sooner than others. It is not only in stones of different kinds, that the power of resisting decay is variable; even in stones of the same kind, and brought from the same place, a considerable difference in this respect is found to exist; but the principles on which the proper selection of building-stone should be made

made, has been little understood or attended to. During a few months' residence in the metropolis, I was induced, by the nature of my mineralogical pursuits, to pay some attention to the different stones of which the pavements and public edifices are constructed. On walking into the court of Somerset-house, after some weeks of dry weather, I was particularly struck with the appearance of the columns on the left hand, facing the west. The stones, in three columns, were some of them entirely coated with soot, when the stones above and below were perfectly white. In other parts, a white stone was between two black ones, and the division of colour as distinct as if the one had been painted white and the other black. These stones were all equally exposed, and the variation of colour could not be explained by their situation. At first I conceived, that this difference of colour might be occasioned by some substance entering into the composition of the black stone, that had a chemical affinity for ammonia, which is contained in soot; but, on examining some of the stones that were within my reach, I found that those which were covered with soot, had a hard, smooth, surface, and the white stones were evidently decaying. The particles on which the soot had fixed, were fallen off, and had laid bare the natural colour of the stone, as perfectly as if they had been recently scraped with a chissel. In other parts of the building, I observed the visible decomposition of the stone, by moisture, particularly in the upper part of the alto relievo figures.

This edifice, like most of the modern buildings in the metropolis, is constructed of Portland-stone; a peculiar kind of lime-stone, which I shall afterwards more particularly notice. It is evident, however, that this stone which is considered of the same kind, and comes from the same place, varies much in its property of durability.

When the same stone is constantly exposed to the action of water, the difference in its qualities of resisting decay is more apparent, as is evident from an inspection of London, Blackfriars, and Westminster, bridges, at low water.* The best kind of Portland stone is ill suited to resist the decomposing effects of water, the two former of these magnificent bridges, constructed at so much expence, are perishable monuments of the neglect of mineralogical science.

In stones of the argillaceous genus, more striking instances of rapid decay occur. I have seen stones of this kind, in their native beds, or quarries, some hundred feet under the surface of the earth, so extremely hard, that they resisted the point of the pick-axe, and could only be removed by blasting with gunpowder; yet, when the same stone was exposed to the air for a few months, it became soft and shivered into small pieces. The cause of this sudden decay, I shall afterwards explain. It rarely happens that builders or architects have any acquaintance with mineralogical and chemical science, to enable them to anticipate the changes which will be effected in the materials they select, by the action of the agents to which they are to be exposed. The loss and disappointment which this ignorance has occasioned in the construction of many public works, is well known.—A remarkable instance of this kind lately took place at Paris. A gentleman was walking with an eminent mineralogist in one of the newly-erected public edifices; they were pleased with the appearance of some large columns in the interior; when the latter had examined them more closely, he predicted, from the nature of the stones, that they would perish in less than three years. About ten months after, the gentleman happened to pass the same place, and observed the stones of these columns were shivering so rapidly, that workmen were then engaged in replacing them; which had become necessary to secure the roof. In forming the tunnel of the Huddersfield canal, which is three miles in length, the workmen in one part had to cut through a bed of stone of considerable extent, so hard that they were obliged to remove it by blasting. It appeared so compact and firm, that it was thought unnecessary to wall and arch the passage; but, in a few months after the access of air to it, it shivered and fell in; and the removal and repair occasioned much delay and expense. It was a dark compact argillaceous stone, containing oxyd of iron, and resembling some kinds of basalt; but its shistose or slaty structure was soon apparent, and it became as soft as the bituminous shale which accompanies coal. Some kinds of stone.

* The stones of Westminster bridge appear to have been selected with more knowledge, as they are much less decayed than those of Blackfriars; the architect was a Frenchman.

stone become harder, by exposure to the atmosphere. An inquiry into the causes of decay in different kinds of stone, and also in stones considered of the same kind, may not be undeserving the attention of the public.

To ascertain these causes with precision, it will be necessary to attend, first to the external character of stones, and the qualities and proportions of the earths of which they are composed; and, secondly, to the decomposing or disintegrating effects of the agents to which they are to be exposed.

The four earths which form the principal part of all building-stones are silex, or the earth of flint, clay, lime, and magnesia. The substances which sometimes enter into their composition, and alter their quality, are oxyd of iron, water, and carbonic acid: the other earths, or metals, are generally in too small quantities to deserve the attention of the architect. The qualities which these four earths communicate I shall afterwards state. The most important external characteristics of stone for building are, compactness of texture, hardness, degrees of frangibility, and specific gravity. Compact texture, or closeness of grain, is always an advantage in stones of the same kind; for it is evident, that a porous stone will be more exposed to the action of air, or moisture, than a denser one of the same kind: but compactness of texture is no test of excellence in stones of different kinds, for chalk is frequently more compact than many kinds of durable sand-stone. Hardness is also an important character in comparing varieties of the same species of stone, but it will not serve as a test of durability in stones of a different genus, on account of the different effects which different agents have upon them. The hardness of natural or artificial substances is no direct proof of their strength; glass, which is harder than iron, is more frangible than soft limestone. In compound stones, which have a crystallized texture, we frequently find the parts extremely hard, but the adhesion of the parts to each other very slight, as in some kinds of sand-stone.

Great specific gravity, or weight, is a proof of excellence in stones of the same kind, unless it arise from a combination with water, or the presence of iron, which is a circumstance deserving great attention; as iron, when in combination with stones, is acted upon by air and water, which occasions their decay. Some basalts, which are extremely compact, ponderous, and hard, striking fire with steel, contain more than 25 per cent. of iron, and are soon decomposed at the surface, when exposed to the atmosphere. In general, specific gravity, where it does not arise from the absorption of water, and the presence of iron, or other metallic earths, may be considered as a quality indicating excellence for purposes of architecture. No stones, except those which contain the earth of strontian, or barytes, weigh three times as heavy as an equal bulk of water, unless they are combined with some metallic substance, which is generally iron. The specific gravity of few stones, except foreign marbles, exceeds 2.80, unless some iron be present.

The quality of the three earths, silex, clay, and lime, is essentially distinct; but there are scarcely any stones that can be employed in architecture, in which they are not more or less combined together; communicating their character according to the proportion in which they combine. Hardness is a distinctive character of stones, into which silex enters in a very large proportion. Silex being insoluble in water, and all the acids, except one of rare occurrence, silicious stones are, of all others, the most durable, and best suited for the foundation of bridges, piers, and docks. Silicious stones are frequently compounds, containing two, three, or more, substances, united together in a granular or crystallized form.

Granite is composed of quartz, felspar, and mica. The quartz contains more than ninety parts of silex, the felspar sixty, and the mica, which is generally in the smallest proportion, about forty. The grains, or crystals, though distinct, are as firmly imbedded and united to each other, as if they had been melted together. Granite is not only extremely hard, but is also very infrangible, resisting the effects of violent percussion. Some kinds of porphyry, which contain crystals of felspar, imbedded in a silicious base, are as hard, and still less frangible than granite. Many of the edge-stones of the foot pavements in London, are of porphyry, which appears to be of a very durable kind, and might probably be used to great advantage in forming the foundation and base of the arches of the two new bridges, to be erected over the Thames. Granite is found chiefly on the western side of our island; there is, however, a range of low granite mountains, at

at Charnwood forest, in Leicestershire. The granite is chiefly used for paving in the neighbourhood; it is small-grained, or what some mineralogists would call, secondary granite; and others sunite as it contains small crystals of hornblende. Its specific gravity I found 2.77. It is extremely hard, and is worked by blasting. If it can be raised in blocks of sufficient magnitude, it might be employed with great advantage in constructing the foundation of the new bridges; as it is only one hundred miles distant from London, from whence there is direct carriage by water. It is, I believe, the most durable stone that can be found in any great quantity at the same distance from the metropolis. At the same place is procured another stone, resting upon the granite; it is a species of greenstone, and hornblende porphyry, containing small crystals of felspar, in a basis chiefly of hornblende. The workmen informed me, it is broken with more difficulty than granite; it is not so hard, but is very infrangible. Its specific gravity I found 2.88. It contains some oxyd of iron, like other stones of this species, which may perhaps render it improper to be used, where it can be acted upon by water; but it has every appearance of being a very durable stone, and might deserve the attention of builders, where great strength of materials is required. In silicious sand-stones, the coarseness or fineness of the grains is of less importance than the substance in which they are imbedded. Those which have a basis of ferruginous clay, are soft and perishable; but when the basis itself is of a silicious kind, the stones are almost equally durable with granite. The upper strata of many of the highest hills in Yorkshire and Derbyshire, are of this kind, which Mr. Whitehurst calls a millstone grit. It is of a finer-grained stone, of the same kind that Kirkstall Abbey, near Leeds, is built. Though the Abbey is a ruin, the stones which remain are little decayed. After the lapse of six hundred years, they preserve their angular sharpness, and the impression of the chissel, as fresh as if they had been recently worked. There is a quarry of this stone in the neighbourhood; and I have observed some of the stones in the London docks, are of a similar kind. Some silicious sand-stones appear to be of alluvial formation, and have their parts so imperfectly cemented, that they are unfit for the purposes of architecture; of this kind are the rocks on which the town of Nottingham is built; and the red-sand rock of Cheshire. The former may be considered more properly as indurated gravel, intermixed with rounded quartz pebbles; but, though it is too loose to be applied to purposes of architecture, it may be excavated to a considerable extent, without the necessity of supporting the sides and roof. The granite of Charnwood forest, and the loose sand-rock of Nottingham, are not more than twenty miles distant, but they may be considered as forming the two extremities of the scale of aggregate silicious stones, from the very hardest to the softest kind. Argill, or clay, is never found pure in any kind of building-stone. It is soft, smooth, and unctuous to the touch, and will absorb more then $2\frac{1}{2}$ times its own weight of water; and, as Mr. Kirwan has observed, it communicates, in some degree, these properties to stones, if it is combined in a proportion of from 20 to 30 per cent. In a greater proportion it destroys the qualities of silicious stones. Many argillaceous stones contain a considerable quantity of iron, not perfectly oxydated. When exposed to the atmosphere, they speedily decay. It is in stones of the argillaceous kind, that the greatest caution and mineralogical knowledge are required, in the selection for purposes of durable architecture. I have seen a hillock at the mouth of a lead-mine, supporting a luxuriant vegetation, which a respectable miner informed me he had twenty years before blasted from a compact bed of toad-stone, or basalt, that resisted the pick-axe, and no soil had been since thrown upon it. An instance of this kind was the occasion of an action at the last York assizes, between the proprietors of the Barnsley canal, and the engineer. On the part of the proprietors it was contended, that the hill through which he had to cut a tunnel, was a soft marble. On the part of Mr. Pinkerton it was stated, that, though the part exposed was now soft, it was, when first opened, a very hard and compact rock, extremely expensive and difficult to work; and the truth of this statement he offered to prove, by perforating any part of the hill where the stone had not before been laid bare to the action of the atmosphere. The argillaceous sand-stone which accompanies or lies over coal, is used for buildings in coal countries, as in some parts of the West Riding of Yorkshire; but it is not suited for public buildings, or works intended to be durable. Stones of

of the calcareous genus, comprise all the various marbles and limestones. These are generally more free from admixture with other earths, than stones of the silicious, or argillaceous kind; and their relative degrees of excellence for purposes of architecture are more easily ascertained by their external character. Besides pure lime, they contain from 45 to 50 per cent. of carbonic acid and water. Lime when pure is soluble in five hundred times its weight of water; and, even when united with carbonic acid, it is in a less certain degree soluble in river waters, owing to the minute portion of different acids, which is generally contained in them. On this account they are ill suited to form the foundations and piers of bridges, or to be employed in the construction of works exposed to the action of the water. The durability of marbles and lime-stones might, I believe, with some certainty be determined by their relative degrees of hardness, and by observing the time required to dissolve an equal cube of each kind of stone in marine acid, of the same strength, diluted with five times the quantity of water at the same temperature. The sediment remaining will also determine the quantity of silex or clay with which the lime is combined. Magnesia enters into the composition of some lime-stones in the proportion of two-fifths, and renders the softest stones of this kind less soluble in acids than the hardest marbles, on which account it will be necessary to ascertain by chemical experiments, whether the slowness with which lime-stone is soluble, proceeds from the presence of magnesia; but I believe it will also be found that a mixture of this earth, where it occurs in lime-stone, not only renders it less soluble in acids, but communicates to it a degree of durability which is not to be found in other lime-stones of the same degree of hardness. The high comparative degree of preservation observable in the exterior of York Minster, and other public edifices which are built of this stone, may serve to prove its excellence for purposes of architecture.

Portland Stone is a peculiar kind of lime-stone, which some mineralogists call roe-stone. When examined with a magnifying lens, it will be found to contain a number of small round globules, resembling in appearance the roes of fishes, imbedded in a calcareous basis, from whence it derives its name. It also contains fragments of shells, and minute calcareous crystals. It varies in its qualities of hardness and compactness, and in its properties of durability, as may be observed in many of the public edifices in London, which are built of this stone. In the construction of St. Paul's, some attention appears to have been paid to the selection of the stones for the exterior; which are more perfect than those in many buildings of a recent date; but they are evidently perishing in the upper part of this magnificent structure.

Portland-stone contains carbonate of lime, united with a small portion of silex and clay. Its solution in diluted muriatic acid gives a dark-blue precipitate, with the Prussian alkali, indicating the presence of oxyd of iron, to which it owes its brownish tint; but the quantity of iron is too small to affect its quality for the use of the architect. It burns to a white lime, losing more than eight parts in twenty of its weight, during calcination. According to Professor Jameson, roe-stone is never used for architecture, on account of its speedy disintegration; but his observations appear to have been confined to the varieties of this stone in Germany, and inapplicable to those in our own island. Two stones called by the same name, from different situations, are seldom exactly similar in all their properties; which indeed rarely happens with stones from different layers of the same bed. And where strata of calcareous stone are separated by other kinds of stone, the upper and lower strata, almost invariably differ in hardness and specific gravity; on which account it would be very desirable, that a mineralogical examination of stones should be made in their native quarries, and that those which are intended for the external part of buildings, should be judiciously selected from the others. Of all stones of the calcareous genus, there cannot be a doubt that compact marbles, which can receive the highest degree of polish, would be the most beautiful and durable for the exterior of buildings; but their scarcity in this country prevents their application to this purpose. Alabaster, which is composed of lime, united with sulphuric acid, from its beauty and the facility with which it can be worked, is used for ornamental architecture and sculpture; but the solubility of this stone renders it ill-suited to resist the agency of water.

Dr. Watson relates, that he suspended two ounces of this stone in a pail of water for forty-eight hours, changing the water several times, and found that it had

had lost one-thirtieth part of its weight. I suspect this alabaster was one of the softest kind; but the experiment may serve to show, that this stone will not bear exposure to rain. There are no other stones deserving the attention of the architect, but those of the silicious, argillaceous, and calcareous, genus, in the latter of which we may class magnesian lime-stone, the only building-stone into which magnesia enters in any considerable proportion.

The decomposing and disintegrating agency of water, air, and change of temperature, on stones employed in architecture, is the same by which Nature is constantly operating to convert solid rocks into soil. The fiat of Omnipotence "commands the hardest stones to be made bread," or to become the means of supporting vegetable and animal life, but the processes by which this effect is produced, are slow and gradual. The earths of which all stones are composed, are either to a certain degree soluble in water, or are capable of being mechanically suspended in it when minutely divided. A drop of water, constantly running across the hardest stone, soon marks its path, by cutting a furrow in the surface; hence, the well known adage "Non vi sed sæpe cadendo." This effect, however, is slow, compared with that of other causes, which are constantly operating. Water insinuates itself into the pores and minute crevices of stones, and being expanded by increase of temperature, separates the parts from each other, but it produces this effect in a much greater degree when expanded by freezing. Frost is the most potent agent by which Nature operates 'en masse,' frequently splitting the hardest rocks, and levelling immense portions of mountains in a single night. In building-stones which have a tendency to a slaty structure, the destroying effects of frost are most likely to be soon perceptible, from the facility with which water can insinuate itself between the lamina. In stones of the argillaceous genus, the joint effects of water and air frequently produce a speedy decomposition, even of those of the hardest kind. If a stone have a strong earthy smell, when breathed upon, its durability may be suspected. Iron frequently enters in large proportions into argillaceous stones, in a state not perfectly oxydated, and afterwards combines with a further portion of oxygen, forming a brown incrustation to a certain depth, which becomes soft and falls off, or is washed away, and the process of decomposition goes on till the whole stone is changed. The argill, or clay, in these stones, is also frequently capable of absorbing a greater portion of water; and the stone may be rendered soft by the combined operation of these two causes. It is in these stones that the different earths are combined, in the proportions best suited to the support of vegetable life.

Lichens and mosses fix themselves on the surface of stones, and, by insinuating the minute fibres of their roots, tend to accelerate their decay and prepare a vegetable mould for plants of a larger growth. The decomposition of many argillaceous stones, which are most necessary for the support of vegetable life, is most speedily effected by natural causes; hence, more caution and skill are necessary in their selection for architecture. No stones of this genus should ever be employed, which have not had the test of time, without a careful mineralogical and chemical examination of their nature and contents. This examination would always precede the application of stones for public works or edifices, intended to endure for ages, were engineers and architects as attentive to their future fame, and the interests of posterity, as to present emolument. Besides the chemical examination of stones, it is necessary to try the effect of various degrees of heat, and of boiling water, upon them, applied for a considerable time, and to note carefully their encrease or loss of weight and other changes. In this manner we may sometimes anticipate with certainty, in a few days, what will be the effects of less powerful, but long-continued natural operations in a series of years. For purposes of durable architecture, no stones but those of the silicious genus should be employed in the exterior parts of buildings. In our moist and variable climate, all kinds of stone but the silicious will perish sooner than in countries where the rains are less frequent. The present state of our churches and public buildings proves that the selection of building-stones has been left to ignorance or chance to determine. The antients, in their public works, appear to have had a just regard to perpetuate the glory of the era in which they lived, and to leave to posterity durable and useful monuments of their skill, which should secure their gratitude and veneration. The public architecture in this country appears constructed on calculations of false economy, and present convenience,

convenience, with little regard to the benefit of future generations.

Granite and porphyry, on account of their extreme hardness, are difficult to work; but they would well repay the expence for bridges and public buildings. It was of these stones that the Egyptians, and other nations of antiquity, constructed palaces and temples, which have endured the attack of time and the desolating hand of superstitious barbarians. The origin of some of these structures is prior to the oldest records of man, and they will exist when no vestige of the architecture of modern times shall remain.

ROBERT BAKEWELL.

Warwick Court, Gray's Inn.

For the Monthly Magazine.

On the CODEX BEZÆ, *the* CLERMONT MANUSCRIPT, *and the* ORIGINALS *of the* SCRIPTURES *of the* NEW TESTAMENT.

A CORRESPONDENT having, in a former Number, requested some information respecting the Codex Bezæ, the Clermont Manuscript, and the originals of the Scriptures of the New Testament; I beg leave to offer the following observations, which probably comprehend the several subjects of his inquiries.

The Codex Bezæ is a Greek and Latin manuscript of the four Gospels, and of the Acts of the Apostles. It is, however, defective in some parts of the Gospels, and also wants some passages of the Acts. The Gospels are arranged in the usual order of the Latin manuscripts: Matthew, John, Luke, Mark. The uncial letters, with the want of accents, of marks of aspiration, and of intervals between the words, prove the high antiquity of this manuscript, which, perhaps, is the most ancient that is now extant. Some writers have thought that the Greek text has been altered from the Latin version, but this opinion seems to rest on no solid foundation. Though a very great number of readings, peculiar to the Codex Bezæ, are found in the Vulgate, yet this is no proof that those readings were actually borrowed from a Latin version, and translated into Greek. It is, at least, equally possible that they might have originated from the Greek, as from the Latin; and that this was really the case seems highly probable, if it be considered, that, when Jerom revised the Latin version, by order of Pope Damasus, he corrected it from Greek manuscripts. Some have thought, from the coincidence discoverable in a very great number of readings between the Codex Bezæ and the Syriac version, that the former had been altered from the latter; but it appears highly improbable, that the Syriac version should have been used in the correction of a manuscript written in a country where the Syriac language was wholly unknown. The natural inference, therefore, is, that the readings of the Codex Bezæ are for the most part genuine, and of course preferable to those of modern manuscripts. This manuscript was found by Beza, at Lyons, in the monastery of St. Irenæus, in the year 1562, at the commencement of the civil war in France.* Beza wrote, in the beginning of this manuscript, the following account with his own hand: "Est hoc exemplar venerandæ vetustatis ex Græcia, ut apparet ex barbaris quibusdam Græcis ad marginem notatis, olim exportatum, et in S. Irenæi monasterio Lugdunensi, ita, ut hic cernitur, mutilatum, postquam ibi in pulvere diu jacuisset, repertum, oriente ibi civili bello anno domini 1562." That the manuscript came originally from Greece is only conjecture; but that it was discovered in the monastery of St. Irenæus in Lyons, in the year 1562, is the direct and positive evidence of a man, whose veracity is unimpeachable. The two following circumstances render it highly probable, that the Codex Bezæ was written in the west of Europe: 1. The Latin translation was added with no other design than to render the original intelligible to those who were not skilled in the Greek language, and it was not added merely in consequence of the high authority of the church, by which it was used. In that case the transcriber would have adopted some established text, from which he would never have deviated; but the Latin text of the Codex Bezæ is found in no Latin manuscript, either ancient or modern. This translation would have been wholly superfluous if the manuscript had been written for the use of a Greek, to whom a Latin translation was unnecessary. 2. The arrangement of the Gospels in the Codex Bezæ was never admitted by the Greek church, or in any country subject to its authority, but was the common arrangement of the ancient Latin manuscripts. From these circumstances it seems reasonable to conclude, that the Codex Bezæ was written in the west of Europe, in a country in which Latin was better understood than Greek, and which was subject to

* Michaelis's Introduction to the New Testament.

the

the authority of the church of Rome. It was probably written either at Constantinople, or in some city of the Greek empire in Europe, for the use of some person or community belonging to the Latin church, between the time of Constantine and the final separation of the Greek and Latin churches. That the Codex Bezæ was written before the eighth century is certain, as appears from the shape of the letters, the want of intervals between the words, and of accents, and marks of aspiration: for in the eighth century the Greek uncial characters degenerated from the square and round form, which is seen in the Codex Bezæ, to an oblong shape; marks of aspiration and accent were added, and the elegance of writing considerably decreased. From comparing the letters of the Codex Bezæ with the Greek inscriptions given by Montfaucon, it appears not only that it must be more ancient than the eighth century, but that it may be as ancient as the sixth, the fifth, or even the fourth, century. The probability however is, that, from the Euthalian sections being observed in the Codex Bezæ, it was not written before the fifth century.* This manuscript was sent by Beza to the University of Cambridge, and published by that learned body in 1793, in letters of the same form and magnitude as the original handwriting.

The Clermont manuscript is a Greek-Latin manuscript of the Epistles of St. Paul, the antiquity of which was estimated by Sabbatier at 1200 years. Beza, who had this manuscript in his possession, gave it the name of Claromontanus, from Clermont, in Bauvaisis, where it is said to have been preserved. From the hands of Beza it came into the Putean library, and was bequeathed by the proprietor, Jacques du Puy, with all his other manuscripts, to the royal library in Paris, where it is at present kept. Mill contended that the Clermont manuscript was the second part, or a continuation, of the Codex Bezæ; but Wetstein has sufficiently confuted this opinion, and shewn that the former is by no means connected with the latter, as appears from the difference of their form, their orthography, and the nature of the vellum on which they are written.† It is supposed by Montfaucon, that the Clermont manuscript was written in the seventh century. Though in uncial letters, yet it has accents and marks of aspiration, which, Montfaucon says, appear to have been added by another hand, at no great distance of time after the manuscript itself had been written. This manuscript was probably written in the west of Europe, not only because it has a Latin translation, but because the Epistle to the Hebrews is found at the end; and in the catalogue of the books of the New Testament, which is placed after the Epistle to Philemon, the Epistle to the Hebrews is not mentioned. This Epistle is also written even by a later hand, and was therefore wholly excluded from the canon by the original writer of the manuscript. Now, as the Epistle to the Hebrews was, during a considerable time, rejected by the church of Rome, but not by the Greek church, it follows that the Clermont manuscript must have been originally written in a country under the dominion of the former.*

The original manuscripts of the New Testament, which were written either by the Apostles themselves, or by amanuenses under their immediate inspection, are all lost. Their preservation, during the space of seventeen centuries, could not be expected without the interposition of a miracle. "But what benefits," says Michaelis, "should we derive from the possession of these manuscripts, or what inconvenience do we suffer from their loss? No critic in classical literature enquires after the original of a profane author, or disputes the authenticity of Cicero's Offices, because we have not the copy which Cicero wrote with his own hand. An antiquarian, or collector of ancient records, will scarcely maintain that the probability of these books being genuine, is inferior to the probability that a record in his possession of the twelfth century, is an authentic document of that period; for though his record is only six hundred years old, and the works of Cicero are thrice as ancient, we are more exposed to imposition in the former instance, as the forgery of antiquities is often practised by those whose business and profit are to lead the curious into error. But, supposing that the original manuscripts of Cicero, Cæsar, Paul, and Peter, were now extant, it would be impossible to decide whether they were spurious, or whether they were actually written by the hands of these authors." In fact there is no reason to doubt that the Gospels, Acts, and Epistles, of the

* Marsh on Michaelis.

† Michaelis.

* Marsh.

Apostles,

Apostles, were written by those whose names they bear. Nor is there any cause to doubt of the authors of all the rest. This may be proved by the testimony of those who wrote soon after them, and who have frequently quoted their writings, by the testimony of the Christian churches in all parts of the earth, which at all times unanimously allowed those writings to be genuine and authentic, and by an inspection of the books themselves, which bear no marks of corruption or deceit. That the books of the New Testament were in general use among Christians, at a very early period, is a universal opinion. "The book, called the New Testament," observes the bishop of Landaff, "consists of twenty-seven different parts; concerning seven of these, viz. the Epistle to the Hebrews, that of James, the second of Peter, the second of John, the third of John, that of Jude, and the Revelation, there were at first some doubts; and the question whether they should be received into the canon, might be decided, as all questions concerning opinions must be, by vote. With respect to the other twenty parts, those who are most acquainted with ecclesiastical history will tell you, as Du Pin does after Eusebius, that they were owned as canonical, at all times, and by all Christians. Whether the council of Laodicea was held before or after that of Nice, is not a settled point; but it is a great mistake to suppose that the greatest part of the books of the New Testament were not in general use amongst Christians, long before the council of Laodicea was held." His lordship then quotes the following passage from Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History: "The opinions, or rather the conjectures of the learned, concerning the time when the books of the New Testament were collected into one volume, as also about the authors of that collection, are extremely different. This important question is attended with great and almost insuperable difficulties to us in these latter times. It is, however, sufficient for us to know, that, before the middle of the second century, the greatest part of the books of the New Testament were read in every Christian society throughout the world, and received as a divine rule of faith and manners. Hence it appears, that these sacred writings were carefully separated from several human compositions on the same subject, either by some of the Apostles themselves, who lived so long, or by their disciples and successors, who were spread abroad through all nations. We are well assured that the four gospels were collected during the life of St. John, and that the three first received the approbation of this divine Apostle. And why may we not suppose that the other books of the New Testament were gathered together at the same time? What renders this highly probable is, that the most urgent necessity required its being done. For, not long after Christ's ascension into heaven, several histories of his life and doctrines, full of pious frauds and fabulous wonders, were composed by persons, whose intentions, perhaps, were not bad, but whose writings discovered the greatest superstition and ignorance. Nor was this all, productions appeared, which were imposed on the world by fraudulent men as the writings of the holy Apostles. These apocryphal and spurious writings must have produced a sad confusion, and rendered both the history and the doctrine of Christ uncertain, had not the rulers of the church used all possible care and diligence in separating the books that were truly apostolical and divine, from all that spurious trash, and conveying them down to posterity in one volume."

It is therefore evident, that the authenticity of the books of the New Testament does not depend on the Codex Bezæ, the Clermont manuscript, or any other single copy whatever. On the contrary, it is highly probable that all our manuscripts of the New Testament proceeded from the collection of those books made after the death of all, or the greatest part of the Apostles.

Ravenstonedale, J. Robinson.
April 11, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AMIDST the numerous public societies instituted for the benefit of the people, I never heard of one for the protection of indigence and misfortune against the tricks, chicanery, and oppression of the law and of legal pettifoggers.

The mischiefs perpetrated by swindlers, and sharpers, against whom there exist two or three active associations in London, and one in almost every county, are to those inflicted by the vipers and sharks of the legal profession, in the proportion of not more than one to ten thousand! Those take baubles; but the latter are wholesale dealers, and carry off house, land, skin, carcase, and all!

Such a society would be productive of infinite benefit, and would be supported by the good wishes and gratitude of the whole public. AMICUS.

Westminster, May 6, 1811.

For the Monthly Magazine.

RESULTS *of the* WEATHER *at* NOTTINGHAM, *in* 1810, *by* DR. CLARKE.

Thermometer,	*Wind.*
HIGHEST observation, Sept. 2	82° E.
Lowest observation, Feb. 20	14° N.E.
Greatest variation in 24 hours, Feb. 19-20	16°
Annual mean	46°

Barometer,	*Wind.*
Highest observation, Dec. 31	30,50 N.E.
Lowest observation, Feb. 19	28,73 S.W.
Greatest variation in 24 hours, May 20	1,05
Annual mean	29,83

Weather.	*Days.*
Fair	269
Wet	96
	365

Winds.	*Times.*
N. and N. E.	143
E. and S. E.	79
S. and S. W.	157
W. and N.W.	88
	467

Rain.	*Inches.*
Greatest quantity in July	3,85
Smallest ditto in September	0,62
Total quantity for the year	23,15

The barometer is firmly fixed to a standard wall, on an elevation of 130 feet; and the thermometer is placed in a garden 140 feet from the level of the sea.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I THINK it right to mention a rare and beautiful phænomenon. About half past eight this fine evening, I was struck with the appearance of a luminous arch, extending from south-west to westward, about 30° in altitude at its vertex, and nearly semicircular. It had an uniformly dense white light of about half a degree; very much resembling that of the moon, but not so vivid.

It proceeded to pass north of the west, with a very even and apparently gentle motion; seeming to gain in altitude as it moved toward the northern meridian. About five or six minutes after its first appearance to me, the eastern extremity of it passed under the polar star.

At the lowest height which can be assigned to it, its velocity must have been very great. And its gaining altitude as it passed northward, seems to indicate that it was far above our atmosphere.

I remember a similar white arch, May 27, 1781; but I do not recollect that it had such a remarkable, or indeed any, apparent motion.

Its light diminished as it receded northward, but was great enough even then to be seen with my night glass.

April 22. CAPEL LOFFT.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CRITICAL REMARKS *on* SHAKESPEARE.

HENRY V.—*Act. I. Scene* 2.

"Yet that is but a crush'd necessity——
While that the armed hand doth fight abroad,
The advised head defends itself at home."

THUS the old folio editions: the quarto reads "curs'd necessity:" Sir Thomas Hanmer, with more than critical license, "not o'course a necessity." Dr. Johnson recommends "crude necessity;" and Dr. Warburton says positively, "we should read 'scused necessity." I imagine every reader would wish to be 'scused the necessity of adopting any one of these various emendations. May we not venture, till something better is proposed, to read *coward necessity*, i. e. a necessity which fear only creates; a sense perfectly corresponding with the scope and spirit of the context, which deprecates the idea of being deterred from the invasion of France from the apprehended necessity of guarding against the petty incursions of the Scots at home.

——Peace to this meeting wherefore we are met, &c.

The 5th act of this play was apparently intended to open with this scene; but in vain do we look for the genius of Shakespeare in any part of it. The preceding dialogue between Pistol and Fluellin, is certainly genuine; but the remainder of this play, and nearly the whole of the next, seem unquestionably borrowed from that feeble series of historic dramas which the stage had been in possession of long before the time of Shakespeare, and many of which he was employed to reconstruct; not scrupling, however, to make great occasional use of the old materials.

HENRY VI.—Part I.

That the first part of Henry VI. was

not written by Shakespeare, is an opinion founded on the strongest presumptive evidence. It bears no resemblance to his genuine productions in its versification, style, or diction; and possesses no portion of his spirit. The 2d and 3d parts of this history originally published, A. D. 1600, under the title of "The Contention of York and Lancaster," were undoubtedly, as Dr. Johnson has remarked, designed to continue the series of transactions of which it pre-supposes the first part already known;"—the former portion terminating with the courtship, and the latter commencing with the marriage of Margaret of Anjou with the king. The epilogue to Henry V. speaks of the history of Henry VI. "in infant bands" crowned King of France and England as having oft been *shewn* on the stage: but this by no means proves that Shakespeare was the author of the first part. If he wrote the second and third parts either wholly or in great measure, he would naturally take up the story where the former dramatist laid it down. That the second and third parts of this drama contain many scenes which could proceed only from the pen of this mighty poet, is undeniable: but they are blended with others of a totally different stamp and complexion; and completely assimilating with the first part, which exhibits no trace of the genius of Shakespeare, and of which it is probable that not a single line was written by him. The authority of the player editors, who have ascribed to him such performances as Locrine, the Life and Death of Lord Cromwell, and Titus Andronicus, cannot be regarded as of the slightest estimation.

HENRY VI. Part II.—*Act. I. Scene* 8.

Ask what thou wilt—that I had said and done!
Have done—for more I hardly can endure.

In Gray's Descent of Odin the spirit of the prophetess delivers her predictions with the same constraint and reluctance; and expresses a similar resentment and indignation at the forcible and presumptuous violation of her deep and iron slumber. The "hallowed verge" is an idea which does not occur in the tragedy of Macbeth, though very poetical and congruous to vulgar opinion. And other sparks we may discern of the "Muse of fire" which was destined to produce that prodigy of dramatic art and genius.

War. Sweet York begin; and if thy claim be good,
The Nevils are thy subjects to command.
York. Then thus ——. *Act II. Scene* 2.

It is worthy of remark that the hereditary title of York to the crown is in this scene stated very clearly, and in a manner conformable to historical truth. But in the first part of Henry VI. the claim of the House of March, from whom the right of York was derived, is enveloped in strange and inextricable confusion; an additional proof that the former part was not the production of Shakespeare.

Act III. Scene 1.—The scenes which pass in the Abbey of Bury, displaying the machinations of the queen, the cardinal, Suffolk, and York, against the Duke of Glocester, are not of the genuine cast and colour of Shakespeare, whose magic pen nevertheless again appears in the description given by Warwick, of the murder of the duke; and still more conspicuously in the celebrated death-bed scene of Cardinal Beaufort; the beauties of which, as Dr. Johnson emphatically observes, "rise out of nature and of truth. The superficial reader cannot miss them, the profound can image nothing beyond them." The greater part of the two last acts seems of very dubious authority.

HENRY VI. Part 3.

Act I. Scene 3. The interesting incidents of this scene, seem to have awakened the genius of Shakespeare, which had long lain dormant, or if at all apparent, glimmering with faint and feeble lustre. The fury of Clifford, the malice of the queen, and the anguish of York, are painted in glowing colours, and in the style of a master.

HENRY VI. Part 3.—*Act II. Scene* 5.

This battle fares like to the morning's war,
When dying clouds contend with growing light, &c.

This speech of the king may rank among the most beautiful effusions of Shakespeare's Muse in her mournful moods; and presents amidst the tumult and horror of the battle, as our English Longinus has observed, "a delightful glimpse of rural innocence and pastoral tranquillity." I am strongly disposed to think that the short speech in the quarto, of which this is so noble an enlargement, was written not by Shakespeare, but by his theatrical precursor. It is too flat, too feeble, and too prosaic, to come from the pen of the great poet, whose alchymy, and whose alone, could produce gold of the purest lustre from the vilest dross.

——For Warwick is a subtle orator,
And Louis a prince soon won with moving words. *Act III. Scene* 1.

Whether from ignorance or inadvertency,

tency, Shakespeare has very erroneously characterised Louis XI. of France, as "a prince soon won with moving words." Some traces of his true character, however, appear in the following scenes, where he is represented as acting both a treacherous and an interested part.

Upon the whole it appears to me that the third division of this historic drama, exhibits more numerous and more striking manifestations of the genius of Shakespeare, than the second part. Dr. Warburton has, with his characteristic dogmatism, pronounced all the parts of Henry VI. to be certainly not Shakespeare's. Dr. Johnson, on the other hand, strongly contends that they are his genuine productions. Both these opinions are given without modification or qualification: but the truth seems to be, that Shakespeare has adopted the well-known performances of former playwrights, as the ground-work of his own productions, introducing much new matter and many entire scenes.

In the very curious pamphlet, entitled Greene's Groats-worth of Witte, quoted by Mr. Tyrwhitt, it is said "There is an upstart crow, beautified with our feathers, that, with 'his tyger's head wrapt in a player's hide,' supposes he is as well able to bombast out a blank verse as the best of you: and, being an absolute *Johannes Fac-totum*, is in his own conceit the only *Shake-scene* in a country."

That the appellation Shake-scene alludes to Shakespeare, no one will doubt; and it is evident that "his tyger's head wrapt in a player's hide," is a parody upon the following line of York's speech to Margaret.

"O tyger's heart wrapt in a woman's hide!"
Henry VI. Part III. Act I. Scene 4.

And this passage, upon the whole, seems plainly to imply that Shakespeare had made very free with the productions of preceding writers, provoking, as it seems, the lash of criticism by this unusual license.

RICHARD III.—*Act. I. Scene* 1.

Now is the winter of our discontent
Made glorious summer by this sun of York;
And all the clouds that lower'd upon our house,
In the deep bosom of the ocean buried.
Now are our brows bound with victorious wreaths,
Our bruised arms hung up for monuments,
Our stern alarums chang'd to merry meetings,
Our dreadful marches to delightful measures;
Grim-visaged War hath smooth'd his wrinkled front;
And now, instead of mounting barbed steeds,
To fright the souls of fearful adversaries,
He capers nimbly in a lady's chamber,
To the lascivious pleasing of a lute.

It has been asked, Who capers? War or York? I answer, War: but with an evident allusion to the dissolute manners of the king, who had exchanged the gallantry of the camp for that of the court; to which Glocester proceeds to contrast his own ungenial habits and personal defects.

But I, that am not shaped for sportive tricks,
Nor made to court an amorous looking-glass,
&c. *Ibid, Scene 4.*

Q. Marg. Live each of you the subject to his hate,
And he to you, and all of you to God's.
Ibid, Scene 3.

"It is evident," says Mr. Walpole, "from the conduct of Shakespeare, that the House of Tudor retained all their Lancastrian prejudices, even in the reign of Elizabeth. In this play of Richard III. he seems to deduce the woes of the House of York from the curses which Queen Margaret had vented against them; and he could not give that weight to her curses without supposing a right in her to utter them." This remark, however specious, is certainly destitute of foundation. If Queen Elizabeth retained all the Lancastrian prejudices, Shakespeare made his court to her very ill, by representing Henry IV. on his death bed, as struck with remorse, on a review of his past conduct. "How I came by the crown, O God forgive!" It is observable, that the Bishop of Carlisle, a prelate of inflexible honour and integrity, expresses in the strongest terms his detestation of the dethronement of Richard II.; and his predictions respecting the fatal consequences of what he styles "that heinous black and obscene deed," are as literally fulfilled as the prophetical imprecations of Queen Margaret.

"The blood of England shall manure the ground,
And future ages groan for this foul act;
Peace shall go sleep with Turks and Infidels,
And in this seat of peace, tumultuous wars
Shall kin with kin and kind with kind confound."

Nay, Shakespeare makes King Henry VI. the feeble and the pious, expressly acknowledge, in a personal conference with the Duke of York, the illegality of his own title. These circumstances, however, afford no proof of Shakespeare's attachment to the House of York. They are

are counter-balanced by other passages as favourable to the House of Lancaster. Nor is it possible to determine whether he inclined most to the Red or to the White Rose. The truth is, that private individuals had long ceased to take any personal interest in the quarrel. Near a century had elapsed since the contending titles were united in Henry VIII.; and Shakespeare manifestly aimed at nothing more than to make the different characters of his historic dramas speak and act in a manner conformable to historic and dramatic probability.

———The envious flood
Kept in my soul, and would not let it forth
To find the empty Vast, and wandering air.
Ibid, Scene 4.

Vast is here a substantive. So, in the Winter's Tale, "Shook hands as over a vast." And, in Hamlet, "In the dead vast and middle of the night." And in Milton we read "Michael bid sound th' archangel trumpet,—Through the vast of Heaven it sounded, &c." Vasty is the adjective commonly used by Shakespeare as "the vasty deep; vasty Tartar; Arabia's vasty wilds; War's vasty jaws;" &c.

Richmond. God and your arms be praised, victorious friends,
The day is ours, &c.

Although this performance exhibits all the characteristic faults of the great author, they are redeemed by a wonderful display of his highest excellencies. And I can discern in this drama no mixture of spurious and insipid trash, no alloy of adventitious dullness. Notwithstanding the great ability with which the courtship scene between Richard and the Lady Anne is written, the mind revolts at its incredibility; yet, who can wish it obliterated? That in the fourth act between Richard and the queen dowager is of great though not equal merit in point of composition; and, likewise, (were the repetition pardonable) much too far removed from the limits of probability. Both scenes bear the aspect of a too severe satire on the sex—"relenting, shallow, changing, woman!" The character of Richard is exceeded by no effort of dramatic skill in the whole compass of the poet's rich and boundless invention. The vein of humour which pervades almost every scene in which he appears, is a sensible and almost necessary relief to the deep and tragic villainy of his atrocious acts. It may be transiently remarked that, although the greater part of the crimes charged upon Richard rest upon imperfect and presumptive evidence, he who could condemn Rivers, Vaughan, and Grey, and above all Hastings, the great and zealous friend of the House of York, to death, without any pretence of justice or form of trial, must be capable of any wickedness. After all the ingenuity that has been exercised upon the subject, I see no reason to doubt that the infant princes were murdered in the Tower by his command, or contrivance. To believe that one was slain, and the other allowed to escape, is to abandon an easy and probable hypothesis, and to embrace in its stead an arbitrary and extravagant supposition. Dr. Johnson observes, that the allusions to the plays of Henry VI. which occur in Richard III. are no weak proofs of those disputed pieces. This is true, but it is material to remark that there are no allusions whatever to be found in this play to the first part of those doubtful and disputed dramas.

HENRY VIII.—*Act III. Scene* 2.

In the interesting dialogue between Wolsey and Cromwell, the chagrin and anguish of the Cardinal are strongly depictured, notwithstanding the efforts of the fallen statesman to conceal, not from Cromwell only, but from himself, the real state of his mind. He labours to persuade himself that he feels his heart new opened; and that the pomp and glory of the world are become hateful to him; and he affects the most perfect calmness, resignation, and fortitude. He even ventures, in reply to the affectionate enquiries of his faithful servant, to affirm that he was never so truly happy:—

I know myself now, and I feel within me
A peace above all earthly dignities,
A still and quiet conscience.

But, when the intelligence of the king's marriage with Anne Boleyn is communicated to him, he breaks out into exclamations which plainly discover how bitterly the recollection of his former prosperity affected him.

O Cromwell!——All my glories
In that one woman I have lost for ever:
No sun shall ever usher forth mine honours,
Or gild again the noble troops that waited
Upon my smiles, &c.

At the conclusion of this conversation Cromwell thinks it expedient to exhort him to have patience. The cardinal replies, "So I have,—Farewell the hopes of court, my hopes in Heaven do dwell:" thus making his hopes of Heaven the mere

mere reluctant substitute of his hopes at court. But such are the paintings of this great artist and imitator of nature, to whom it was given to develope the weaknesses of humanity in their most secret recesses; and at the same time to compel us to pity and sympathise with these frailties, instead of indulging a proud and unfeeling misanthropy.

Love thyself last; cherish those hearts that hate thee;
Corruption wins not more than honesty.
Ibid. Ib.

"Though this be good divinity," says Dr. Warburton, "and an admirable precept for our conduct in private life, it was never calculated or designed for the magistrate, or public minister. Nor could this be the direction of a man experienced in affairs to his pupil. It would make a good Christian, but a very ill statesman. The poet wrote "cherish those hearts that *wait* thee, i. e. thy dependents." For a churchman and a bishop to insinuate that the duties of the statesman and the Christian are incompatible, is somewhat extraordinary. Shakespeare, it seems, thought differently; at least Wolsey, when he found "his heart new opened," inculcates sentiments far more just and generous. For his advice to Cromwell is "Love thyself last," i. e. make your personal aggrandisement your last object. "Cherish those hearts that hate thee," i. e. instead of returning evil for evil, embrace every favourable opportunity of obliging and benefiting even your adversaries; "For corruption wins not more than honesty," i. e. a conduct so generous and honourable will contribute no less to extend your influence than corrupt and sinister practices." This is true political wisdom; but the Right Reverend commentator seems to have preferred the Machiavelian policy of a Mazarine to the virtues of a D'Amboise or a Sully.

Act V. Scene ult.—Dr. Johnson observes "That the play of Henry VIII. still keeps possession of the stage by the splendour of its pageantry. Yet pomp is not the only merit of this play. The meek sorrows and virtuous distress of Catherine have furnished some scenes which may justly be numbered amongst the greatest efforts of tragedy: but the genius of Shakespeare comes in and goes out with Catherine. Every other part may be easily conceived and easily written." How frigid and inadequate is this tribute of applause! In no instance perhaps has this great critic pronounced so erroneous a judgment. That the genius of Shakespeare, in this admirable drama, comes in and goes out with Catherine is indeed a strange assertion. And not less extraordinary is the succeeding dogma, that "every other part may be easily conceived and easily written." Does the fate of "the noble ruined Buckingham" excite no sympathy? Do the dignified distresses of the fallen cardinal create less powerful emotions, or a fainter interest in the breast, than the virtuous sorrows of the queen? Are there no nice touches and discriminations of character in the portraits of the king? of Cranmer? Cromwell? Gardiner? Surry? &c. Even the subordinate personages in this play are sketched with a pencil so bold and masterly, that they may well be compared to the unfinished drawings of Rembrandt. If the pomp of scenery affords attraction sufficient to ensure lasting success on the stage, why does the first part of Henry VI. "that drum and trumpet thing," lie unmolested on the shelf? Throughout the entire play of Henry VIII. I perceive no traces of a different and inferior pen.

CORIOLANUS.—*Act II. Scene 1.*

Our veiled dames
Commit the war of white and damask in
Their nicely gawded cheeks to th' wanton spoil
Of Phœbus' burning kisses.

"We should read," says Dr. Warburton, the *ware* of white and damask, i. e. the commodity, the merchandize." "Turn what they will to verse, their toil is vain;
Critics like me shall make it prose again."

If any authority were necessary to support the original reading, we might refer to a parallel passage:

Such war of white and red within her cheeks!
Taming of the Shrew, Act IV.

He rewards
His deeds with doing them, and is content
To spend his time to and it.
Ibid. Scene 2.

Coriolanus is content to spend his time to end it, i. e. he is willing to employ his whole life in seeking occasions to sacrifice it for his country. We might read, if alteration were requisite or allowable, "So spending time, to spend it."

We have power in ourselves to do it, but it is a power which we have no power to do.
Act II. Scene 3.

Dr. Warburton thinks and with great probability,

bability, that this was intended as a ridicule on the Augustine manner of defining free will in the schools. But Mr. Steevens tells us "that Shakespeare could not mean to ridicule a circumstance of which it was hardly possible for him to have the least knowledge. "He spent his time," this commentator informs us, "better than in reading scholastic trash." As Shakespeare's library however consisted of little else than trash, surely scholastic trash, which was the most fashionable kind of trash, would not be excluded. He has, in fact, numerous allusions to those learned disputes of which Mr. Steevens imagines it scarcely possible for him to have the least knowledge. And the trash of the schools may without any undue partiality be deemed at least as edifying as the trash of Marlowe, Heywood, Decker, and Middleton.

For I have ever verified my friends,
Of whom he's chief, with all the size that verity
Would without lapsing suffer.

Act V. Scene 2.

Dr. Warburton, who changes "verified" to "narrified" without necessity or propriety, has taken occasion from this passage to observe "that Menenius, the present Speaker, and Polonius, in Hamlet, have much of the same natural character; the difference consisting in this accidental circumstance, that the first was a senator in a free state, and the latter a courtier and minister to a king." But the resemblance is wholly imaginary; Menenius is a man of sense, of sagacity, and wit, approaching indeed at times to buffoonery. Polonius is a compound of weakness, conceit, and formality, verging on dotage; swelling with ideas of his own importance; "full of wise saws and modern instances." The power of exciting mirth is perhaps equal in both; but we are diverted with the wit of the one and the folly of the other. Both are characters of humour; but Polonius diverts us by a display of the incongruities of his own character; and Menenius by exposing in a lively and striking manner the follies and incongruities of others.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following passages in the debate on the second reading of Sir Samuel Romilly's Bill on Stealing in Dwelling-houses, March 25, appearing to me to be particularly striking, I shall beg the favour of you to insert them in your Publication as soon as may be convenient. I have taken them from the Morning Chronicle of March 30.

"Mr. Edward Morris said that he could not help relating to the house, the case of an unfortunate woman, tried for stealing above the value of five shillings. He was present at the trial. From many circumstances it was obvious that it was a first offence, and every person in court wished her acquittal. The jury watched the testimony very narrowly, to see if any thing could be laid hold of in her favour. Lord Kenyon told the jury that they were not to take any of the alleviating circumstances into consideration in this verdict, whatever palliation there might me, and the woman was found guilty. Lord Kenyon proceeded to pass the sentence of the law. When the woman heard the sentence of death, she fell lifeless to the ground. Lord Kenyon, who was endowed with great sensibility, instantly called out, "My good woman, I do not mean to hang you. Will nobody tell the poor woman that she is not to be hanged?" This case made a great impression on himself, as well as every one present. He had frequently heard the same noble lord pass sentence not on the prisoner before him, but on the law."

"Mr. Percival agreed that it would be an important improvement on the law, if judges were not compelled to pass sentence of death on those who, at the time of passing sentence they should be of opinion, did not deserve a capital punishment." "He could not agree, however, to the suggestion of his honourable friend (Mr. Frankland,) that an option might be given to prosecutors to lay their indictments capitally, or not, as they chose. If this were the case, no offence would be laid as of a capital nature, unless from some improper feeling on the part of the prosecutor."

Does not the last sentence strongly shew that the opinion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer is that the people at large, are, generally speaking, much against the punishment of death for offences? Else why, does he suppose that no *offence would be laid as of a capital nature, unless from some improper feeling?* That, by *far the greater number*, are against this punishment I am well convinced, and most sincerely wish success to the present endeavours of Sir Samuel Romilly and his supporters.

A CONSTANT READER.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MR. Cobbet has, with great feeling and propriety, called the attention of the public to the infamous conduct of some London Newspapers, particularly of Walter's Times, in giving *exparte* statements of accusations and trials. The corrupt and oppressive traffic of the papers in this way has long been notorious, and it is suspected that thousands per annum are made by some of the London papers in thus *buying* and *selling justice*, and in administering to the mutual malignity of parties in legal suits!

How many men compromise their rights and buy their peace by enormous sacrifices, to avoid the misrepresentations and perversions of these base and unprincipled newspapers!

So great an evil ought forthwith to be corrected by a special enactment of the legislature, and *the crime* placed among the highest class of social offences.

X. Y. Z.

Lewes, May 8, 1811.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ON *the* MEANS *of* BETTERING *the* CONDITION *of the* POOR.

OTHER means of bettering the condition of the poor are these:

A reform in the political law: by extending and equalizing the exercise of the right of suffrage; enabling the poll for the election of a representative in Parliament to be begun and finished in the same day, and reducing the duration of Parliaments to short and fixed limits.

A sense of personal and of collective dignity would be thus maintained; and corruption would be nearly annihilated; and with it the immoralities so degrading and so destructive to the poor.

2. A reform in the laws respecting debtor and creditor; and this seems to be making some progress; favourably to personal liberty, industry, probity, the security of property, credit, and general welfare.

3. A reform in the law of impounding and of replevin, which are of very frequent occurrence (at least the impounding); and are attended with much intricacy, disadvantage, and oppression, to the poor.

4. A power of allowing costs in case of misdemeanor. At present for many most vexatious, and sometimes habitual injuries, from their richer neighbours, the poor are shut out of all remedy for want of this power. It is astonishing that a bill for this purpose could be lost.

5. A reform in the law of capital punishment: the inequality, and, in many instances the excessive rigour, of which presses on the poor; and, by rendering prosecution and conviction, even when proved, very uncertain, injures them in another, and perhaps an equal degree. For the progress of this remedy the public is unspeakably indebted to the benevolence, devotion, and perseverance, of Sir Samuel Romilly.

6. A method of bringing the smaller offences to a speedier trial, by empowering the justices to empannel a jury of the hundred by precept to the sheriff for that purpose, and to hold an hundred-court once a month, in their several districts, for that purpose: but so that all prisoners upon bail, and all committed not more than a month before the quarter-sessions or assizes, shall be triable at the quarter-sessions or assizes, and not otherwise; the intent being only to shorten previous imprisonment; and as far as may consist with this, the more general jurisdiction being preferable to the more confined.

7. A clear and simple promulgation of the laws which concern the poor, that is, the body of the community; so that all who can read may have the means of seeing and understanding the laws to which they are subject, and those who cannot, but who attend some place of divine service, may know this also, by abstracts being read monthly.

8. A more liberal extension of the law which assigns counsel in *formâ pauperis*, to those who may have to sue or be sued, but are unequal to the expences.

9. Some regulation with regard to the hours of labour, the construction of work-rooms, the heating of them, &c. in those trades and manufactures which are most prejudicial to health.

10. The taking off much from the duty on malt and increasing it proportionably on spirituous liquors. This would at the same time lessen the enormous frauds on that branch of the revenue.

These are the principal means by which the condition of the poor might be, in all respects greatly ameliorated. And perhaps none of them, certainly not many, are difficult to be put in practice, or at all hazardous.

CAPEL LOFFT.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT appears to me that our present scarcity of gold is in a considerable degree attributable to its bearing in this country, when coined, a nominal value considerably less than its real value; a piece of gold of the size and weight of a guinea, being worth at least twenty-four shillings, while the guinea itself passes for only twenty-one shillings. This furnishes an inducement to Jews, smugglers, and others, who usually engage in contraband traffic, to export the coin of the kingdom, while on the other hand there exists no encouragement to import the metals of which it is made; for the exporter of a guinea receives for it abroad at least twenty-four shillings, though he has taken it here for only twenty-one shillings; but the importer would have to give twenty-four shillings for a piece of gold of the same size, for which the government here could only afford to give him twenty-one shillings, since the piece of money they would make of it would pass for no more than that sum: and that twenty-four shillings is the real value of such a piece of gold, is evident; because that is the price given for guineas, when collected for the purpose of exportation, and because they must fetch even a higher price abroad, in order to yield a profit proportionate to the trouble, expence, and risk, of collecting and exporting them.

It is obvious, therefore, that as purchasers of gold, we offer a less price for it than other nations; that their markets are the best for the sale of it; and that, while they continue so, all the gold will be carried to foreign markets in preference to ours.

The same observations are applicable to our silver coin, the scarcity of which has arisen from the same causes as the scarcity of gold, with the additional cause arising from the necessity our merchants are under, of paying for teas, and other Chinese commodities, in that metal only.

Hence it is evident that our coin is disproportionately large, and that, while it continues so, the advantage of purchasing gold and silver here at a certain rate, and of selling them abroad at a much higher price, must have the effect of encouraging the exportation of them, and consequently of encreasing their present scarcity, while the evident loss on the importation of them to so bad a market, will stand as an insurmountable obstacle to the replenishment of our mint by the only means by which it can be replenished, namely importation.

These reflections lead directly to the means by which the further decrease in quantity of our gold and silver coin may be prevented, and their return to this country facilitated. Instead of offering only at the rate of twenty-one shillings per guinea for gold, and twelve pence per shilling for silver, let our government offer the same price for them as they fetch in foreign markets, or even a little more, and issue a coinage of a corresponding weight and size. This will at once destroy the inducement to export our coin, and encourage the importation of the precious metals into this country.

That other causes have tended to create the present scarcity of gold and silver, I am fully aware; causes whose effects have been infinitely more extensive, and infinitely more ruinous. I know that the enormous subsidies with which we have, at various times during the last twenty years of war, paid foreign princes for fighting their own battles, and the immense sums we must have remitted abroad for the payment of our armies, whilst engaged on foreign service, must have drained us of millions and millions of specie: but these are causes the effects of which I fear are irremediable.

I know that twenty-four shillings is the price given for guineas for the purpose of exportation, for I was accosted about a month ago, at Dartford, by a Jew, who was returning from a journey made expressly to collect them, who asked me whether I had any guineas, and said, if I had, he would buy them of me at that rate. He told me he had purchased 165 within the last three days, and that he had given a one pound note and four shillings a piece for them. I asked him how he could afford to give so high a price, and he answered in a whisper, "They are for exchportation, and you may be sure I makes it vorth my vhile." At the time, I thought it was only a Jewish expedient to pass a forged note, or to exchange four bad shillings for one good one; but I have since learned that the price he offered for guineas was what they were really worth. H.

April 13th, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A NEW edition of Mr. Wales' Treatise on the Method of finding the Longitude by Timekeepers, having recently made its appearance, professing to be

be printed from a copy corrected by the author, and carefully revised by —— L. Gwynne, A.M. master of the Royal Mathematical School, Christ Church, London, &c. &c. and, observing that a very material error still remains uncorrected, I beg, through the medium of your very useful publication, to point it out, for the benefit of such persons as may use the tables in the above work.

The error I allude to is in the application of the second part of the equation to equal altitudes, (in Table II.) as explained by an example in page 81, which the author prefaces thus, "Another example will make every thing relative to these tables perfectly plain to the meanest capacity."

In this example the latitude is 33°·56′ south, and the first part of the equation 10″·64 which is subtractive, because, the latitude being south, the sign is changed from + to —. But we are told that the second part of the equation 1″·25, is subtractive likewise, naturally leading one, not of the meanest capacity, to suppose that the signs in Table II. are to be changed when the latitude is south, which is contrary to the construction of the table, and will certainly produce an erroneous conclusion in the calculation; for in the present instance the whole equation is said to be — 11″·89, instead of which it ought to be — 9″·39, being the difference instead of the sum of the two parts of the equation, and subtractive because the greater part is so. M.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE read in your last Number a communication entitled "Objections to Doctrines adopted by Mr. Baily and other Writers, on the Probabilities of Life," by Nathaniel Hawes, on which I beg leave to send you a few comments.

Mr. Hawes first briefly mentions the manner in which the probability of life has been expressed by Halley, De Moivre, Simpson, Dodson, Price, Morgan, and Baily; and then states, that the purport of his letter is "to represent the fallacy of such a doctrine." This certainly is a very modest beginning, and I assure you that, when I had proceeded only thus far, I formed no very elevated opinion of the ability of your correspondent; for, though I by no means think it proper that we should place an implicit confidence in names, particularly when we may, by the exercise of our own reason, ascertain the truth or falsehood of whatever has been delivered concerning the subject of our enquiry; yet when men, pre-eminently distinguished for their abilities, and for their arduous enquiries after truth, have successively maintained a doctrine by the force of reason and argument alone; I think it must be confessed, that suddenly to renounce such doctrine, and to pronounce it fallacious, argues a degree of self-confidence which is more generally found to accompany vanity and ignorance, than truth and knowledge.

Mr. Hawes next gives a very obscure and inelegant definition of what he "takes to be" a fraction; he then proceeds thus: "By consulting Nature in preference to my own imagination, or to any received doctrine, I find the probability that a person, whose age is twenty, shall attain to the age of fifty, or live thirty years, is, according to the observations of M. De Parcieux, as given in Mr. Baily's third table, equal to $\frac{25{\cdot}6689}{30{\cdot}0000}$ years." But why, Mr. Editor, did not your correspondent acquaint his readers with the method by which he found the probability that a person, aged twenty, should attain to fifty, was $\frac{25{\cdot}6689}{30{\cdot}0000}$. Not one word however has he said of the *modus operandi*. No, but he says that he has consulted Nature: true, I know he says that he has consulted Nature; but may not his reader be at liberty to doubt the truth of this assertion? For does it not seem strange that Nature should have thrown her whole blaze of light upon Mr. Hawes, and have afforded only a few occasional rays to Newton, Halley, and De Moivre; rays too, which it should now seem, only served to bewilder and deceive them? Is it not extraordinary that Nature should have been so munificent of her favours in, most probably, her first interview with your correspondent, and that she should have been so coy in her manners, so reserved in her appearance, and so niggardly of her gifts, to those great men, who spent their whole lives in her society? Surely, therefore, Mr. Editor, your readers may be at liberty to doubt this consultation with Nature, and to rank it in the class of those experiences, as they are called, which are not unfrequent among the members of a certain religious persuasion, but which are sometimes,

times, it is said, of such a nature, as to render it doubtful whether they are spiritual, or otherwise.

That I may not however be thought too hasty in my ridicule of Mr. Hawes' consultation with Nature, I will examine his results. He says, that he finds, (from this consultation) that the "probability that a man, aged 46, shall attain to the age of 56, or live 10 years, is equal to $\frac{8{\cdot}9219}{10{\cdot}0000}$ years, and the probability that a woman, aged 40, shall attain to the age of 50, or live 10 years, is equal to $\frac{9{\cdot}2425}{10\ 0000}$. But the probability that both those persons shall live 10 years, is equal to $\frac{9\ 0959}{10{\cdot}0000}$." Will the reader think any ridicule too severe after noticing this result? For the fraction $\frac{9{\cdot}0959}{10{\cdot}0000}$ which Mr. Hawes finds by consulting Nature, to express the probability of both persons surviving for the specified time, is greater than the fraction $\frac{89219}{10{\cdot}0000}$ which he finds, from the same consultation, to express the probability that one only of those persons would be living at the end of the said time; that is to say, that it is more likely that two persons should be both found alive at the end of any given time, than that one of them only should survive to the end of the said time! Mr. Hawes further says, that he finds (whether from the same consultation of Nature, or from any after interview with the goddess, he has omitted to state) that it is more probable that three persons, whose ages are 20, 30, and 40, should all be found alive at the end of fifteen years, than that the person whose age is 40, should alone be found alive at the end of that time; for he finds the fraction $\frac{13{\cdot}0505}{15\ 0000}$ to express the probability that all of them will continue so long, but only the fraction $\frac{12{\cdot}5836}{15\ 0000}$ to express the probability that the person, aged 40, will continue to the same period. And thus, Mr. Editor, from that glorious influx of light which has fallen upon us, through the liberality of your correspondent, we are now to believe, that, if there be a hundred persons of the same age, it will be more probable that they should all be found alive at the end of any specified time, than that some one of them only should be found alive at the end of the said time. One almost wonders how such an instance of absurdity could have escaped even Mr. Hawes himself, accompanied as it is with sneers of contempt upon the most accurate of all sciences, the mathematics, and upon the ever-to-be-revered names of Halley, De Moivre, Simpson, Dodson, and Price.

But lest our minds should not be sufficiently illuminated by the light which Mr. Hawes has shed upon us in the communication of the results of his consultation with Nature, which have been above stated, or rather, perhaps, that his readers might entertain a due sense of the high estimation in which Nature held this, her darling son, from the length of her conference with him; this gentleman has added, as a conclusive argument for the ignorance of Halley, De Moivre, Price, &c. &c. that he finds (from his consultation with Nature, mind ye) that the probabilities of a person aged 15, continuing in being 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 65, 70, and 80, years, will be respectively *9·5837, 18·2394, 25·9894, 32·8101, 38·2624, 41·8909, 42·8573, 43·3278, and 43·5094; thus making the probability that a person should be found alive at the end of 80 years, nearly five times as great as the probability that the same person will be found alive at the end of only 10 years. Bravissimo, Mr. Hawes! Bravissimo Dame Nature, Mr. Hawes' confidential adviser!

Your correspondent concludes his communication with the like expressive modesty with which he commenced it; for he says, that he trusts he has succeeded "in representing the fallacy of a doctrine so confidentially authorised, so mathematically tolerated, and so implicitly acquiesced in, during the last hundred years;" and, by way of climax, closes with, "It is only left me now to enquire, on which side of the question, conviction preponderates?"—Yes, Mr. Hawes, you need not for one moment doubt but your readers are fully convinced, that the "suggestions" of Dr. Halley were foolish; that the "adoption" of those suggestions by Mr. De Moivre affords a proof of ignorance, the "adherence" to them by Mr. Simpson, an astonishing instance of obstinacy; the "confidence" placed in them by Mr. Dodson, a display of rashness; the "espousal" of them by Dr. Price, an

* The reader will observe, that there are no denominators to these numbers.*

* The editor presumes, however, that denominators are to be understood.

indication

indication of imbecility; the "embrace" of them by Mr. Morgan, an example of the effect of dotage; the "assent" to them by Mr. Baily, a manifestation of good-natured credulity; and, finally, the "conviction of the fallacy of their doctrine, by Mr. Hawes himself, a splendid and memorable instance of the efficacious power of nature when properly consulted.

I cannot conclude, Mr. Editor, without observing that, in the "objections" of Mr. Hawes, the name of Mr. Baily holds a conspicuous place. Why this gentleman's name should have been so frequently mentioned, I cannot conceive, unless with a view to depreciate the value of his works; permit me therefore, Sir, to state, that I have read and studied the greater part of Mr. Baily's work, on the "Doctrine of Life Annuities and Assurances," and that I have no hesitation in declaring it to be by far the most excellent performance which we have on this subject. In the theoretical part of this work, by his great skill in analysis, and by a more happy notation, the author has demonstrated the principles of the doctrine of annuities, in a manner which delights, no less by its elegance, than by its scientific accuracy; and in the practical part, the very extensive and appropriate list of examples, and the valuable collection of tables, while they display the unwearied exertion of the author for the perfection of his work, render his book of the highest utility, not only to all the Assurance Companies in the kingdom, but also to every individual who has any interest in annuities of every kind, or in the renewal of leases.

Norwich, R. SAINT.
April 17, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your last Number I observe a letter signed by Nathaniel Hawes in which he asserts the incorrectness of the present mode of determining the probabilities of life. Your correspondent, instead of demonstrating that the eminent authors whom he names, have pursued a wrong principle, offers a mode of his own invention, and appears to conclude that, because the results produced by the two methods disagree, his own must be correct, and that the other must necessarily be founded in error.

I should hardly think it necessary to attempt to show the futility of Mr. Hawes's system, which, to any person conversant with the science, must, at one view, appear unfounded, if I did not think it essential that there should not be two opinions on so important a subject; as you must be aware of the great extent of business that is daily transacted in this metropolis upon the principles that it is Mr. Hawes's object to overturn.

Mr. Hawes has very sedulously kept us in the dark, as to the foundation upon which his superstructure is raised; and the only effectual mode of showing its folly will be, by contrasting it with the simplicity and clearness of the doctrine laid down by Dr. Halley, and the other authors named. He asserts, (to use his own words,) that the subject of the present investigation is that of *time*, that is, its component and fractional parts:" now it appears to me evident, that not "time," which is made up of divisions fixed, and not subject to mutation, but the probability of a given event happening, or not happening, in any one, or more, of those divisions of which time is composed, is the point in question; and that given event being death, we can only determine the probability of its happening, or not, by a reference to those tables, that show the progression in which given numbers have died off, from birth, to the latest probable period of human existence.

The fraction that gives the probability of a person being in existence at the end of any term, as expressed by every author who has treated on the subject, is this, the denominator shews the number taken from a table of mortality, living at the age of the person and the numerator, the number living at an age older than the given age by the term stated: the reason of this may be given in few words; in any table of mortality the number, therein stated to be alive at a given age, shows the number of chances for a person of that age, both living and dying, in any term; the number alive at an age older, by that term, than the given age, shews the number of chances for living to the end of the term; and the difference between those two numbers, shows the number of persons that die in the term, or the chances for not living so long. This will be made perfectly familiar by an example; let it be required to find the probability that a person, aged 20, shall live 30 years, (as in the first example quoted by Mr. Hawes) and also the probability that he shall not

not live 30 years;—the number living at the age of 20, in Mr. Baily's third table is 614, and at the age of fifty 531—the fraction $\frac{531}{614}$, therefore, expresses the probability that the person in question will be alive at the end of that term, and the fraction $\frac{233}{614}$ shews the probability of dying in that time: both those fractions added together or $\frac{531}{614} \times \frac{233}{614}$ will be equal to unity, as it is certain that the party will be either alive or dead at the end of the term.

I should have been at a loss to discover in what way Mr. Hawes obtains his numerators, if I had not observed that in those examples, where he makes the term for which the probability is to be found, equal to the difference between the age given and the oldest age in the table of mortality, from which the calculation is to be made, the numerator is the same number that is given in the table of expectations deduced from the same table of mortality; as, for example, he makes the probability that a person, aged fifteen, shall live eighty years, $\frac{43{\cdot}5004}{80{\cdot}0000}$ the numerator of which fraction is the number given in Mr. Baily's third Table, as the expectation of a life of fifteen; and from hence I conclude, that the mode which he so confidently offers as a substitution for the present, is nothing more, than in the case of single lives, the making the number of years, for which the probability is to be calculated, the denominator, and the expectation of life for that term the numerator. By the expectation of life, I mean the share of life, which, according to any table of observation, belongs to any individual of a given age, or in other words the average number of years which they will, one with another, enjoy.

Mr. Hawes has forgotten, that by attempting to overturn the present mode of estimating the probabilities of life, he tries to overturn the way by which his own numerators are calculated, which are nothing more than the sums of the fractions expressing the chances of living one, two, three, &c. years, to the end of the term named. In the case of joint lives, I need not undertake any investigation, but shall content myself with observing that he has been guilty of a palpable error, which at once shews his whole system to be founded in absurdity, and maintained by ignorance. I mean, his making the probability that two lives shall continue together in existence to the end of a term, greater than the probability that one of them shall live to the end of the same term. In his first example of his own method, he makes the chance of a person, aged twenty, being alive at the end of thirty years $\frac{25{\cdot}6583}{30{\cdot}0000}$ years; that a person, aged forty, shall be alive at the end of thirty years, $\frac{23{\cdot}4057}{30{\cdot}0000}$ years, and the probability that both shall continue in being together to the end of the same term $\frac{24{\cdot}6580}{30{\cdot}0000}$!!!—The same result is produced in every example he has given.

It is now almost time for me to leave Mr. Hawes, whose futile attempts will avail little, in opposition to the doctrine laid down by such men as Halley, De Moivre, Simpson, and other eminent authors, and so ably treated by Mr. Hawes's contemporary Mr. Baily, who has certainly combined in his valuable treatise on the subject nearly all the information to be found in preceding authors, in addition to his own improvements, although it is to be wished that he had blended with his talent some greater portion of liberality. I would however, before I close, inquire of Mr. Hawes in what way writers on this branch of science, have overstepped the bounds of probability; and why their principles are not correct. Mr. Hawes seems by his sneers, at what he calls the "mathematical faithful," to suppose that the science may be made independent of the mathematics; to that I shall observe, that had he been able to investigate the subject mathematically, five of your columns would not have been occupied with the tissue of absurdities, we have seen from his pen; nor would he have asked so many unmeaning questions, which have no other tendency than to perplex his readers and to involve the question in obscurity. By what imaginary law of Nature does Mr. Hawes make his deductions from registers of life and death? Can he suppose that a system laid down by the authors he has mentioned, will yield to his insignificant attack, which is unsupported by either reason or argument? Had your correspondent stated his objections, with becoming modesty, and deference to acknowledged talent; and offered his system in a manner free from arrogance, he might have been considered ingenious, or at the worst have passed unnoticed; but his style is such as cannot fail of exciting emotions of contempt for his vanity, and pity for his ignorance.

PHILO MATHEMATICUS.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

NOTWITHSTANDING any difference of opinion which may exist in the minds of men, respecting the justifiableness of war, and necessity of military establishments, those who interest themselves in the welfare of their fellow-creatures, whatever their sentiments may be as to those points, must greatly rejoice at seeing a most severe sort of military discipline abolished. For the information of your readers, the insertion of the following extract from the London Chronicle is requested, provided you think it worthy a place in it.

"MILITARY PUNISHMENTS."

"We see with infinite gratification the new clause introduced into the mutiny bill, granting to court martials the discretion of commuting the punishment of flogging for imprisonment. This is a salutary concession to the spirit of humanity, which the enlightening press has aroused and spread through all the civilized world. This is as much as could be expected perhaps from government in the first instance, and we may safely leave it to the feelings of the British officers themselves to do the rest. We know that the service is an enemy to this shocking practice."

A CONSTANT READER.

London Chron. 14-15 *March*, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE numerous subscriptions which issue from Lloyd's, for patriotic purposes, are known to every body. Permit me, through your Miscellany, to suggest a subject (in my opinion, noble indeed) for ample support. It is the extension of the Lancastrian education throughout Ireland, together with other methods, adapted to encourage civilization in particular. Some writers have ascribed the fall of the Roman empire to the religious disputes, which occupied solely the minds of the inhabitants, when other subjects should always be the most buoyant in society. Accursed polemics, and an invincible itch to settle the affairs of God Almighty and unknown worlds, have been attended with national injuries of the most serious kind, though by no means considered with a proper sense of their importance. A wise politician will ever feel regret when any religious subject, whatever, becomes a point of general interest in the minds of society, beyond the conduct of private life. Its views are too narrow for a proper political topic in any other relation: and it summons into energetic action, prejudices, errors, and absurdities, of various kinds.

PUBLICOLA.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE writer of "Critical Remarks on Shakespeare," in your last Number, (page 210, vol. 31) sides with Dr. Johnson in his observations on the word "ming." I am no commentator, and profess to have but an accidental acquaintance with the illustration (excuse the vanity of such an expression) which I take the liberty of sending you. "Ming" is a term frequently used in Norfolk, and is applied in the same sense as "to mix," or "mingle." Our bakers and economical house-wives have it in constant use; and the ingredients for bread and dumplings are said to be "ming'd," or, in some instances, "mung," when by kneading they are formed into dough.

During the scarcity nine or ten years ago, when a mixture of grain was recommended for bread, the discontented used to call out "No barley mung!" Dr. Warburton's therefore appears to me to be the true reading. Take the sentence, "The composition that your valour and fear make in you, is a virtue of a good ming, / a good mixture, / (or) excellent mingle, } and I like the wear well." The word "composition," too, favours this sense, which seems also to be that of the lines from the translations of Horace and Lucan.

"He bears the bell in all respects, who good with sweet doth ming / mingle }."

"Which never mings / mingles } with other stream.

Norwich, S. S. C.
April 2, 1811.

P.S. Since writing the above, I introduced the subject while in conversation with a theatrical friend, who, unacquainted with its local use, conjectured "ming" to be an abbreviation of "mingle:" and, further, I consulted my boy and maid-servant, whose definitions exactly correspond with my own, and, as they cannot read, I consider them to be in this case very high authority. I have detained this so long in the vain hope of leisure, (being much occupied,) for perusing the whole of the play, that I might find the quotation, since it does not appear in my

copy, (the booksellers' edition, 1803, 10 vols. with Johnson's and Steevens's notes,) in the place referred to by your correspondent.

April 18*th*.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I REMARKED in your extensive and useful Miscellany of March 1, an observation of Copernicus, jun. with respect to the earth and moon, as well as other primaries, with their secondaries—that "Our earth's different hemispheres successively receive the benefit of the moon's reflected light; whereas one of the moon's hemispheres receives no reciprocal advantage from the reflected light from the earth. We may be confident (says he) that the wisdom and goodness of the Creator, had some important end in view, whereby these globes are, upon the whole, greatly benefited by the manner in which they are arranged. Not having met with any opinion or conjecture formed upon this subject, I therefore beg to propose as a query: What benefit of consequence is attained, or (which is the same) what important inconvenience is avoided by the secondary planets, from their having always the same hemisphere turned toward their primaries?"

In answer to this query, I beg leave to observe, that the moon's hemisphere, which is turned constantly to the earth, appears to consist mostly of solid matter, and to be mountainous. By this mountainous condition of the moon's surface, the reflected light becomes more equably distributed than it would be were the surface a smooth one. This equal distribution of light is one great benefit which the inhabitants of the earth receive from that nature of the moon's surface, which is turned toward it. The solid part of the moon being always turned toward the earth, may perhaps act more powerfully upon it in point of gravitation, than if it were aqueous, and thus our tides are kept in stronger agitation; by these tides agitating the water to an hundred fathoms depth, the nauseous particles occasioned by the excrements of its numerous inhabitants, and putrid matter arising from other causes, are diffused from its surface to that depth, which otherwise would glut as a thick crust upon that surface; this agitation, with other circumstances, such as the fresh air received by the water, from its incursions into the land; its communication with the atmosphere by the aërial tides; the electric effluvia passing through it in different directions, as well as from the regions above, together with the fresh water constantly flowing into it, tend to preserve the aqueous parts of our globe from the putrefaction which would otherwise take place, and render the surface of our earth not habitable: thus we enjoy an incalculable advantage in this action of the moon. The advantage we receive from the tides in other respects, are numerous. The tides we should receive from the action of the sun alone, would not produce this effect; but when conjoined with the moon, or when she is in quadrature in part opposed by those of the sun, do, upon the whole, produce the most beneficial effects.

With respect to the moon, without entering upon a dispute whether she is inhabited or not, it may be remarked that the observations made by Dr. Herschel, prove that she has an atmosphere, and is mountainous similar to our earth, and therefore may be inhabited. The advantages received from this mountainous structure, as formerly stated, render it unnecessary to be adduced as an argument in proof of her being inhabited.

From the similarity of the moon to our globe, we may suppose that she is, like it, composed of land and water. Our globe, so far as is known of its surface, is in four parts of five covered with water, and only one part is solid land. If we may, from her similarity in other respects, suppose, the greatest part of the moon's hemisphere, which is not exposed to our view, to be covered with water: we know that our tides, which are exposed to the moon, are greater than our opposite tides, therefore the earth being a body so much greater in magnitude than the moon, must make greater tides in the moon than she can make upon the earth, but the tides upon her opposite hemisphere, must be less than they would be upon her direct hemisphere. Again suppose that the moon revolved about her axis once in twenty-four hours, her tides in that case would be forty times greater than ours; bodies acting upon one another, reciprocally as their quantities of matter: but her revolutionary motion is near thirty times less than that of the earth, and her tides are considered to be upon her opposite hemisphere, and not direct tides as those she gives to the earth; thus circumstanced, her tides will not exceed ours in point of elevation, but the agitation would be too slow to preserve the salubrity of the waters; but when we bring her

her other motions into account, we may find that this is corrected; for example, her quick motion in acceding to the sun, to a considerable degree nearer than what the earth approaches, and again receding to a greater distance; by the one, the sun will produce a greater effect upon her tides than upon the terrestrial tides, and by the other a less, from which her spring and neap-tides will arise, but both will tend to encrease the agitation of her waters, which, together with her other motions, commonly designed irregularities, will regulate the motion of her waters so as to be similarly equal to the effects produced by the terrestrial tides; and thus the primaries and their secondaries are mutually beneficial to one another.

But as Copernicus, jun. very properly observes, that, a great part of the moon's surface does not receive the benefit of light reflected from the earth; to compensate this, that part of her surface is screened from the powerful effect of the tides, which would be caused by the direct attraction of the earth upon the waters of the moon, except at change, and which the other motions of the moon, particularly in her spring tides, would cause to be so much accelerated, as to render her coast not habitable for some miles from shore; her high tides making so great incursions upon her land.

But what the opposite disk of the moon is composed of, can only be the subject of conjecture, taken from the supposed similarity she may have to our earth in that respect.

It is observable, that so soon after change, as a small part of her illuminated disk comes in view, the disk opposite to the sun, and turned to the earth, likewise appears; and, under some circumstances, is rendered very discernible: if at such times that disk, and such parts of her opposite disk as are turned to the earth by her libration, be attentively observed, in order to discover whether it be serrated like the other parts of her disk, or whether any parts of it are more smooth; and a comparison made between its appearance, and the appearance of the surface of water at night; if such observation and comparison be carefully made, we might perhaps form a pretty true idea of the composition of the opposite hemisphere of the moon. I have no doubt that Doctor Herschel would readily undertake these observations.

I have thus risked a conjecture upon the query proposed by Copernicus, jun. Without such queries and conjectures upon them, when demonstration cannot be brought directly forward, advance in arts, science, or literature, cannot be expected. Although advances in either of these are not to be formed upon conjecture, at the same time, queries and conjectures may be so improved, as to produce at last a demonstration; or such a degree of certainty, as by natural consequence may be considered not to fall short of it. OBSERVATOR.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A VINDICATION *of the* PROPOSAL *to* REPEAL *the* ACT *of* UNIFORMITY.

YOUR Correspondent H. at p. 29, professes to examine a paper concerning the value of uniformity in religious opinion. Full of his own preconceptions, and inattentive to the argument advanced, after talking about toleration, which is not the topic handled, he decides against the enquirer's proposal to repeal the Act of Uniformity, as intolerant toward the members of the establishment.

Toward what members of the establishment?

Is it intolerant to the *clerical* order, who would thereby be set at liberty to read prayers and to preach sermons, exactly consonant with their own individual sentiments? Without fear of deposition by the consistorial court, Mr. Stone might then deny the personality of the Holy Ghost, or Dr. George Somers Clarke, the existence of prophecy; Mr. Overton might preach his calvinism, and the bishop of Lincoln his arminianism, unrebuked. Clerical opinion would no longer be amenable before any inquisitorial ecclesiastic jurisdiction.

Is it intolerant to the *laity*? Less so at least than the present system. By allowing the priest to accommodate his liturgic and homiletic addresses to the surrounding state of public belief, the risk of discordance between the parson and the parishioners must evidently be diminished. Something would be done to meet the wish of the neighbourhood. Ecclesiastics of a compromising spirit, are more numerous in the proportion of ten to one, than ecclesiastics ambitious of proclaiming that they think for themselves. Where an autonomous mind exists, it is mostly attended with a spirit of proselytism, which slowly makes converts. Thus, wherever a change

change resulted, either from ascensive or descensive opinion, the chance would be in favor of increased harmony. Probably not many congregations would undertake or undergo any alteration at all.

The Enquirer, however, attaches little value to a conformity of opinion between clergy and people. In his idea the teachers ought to be a wiser order of men, and to hold a purer creed than the multitude, and to be at liberty to say so. Angels of heaven, they should be constanly lifting the erring dupes of fanaticism out of the mire of superstition, and cleansing them for the serener region of truth. Be it left to sects to elect ministers down to their own narrow bigotries, and credulous articles of faith; but let the magistrate not impede the progress of instruction.

The pursuers of uniformity, to have any prospect of success, must always prefer the average creed of the people to the creed of the enlightened class: knowing a better, they must choose a worse, religion; and, perpetually fire from a double battery at superior illumination, and at groping blindness. Happily uniformity is as impracticable as it is unnatural; and, wherever there is tolerance, different sects are found to arise suited to the various shades of insight and hues of temper prevalent among men. This is best for the public; the great awakener of intellect is controversy; where there is no discord, no competition, the stimulus to acquire learning and to display eloquence, is wanting. Spain, Portugal, Italy, have sunken in the rank of literary nations, for no other reason than because an universal consentaneity of religious profession was exacted by the guardians of the press. Water, if stagnant, putrifies; but, whether it ebbs or flows, it diffuses lustre and fertility. It is so with the tide of opinion.

The true interest of the magistrate is to subdivide society into sects so numerous, that no one of them shall include a majority of the people, or be so powerful as a coalition of the rest. Toleration is in that case the permanent interest of all denominations of persuasion, and is likely to be inforced by the sovereign, with the concurrence of all religious parties. What method so conducive to this desirable multiplication of heresies, as a repeal of the Act of Uniformity?

There is nothing in the historic origin of this act to render its stability honourable. In the year 1662 a bill was brought into the house of commons on the 14th of January, and carried by a majority of 186 to 180, which provides "that all and singular ministers shall be bound to say and use the morning prayer, evening prayer, and all other common prayers, in such order and form as is mentioned in the Prayer-book; and that all such ministers as omit declaring on or before the following 24th August, being the feast of Saint Bartholomew, their unfeigned assent and consent to all and every thing contained in and prescribed by the book shall, *ipso facto*, be deprived of all their spiritual promotions." This law soon introduced a monotonous uniformity of worship throughout the parish churches of England. Seven months were found sufficient for the conversion of nine-tenths of the clergy to the agreed formulas. About two thousand priests were ejected from their benefices by the regulation.

The act of uniformity was to have been a compromise between the episcopalian and the presbyterian clergy, who professed to be willing to accommodate one another, provided those intolerable sects, (as Baxter called them) the Papists and Socinians, could be effectually excluded. The terms of comprehension were for a long time discussed; but, as soon as the king had received his crown at the hands of the episcopalians, these conferences were closed. The king, in a declaration issued prior to his coronation, had expressly promised, that half of the chapter attached to each see, should be elected by the Presbyterians; but this introduction of the elective principle into the constitution of the legal hierarchy, which would have rendered the church more independent, was never offered during the conferences at the Savoy. The Calvinists waved every frivolous difficulty: they agreed to accept liturgic forms of worship; they agreed that the ecclesiastic superintendents should be called bishops. But the Bucerists retracted the very promises made under the signature of their king; and scrupled not at having obtained the co-operation of a great party, by the offer and promise of concessions, no one of which was eventually to be realized. Preferment was offered with

profuse liberality to Baxter, Calamy, and others of the Presbyterian party; but they were in return expected to sell themselves entire to the sect which had so basely defrauded them, by violating engagements the most solemn. Their noble disinterest rejected all *hush-hire.* The purest atonement which can now be made for the perfidy, is to repeal the act of uniformity, and to open the church to the defrauded sectaries.

The most important feature of the Enquirer's plan is however not its ecclesiastic operation. An alert statesman would have perceived in it the only practicable way of enabling government to avail itself of those revenues of the church, which are in the gift of the crown, for purposes of civil patronage. Without any infringement of private property, with new indulgence to private judgment, it would enable the minister to give among Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviewers, the prebendal stalls and sinecure preferments of the church, and thus render needless many an increase of the pension-list.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ALAS! Mr. Editor, how melancholy it is to trace the progress of poor Lapicida's disorder! A year and a half ago I administered some medicines, and pointed out a regimen, that I hoped would have proved salutary, and ultimately have restored the patient. But the *equilibratio-phobia*, under which he labours, having not yet been introduced into any of our modern systems of nosology, it is certainly difficult to know when to form a favourable prognosis. The disorder, however, seems now rapidly hastening to a crisis; but the *cacoethes scribendi*, with which the poor gentleman has been all along troubled, is a most unfavourable symptom. Like Gratiano, he "talks an infinite deal of nothing, more than any man in all Venice. His reasons are as two grains of wheat, hid in two bushels of chaff; you shall seek all day ere you find them; and when you have them, they are not worth the search." I have gone through his last paper, which you have indulged with insertion in your Magazine for this month, (April) in order to pick out this grain or two, which he sets against the genuine theory of equilibration, and here they are.

1. Theorists consider "the whole thickness at the vertex as so much wall standing upon a mathematical curve."

2. Emerson's leading proposition is, to find the extrados from a given intrados.

3. This proposition is not true, nor does it apply to the question, because its result "differs from that of the simple catenaria."

4. "The authority of the Woolwich Academy has imposed Emerson's Theory of Arches," but the true theory is that, which Lapicida "attempts to detail from Dr. Gregory's paper, and Dr. Hooke's conclusion."

5. Dr. Robison admitted the fallaciousness of the theory, and adduced, as the "clearest proof of it, that arches very rarely fail where their load differs most remarkably from that which this theory allows."

6. The theory of *domes*, founded upon the same principles of equilibration, stands "like the full and perfect warning which a wreck offers to the heedless mariner."

7. The theory of piers "is a part on which little has been written, and still less understood, except by those who have been nursed in the practice."

8. "The methods by analysis and geometry, resemble the progress of a young and old hound."

9. "There are mathematical hermits;" to whom "the common practices of mankind are mysteries."

Now, in replying as briefly as possible to these, allow me to say,

First. That in Gregory's Mechanics, page 141, vol. 1, there may be seen a demonstration of this proposition: "The force of a voussoir depending on the magnitude of the angle, formed by its sides, the impelling force, and the resistance to be overcome, is on the first account directly as the radius of curvature of the arch at that point; on the second, as the square of the sine of the angle, included between the tangent of the curve at the given point, and the vertical line passing through that point; and on the third, as the sine of the same angle." From this proposition the obvious corollary is deduced, that "if the height of the wall incumbent on any point of the intrados, is directly as the cube of the secant of the angle, formed by a tangent to the voussure at the given point with the horizon; and inversely as the radius of curvature; all the voussures

will

will endeavour to split the arch with equal forces, and will be in perfect equilibrium with each other." Here the theorist does not consider, as Lapicida pretends, "an imaginary wall upon an imaginary arch," but a load upon voussoir; and yet the proposition corresponds accurately in its results with those of Dr. Hutton, in his book on Bridges, as Dr. Gregory proves immediately after.

Secondly. Though Emerson left the theory imperfect, as he found it, Dr. Hutton does not. He gives a general proposition to determine the intrados from a proposed extrados, and illustrates it by some of the most useful examples.

Thirdly and *fourthly*, the results of a theory differing "from that of the simple catenaria," are no proofs of its inaccuracy. Here both Lapicida's authorities are against him, though he is so lamentably ignorant of the subject as not to be aware of it; as I shewed at page 362 of your valuable Magazine for November, 1809; to which I now refer, in order to avoid repetition. But I must be permitted to remark, that if Lapicida's malady had not been of the most desperate kind, the wholesome dose I then administered, would have produced a perfect cure.

Fifthly. The instances of failure adduced by Dr. Robison, have nothing to do with the question, as I shewed in the Magazine, and at the page just referred to. But it is, on the contrary, perfectly in point to remark, that in semicircular arches with rectilinear extradosses, either horizontal or sloping on both sides to meet over the vertex, it is constantly found that, after the centring of such arches is struck and removed, they settle at the crown and rise up at the flanks: for this is exactly what the true theory of equilibration, against which Lapicida so absurdly cavils, would lead us to expect.

Sixthly. Dr. Robison, another of Lapicida's authorities, gives evidence directly in his teeth, on the subject of *Domes*. For, in the article Arch, (Sup. Ency. Britan.) he applies exactly the same theory of equilibration, to investigate the properties of *Domes*; I say the same theory, though a few additional principles are called in: he shews to what extent a deviation from true equilibration may be allowed, and why; and illustrates his positions by references to some remarkable structures, such as the dome of St. Paul's, the Halle du Bled at Paris, &c.

Seventhly. The theory of piers has been stated accurately by at least four authors; namely, Drs. Hutton and Gregory, M. M. Bossut and Prony. I will assert farther, that the most candid, skilful, and experienced of those who have been "nursed in the practice," are ready to acknowledge, that in general they give to the piers full twice the substance they apprehend may be necessary, because of their uncertainty as to what is actually required for stability.

Eighthly. Whatever, in Lapicida's estimation, "the methods by analysis and geometry" may resemble; the fact is, that the principles of equilibration are always deduced from a simple and very elementary application of geometry, to the composition and resolution of forces; and that the fluxionary processes only arise in the solutions of problems which cannot be touched in any other way, except by a gross approximation.

Ninthly. With regard to "mathematical hermits," to whom "the common practices of mankind are mysterious," few of them seem to have meddled with the theory of arches. Dr. Hutton, the author against whom Lapicida levels his ill-directed fire, is notorious, for his having, for a series of years, united theory with practice, to an extent never exceeded, and perhaps never equalled by any other man since the time of Archimedes. We owe to him, to his judiciously blending theory with experiment, all extant that is worth knowing on the subject of gunnery: and he has done more, both as a man of science, an engineer, and an architect, to improve and confirm the only tenable theory of arches and piers, than any other philosopher. Whence then originates this incessant tendency on the part of men who are not able to read (and of course not to estimate) a tenth of his writings, to depreciate and despise them? His Essay on Bridges, though published as a hasty imperfect attempt, contains more valuable and correct propositions on the subject, than can be collected from the performances of all the mathematicians who have attended to it. I hope and trust he will extend his researches on this interesting branch of enquiry, in the edition of his Tracts now announced, (I perceive) as publishing; for I doubt not, the result of his enquiries for so many years, will place the subject in a flood of light, will shew in what points all various theories, supposed by infants in science to differ, in fact agree, in what points authors supposed

posed to be at variance are in unison, and thus compel these "lesser stars," your Lapicidas, your Wares, and your Gwilts, to "hide their diminished heads." This will have many advantages; and among others will save me the trouble of quitting the Combination Room (as I have now done) when I have only drank half a bottle of wine, to expose the blunders of such insignificant scribblers.

PHILO VERITAS.

C—— College, Cambridge,
April 10, 1811.

P.S. I have just to add on the subject of Mr. Garrard's communication, that, from an examination of the work to which he refers, it appears that he did not, in 1792, demonstrate the proposition he says he then invented. Three demonstrations are there given, but none of them is Mr. Garrard's.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WE hear a great deal from many quarters about, what are called, the abuses of governments in great concerns; and this makes so loud a noise, that minor evils seem not only to be overlooked, but even those who live by them appear to gain courage from the clamour.

Among the most shameful of these, and easiest to reform, allow me to mention the exhibiting Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's, for money, to that public, who out of their own pockets have paid for the monuments and the building. A philosopher, an artist, a country gentleman, wish, from various views, to visit the tombs of our ancient kings, poets, and heroes, to see the progress of art, or to fill up some chain of history; or a person of pious feelings desires to enjoy them there, instead of dissipating them in the crowded streets. These no sooner enter, than a demand is made of money before they can pass the barrier, and unless they pay to the church one shilling and ninepence, there is no admission! St. Peter's, and all the fine churches, in Italy, open their gates, their chapels, their sacristies, their vaults, to Christians of all ranks and all denominations. The Whore of Babylon would shrink with scorn from a proposal to take one shilling and nine-pence to shew her ornaments!

G. C.

For the Monthly Magazine.

JOURNAL *of a recent* VOYAGE *to* CADIZ.

Gibraltar.

I LEFT Cadiz to come round here, in a heavy-sailing merchantman, and was five days on the water, instead of twelve hours. We entered the straights with a gentle westerly wind, and had a pleasant view of the Spanish and African coasts; Gibraltar appearing like a cloud at intervals behind the other mountains in the neighbourhood. It was night before we could anchor, when the numerous lights from the houses extending over the rock, glittered with a very pretty effect.

We entered by a narrow draw-bridge, that communicates from the ramparts with a flight of wooden steps, or circular stair-case erected on the beach, called Ragged Staff; this is the principal entrance into the garrison from the harbour; the other entrances are at two moles. The communication by land is over a narrow road, just wide enough for two carriages to pass, and is about five hundred feet in length. The sea washes up to it on one side, and on the other is a pond of still water, reaching close to the rock. This road is mined, and, if it were destroyed, the garrison could not be approached but by passing through the tide.

The rock is about three miles in circumference, it is long and narrow, and not accessible on the eastern side; the north end boldly rises seventeen hundred feet, which is its highest elevation, and on the extreme height is a large mortar, called the "Rock-mortar."

Here the famous galleries or excavations are formed. These are chambers containing guns, extending from two to four hundred yards in length, in several tiers some hundred of feet above the base. They communicate with each other by stair-cases, cut within the rock, and leading into some large apartments, distinguished by the names of St. George's Hall, Cornwallis's Hall, the Star Chamber, &c. The only light they receive is admitted from the holes where the guns are pointed, and some parts of the passages are quite dark. The guns are inclined in the direction to defend the approach to the town, from the Spanish main, and their elevation is so great as to render it almost impossible to fire a shot into the galleries; the men are, consequently, not exposed to injury from an enemy's fire. These works have been very considerably extended since the siege in 1782, and at that time the Prince de Condé, who had permission to enter the garrison a few hours after the truce, said, "that the undertaking was of such a nature, that none but the English could have accomplished it." The vestiges of a strong work are to be seen

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near here, called the "Moors' Castle," and extending in a line from the bottom almost to the top of the rock; but they are useless in modern fortifications, and shew numberless marks of the enemy's shot. It would be uninteresting for me to enumerate all the batteries that are on the rock, such as "Willis's batteries," of which there are many; the "grand battery, and the grand cavallier," at the land port, are formed of two tier of guns, thirty-two-pounders, and thirteen inch-mortars, defending the north end of the town. The ditch at this place, it is said, Bonaparte has declared he will fill with his dead, and march his storming party over their bodies in the event of his besieging the place!

At one end of these batteries is the new Mole, where the merchant ships lie in time of peace; during a war they cannot anchor here, as they are exposed to the fire of the Spanish battery of fort St. Philip. It is a convenient and safe anchorage, but the roadstead is very dangerous, particularly in the winter months, when the winds prevail from the south and the west; wrecks are then frequent.

The Mole is inclosed by extensive works, erected while Sir Thomas Trigge was governor, in 1804, (as appears from an inscription over the gate-way), and by the celebrated battery called the "Devil's Tongue," which extends into the bay upwards of three hundred feet, and is mounted with twenty-four pounders, and thirteen inch-mortars. It rises just above the level of high water, and to the enemy is very formidable, though it appears to them so small that during the whole of the late siege, they were not once able to throw a shell into it.

The King's bastion, at the water's edge, about the centre of the rock, is another fine work, erected by General Boyd, previous to the siege; it was before this battery, that the celebrated floating batteries of the Spaniards were burnt by the red-hot shot of the garrison. General Boyd is buried within it; and casemates for a great number of soldiers, are inclosed by it.

Near this bastion is mounted a brass mortar, weighing eighty-seven hundred pounds; and there are upwards of four hundred pieces of artillery mounted on the rock, there being scarcely any part of it unfortified that could receive a gun.

The town is not extensive, the houses are necessarily built low, and are in general very small. There is one principal street, badly and disgracefully paved and dirty; many less ones branch off on each side, gradually winding up on the side of the rock, where the wooden houses, or wooden sheds, overtop each other.

The inhabitants, or residents, are computed at about twelve thousand souls; of which two-thirds are Spaniards and Barbary Jews; besides a mixture of all nations, and of all languages. The troops now amount to about five thousand, whose abodes are scattered on various parts of the rock, in confined barracks or bomb-proof casemates.

A very small portion of the rock presents a cultivated surface, as it has not any natural soil; it affords, therefore, not any sort of pasture, or scarcely any thing like food for the inhabitants. The supply of most necessaries is furnished chiefly from the African coast, and now the intercourse is uninterrupted from Spain. Salted provisions, pulse, potatoes, cheese, and butter, are brought from England. The glacis is now converted into gardens, and vegetation is so rapid, that cabbages, cauliflowers, and other esculents, are grown throughout the year. There are also a few small gardens between the protuberances of the rock, which principally belong to officers; and we here and there see the almond and orange in bloom.

A few goats are kept for the sake of their milk, they find their sustenance among the herbage on the rock, where they

——"With faces prone
And eyes intent upon the scanty herb,
It yields them; or, incumbent on its brow,
Ruminate heedless of the scene outspread
Beneath, beyond, and stretching far away,
From inland regions to the distant main."

The communication with Spain being open, the natives come in daily with their asses and mules, loaded with bread, poultry, &c. &c. They drive in their cattle and some sheep, neither of them of good quality. The beef is not fat, and is so small, that a quarter often weighs not more than forty or fifty pounds. The sheep are also lean and small; they cost about two dollars and a half each, and weigh fourteen pounds per quarter; the wool is generally black, and always coarse, and with the skin is seldom worth more than a shilling. The pork is very good. Goats and kids are often eaten; a kid may be bought for about half a dollar. Bread is plentiful, and costs about two-pence-halfpenny per pound; it is not however of very good quality,

quality either in flavour or appearance. Wheat is brought from all parts of the Mediterranean, by Greeks, who come here on speculation. The sailors have an interest in the sale of the cargo; and if the market be disadvantageous, the men get nothing for the voyage, as they are hired for a venture, and their recompense arises from the profit on the cargo. Fish may be had in abundance, but the fishermen do not like the restraint they are placed under, of taking out a licence; and this has been imposed on them in consequence of a vast smuggling trade that was carried on with the coast of Spain, during the war. Tobacco was an article extensively dealt in; the boats used to go armed, and the Spaniards came to the shore in bodies of two hundred men at a time, to meet the adventurers, who were generally paid in dollars for their commodities; but Lord Collingwood and General Dalrymple put an end to this illicit traffic, and occasioned a serious loss to some individuals who had stocks of tobacco on hand, as well as by the capture of their loaded boats. The Brazil, or black tobacco, is the quality consumed on the Mediterranean coasts; and the white, or Virginia, in the other parts of Spain.

Firing is supplied from England; the Duke of Newcastle furnishing the troops with pit-coal, free of expence, excepting the freight; and, as the issues to them are liberal, and often exceed their wants, the surplus is sufficient for the use of the inhabitants, who purchase this article at about twelve or fourteen dollars per chaldron.

Toward the southern end of the rock is the dock-yard, where the men of war can only be partially repaired, as there is no dry dock. I could not avoid remarking, over the entrance, a board with a public notice written on it, in English, and an attempted translation into a broken language between Italian and Spanish; reflecting, at the least, no grammatical credit on the author, whether he were a government clerk or not.

The victualling department is near the yard; it is a small building, but a magnificent one is begun, the cost of which is estimated at fifteen thousand pounds sterling. Here are also some extensive tanks excavated in the rock; they are to be filled from the water that accumulates in the rainy season; and are calculated to contain a sufficient supply for the navy for twelve months. They are divided into compartments, and the expence of making them is calculated to have been not less than forty thousand pounds sterling.

Europa Point, which forms the south end of the rock, and has its name from being the extreme point of land in Europe, is a flat space, covered with rough fragments, and inequalities of the rock, about six hundred feet in diameter; and can scarcely ever be approached by boats, owing to the many small projecting rocks which run a considerable distance into the sea.

On the top of the rock, near this place, General O'Hara, while governor, erected a signal tower, called St. George's Tower, (now O'Hara's Folly.) It was intended to supersede the use of another signal, at some distance from it; but a violent storm, accompanied by lightning, shattered and nearly threw down the whole fabric, soon after it was built; and it is supposed that this effect was produced in consequence of the stone work being fastened by bars of iron.

It was to Europa Point that the inhabitants retired, in the year 1802, while the plague raged with such violence, as to carry off upwards of seven thousand people belonging to the place. The want of sufficient and efficacious medical assistance was much felt, and the approach of the winter season was the only powerful aid that destroyed the contagion. It was remarkable that the porters, who are natives of Barbary, should in general have escaped the fever; they used to attend on the sick and the dead, without contracting the disease. At this period, a duck or a fowl cost two dollars; and turkeys, ten to fourteen dollars each.

The rock, from its great height, affords numerous points of observation. The signal-house, in the centre of the summit, commands the Atlantic, beyond the coast of Tangiers, so that not a ship can enter the straights unobserved. The levelled space on which it stands is about thirty feet diameter; and from it a ship of the line has a very diminutive appearance. The prospect is altogether delightful; toward the Mediterranean we distinctly see the mountains beyond Malaga, called the "Sierra Nieva," from the circumstance of their being always covered with snow: they are distant, in a straight line, about one hundred and twenty miles. The towns, on the sea-coast, are numerous, and the country around is very picturesque. It is bounded on all sides, as far as the eye can reach, by lofty mountains; the valleys and plains,

plains, here and there, interspersed with verdure and trees. On the summit of one of the mountains, near the town of Saint Roque, is a spot called the "Queen of Spain's Chair," her Catholic Majesty having sat there to witness the expected surrender of the garrison in 1782.

The town of St. Roque is distant about eight miles, and is a dirty place, like other Spanish towns. Between this and Gibraltar, are the Spanish lines, which bound a tract of light sandy soil, called the neutral ground, about one mile in breadth, and three to four in length. They are protected at each end by two large forts, called Fort St. Philip, on the west, and Fort Barbary, on the east; on the walls are a number of watch towers, and within the line are extensive barracks, or ranges of huts for the troops, and one small wooden gateway which leads into Spain.

In time of war it is not uncommon for the officers of each nation to have intercourse with each other occasionally on the neutral ground, until formal notice be given that it is to cease. The zig-zag approaches which were thrown up here by twenty thousand of the enemy in one night, are still visible, though nearly filled with sand. Human bones are often discovered in abundance on this spot.

From the signal-house are also distinctly seen the fortifications of Ceuta; which are, from their great elevation on a rock, deemed impregnable, especially to the Moors. It is connected with Barbary by an isthmus of sand, but the town is thinly peopled: it has a good harbour and seems to be a second Gibraltar. It is remarkable that since I have been here, the captain of the English packet ——, from Falmouth, actually mistook Ceuta for this place, and anchored there some hours, until he was blown off by a gale of wind.

This small portion of the African coast presents majestic mountains rising amid the clouds, particularly one called "Apes' Hill," so named from the vast number of apes which inhabit it.

Immediately opposite to the town of Gibraltar is Algezeras, a sea-port belonging to Spain, containing about twelve thousand inhabitants. It is defended by small rocks which are strongly fortified; and is a rendezvous for ships of war and gun-boats which so much annoy the straights in war time.

Some excellent serpentine roads are cut on the western side of the rock, one of which leads to St. Michael's cavern, about half an hour's gentle walk up the hill. This cavern is of an unknown depth, many attempts have, from time to time, been made to find its bottom, but without success. General O'Hara, it is said, descended considerably lower than any one before him, and, thinking that no person would venture to the depth he did, left a purse with money on the spot, which was to belong to whoever would fetch it; a soldier went down and brought it up, but no one has succeeded him to the same distance.

It is a beautiful stalactitic cave, and opens by a chasm about eight feet high and four wide, leading into a gloomy sloping chamber, vaulted and supported, as it were, by a large pillar, naturally formed in the centre, and looking like the trunk of a decayed tree, from the base of which the descent commences.

In the front of the entrance is a small space of ground, neatly levelled and turfed, for the accommodation of blockheads who decide points of *honor!* We pass, in coming here, through a chasm sunk in the rock about twenty feet deep, called the Devil's Gap, it leads to a guard house at the "Queen's Gate," which prevents improper access to the signal-house; and near this is a very large mortar curiously formed in the rock, commanding the dock-yard, and fired by a train.

There is another cavern of smaller dimensions toward the north end of the rock; here are also a variety of stalactites, and some spar running in fine veins through a dark-grey stone, containing a kind of diamond. It is a small bright substance, which easily separates into crystals, and they are often sought for the purpose of making trifling ornaments, which are more curious than valuable. The petrifactions are worked into candlesticks, inkstands, seals, &c. &c. in great variety.

The west side of the rock is covered here and there with the palm tree and the palmetta. The golden striped aloe and the prickly pear also grow luxuriantly amid the crevices. The geranium, the rose, the broom, the asphodil, &c. are in flower; and a row of poplars at Tyrwhitt's Farm, are now in foliage.

These trees and shrubs afford shelter to a few partridges; but a standing garrison order forbids the use of the fowling-piece, so that they are never molested. Monkeys also find refuge among them; there is a herd of upwards of two hundred of those animals, some of which are very

large. They are seldom caught, and are daring enough to deprive a centinel of his meal now and then, which they will convey from his box with their usual dexterity. They are very susceptible of the alteration of weather, and, when the wind is from the south or the west, they are not to be seen; as they invariably change their abode, and shelter themselves on that side towards which it does not blow.

As so many of the inhabitants are composed of Spaniards, they are allowed the exercise of their religion, and have a large church appropriated to their use. A convent, which of course formerly belonged to them, is the residence of the governor; it is a spacious building, and contains some good rooms, but the church attached to it is small and gloomy. It is now undergoing repair; the roof is ornamented with rose work in the Grecian style, and on the walls are tablets to the memory of General Boyd, General O'Hara; and to the Hon. Capt. Paget, of the Sybille; which is an elegant sculpture.

There are three libraries, one exclusively for the use of the officers of the garrison, another a circulating one for the use of the inhabitants, and a third is a subscription one, to which no person belongs but by ballot; it is liberally conducted, and has a reading-room, where strangers are admitted on the introduction of a member. It is well provided with good books in the various languages, and receives from England the Morning Chronicle, the Star, Cobbett's Register, Lloyd's List, and a price current; a bust of Cicero graces the head of the room, and there is a collection of a great variety of lava; each specimen having a label on it describing the spot from which it was taken. Spanish Gazettes, such as they are, are likewise received. A paper is published here every Saturday, entitled the "Gibraltar Chronicle;" it has been established nearly four years, is well printed, but conducted by a Frenchman!

A wretched theatre and more wretched Spanish actors and musicians are now amusing us. It is a most shabby place, and seldom resorted to, excepting when the governor attends it, but for the purpose of ridiculing the performers and smoking segars. They have brought out a piece, representing the escape of the Marquis de la Romana, with the Spanish soldiers from Zealand. The bills of the performance are handsomely printed, on various coloured silk, in Spanish and broken English: one of the performers on his benefit night, concluded his address with a wish "to have the attendance of *Ladis* and *Gentilmin*." They dress gaudily; and their scenery, stage, and tout-ensemble, are scarcely better than a Bartholomew-fair exhibition.

There are now in the town upwards of two hundred French fugitives from Spain, and many more are on board of a ship in the harbour, who are not permitted to land. Indeed, they would hardly find a habitation that could shelter them, and it is wonderful to see the number of wooden huts scattered on the rock, and still more the manner in which the people are already crowded into them. Sometimes, owing to their height, they are drenched with rain, and enveloped in those mists which obscure the signal-house for days together.

The greatest precaution is taken with respect to the admission of any person into the garrison, who is not in a naval or military capacity. Every resident is obliged to be provided with a card of registry, which is granted every six months; without this, he is liable to inconvenience, when he may wish to pass the different gates, and, at night, it is required that no one appears in the streets without a light. The restraint on the movements of the inhabitants extends so far, as not to allow them to rest their arms on, or lean over the walls of the ramparts, or to walk over every part of the rock without a particular permission; and it is attended with difficulty sometimes to obtain leave to see the galleries.

The power of the governor extends, not only to the military, but to the civil departments; and his exercise of authority has at times been such, as not to harmonize with the inclination of the inhabitants. The soldier claims notice and respect which the people are not disposed to grant him; and, as the garrison is not in a state of siege, the former often feel indignant when they are not permitted to relax from what they may consider, too strict regulations. The consequence is, that each party is often involved in a quarrel; and, I understand, that there are appeals at this moment lying before the privy-council for decision.

I intend to apply for my passports tomorrow, and take a jaunt overland to Cadiz; bidding an adieu to a place which is deserving the attention of a traveller, but who, without particular friends to form a society for him, will find this spot, if he be a sauntering Englishman, inauspicious to his comforts, and very little inviting for a residence beyond a few days.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

TIME is the least comprehensible of the various relations that appertain to the nature of existence. Logicians have always disagreed in their definitions of it; and our conceptions are little improved respecting it, since the philosophers of Greece puzzled themselves and mankind on this and many other subjects, about two thousand years ago.

These truths, however, appear to be felt, that Time at once generates and devours all things; that it is the medium of existence, or of sensation; that we cannot conceive any mode of existence unconnected with it, and consequently are obliged to admit an *Eternity of time past*, and of *time future*.

Yet, however sublime may be the march of Time, as it regards existence in the aggregate, it is impossible not to be sensible of its *relative* properties, as it affects the mind of man. It is evident that we measure it by the combined variety and force of impressions made on the mind; that we have abridged seasons of great vacuity or sameness; and others filled with strong impressions, which double or treble the perceptions of any given period.

No one need be reminded of the length of weeks of adversity; and there are few so radically oppressed by the knavery of the world and of lawyers, as not to have felt the comparative shortness of weeks of pleasure. Every one must also have been sensible of the length of periods, accompanied by change of scene, and novelty of ideas; and of the relative diminution of similar periods passed without variety and care. We are affected in regard to Time as we are by the winds and waves during a sea voyage; if the wind is fair, and the sea unruffled, we go forward a hundred miles without being sensible of our course; but if the wind is stormy, and the sea rolls violently, every mile makes more vivid impressions than would the hundred miles under opposite circumstances. In like manner, if we travel twenty miles on a road with which we are familiar, we receive few or no impressions, and the two ends of our journey as matter of reminiscence appear to meet; but if we travel over twenty miles of a road we never travelled before, the impressions are numerous, and the apparent distance expands to many times that of the other road, with which we are familiar. Thus it is that unvarying time presents such varying impressions to the minds of the same men at different periods.

This principle operates also in a similar and uniform manner with reference to the whole progress of the same life. Under similar circumstances, either of sameness or variety, time appears to become shorter as life advances, or as our familiarity with it increases.

Every one who has attained the age of forty must be sensible of the great apparent duration of the early periods of his life, compared with that of the latter periods. The rapid stealth of time is the universal complaint of every one as he advances in age. He feels it, but does not examine, or does not understand its cause. He deplores in vain the rapid passage of weeks, months, years, and decades of years! He remembers the slow and solemn progress of his school days,—how he measured the tardy hours from meal to meal, and from day to day,—how remote was Sunday from Sunday!—Now the day passes before he can turn himself;—the year revolves before he can execute any meditated project;—*thirty* absorbs *twenty* before he could have supposed it;—he finds himself *forty* as in a dream;—at *fifty* he feels himself mocked by the advance of age, and wonders what are become of the last ten years;—and at *sixty* his growing infirmities, by diminishing his enjoyments, and his sources of variety, reduce to a narrow span all that passes in perception of existence, till, by the accelerated motion of time, he is hurried into the grave!

This universal sensation, so intimately blended with our existence and enjoyments, has not, that I know of, been analyzed, or reduced to any practicable view by any writer ancient or modern. Yet surely amidst speculative enquiries, this subject cannot be considered as uninteresting; and although we may not be able to arrest the march of time, or postpone the period of our dissolution, we may thus be enabled to make a just estimate of our little span of existence; and save ourselves the mortification which may arise from total ignorance of the fleeting nature of our latter days.

The abstract cause of these phenomena regarding time, may be explained in the following manner. We measure nascent or passing time by a mixed feeling arising out of the impressions of the moment, and of the proportion of those impressions to the impressions we have already experienced in the time that we have lived.

In other words, having no ideas besides those derived from our experience, we measure, in general, all future impressions by the number of past ones; and every given future period is to every equal past period in the inverse proportion of the length of past life. Thus supposing the powers of reason and retention to commence at five years of age, the year that passes from seven to eight will be one half of all past existence, and will consequently be of great apparent duration; but the year that passes from twenty to twenty-one will be but a fifteenth part of all past existence, and will therefore in its impression on the mind, be greatly less than the former year.

The consideration, however, is a mixed one. If the recollections of all events were equal, and if events at different periods were exactly alike, then the ratios of apparent time, at different ages of the same life, would be as above; but as recent impressions are so much stronger than remote ones, and some events mark a period more emphatically than others, the ratio is rather to be ascertained from the experience of mankind, than from reasoning *à priori*. Nor can we reduce so subtle and varied a principle to the nice proportion of successive months or years; but periods of five or ten years, which average modes of life, and varieties of impressions, are to be preferred for such a purpose. Speculative mathematicians may amuse themselves by drawing out tables calculated for the smallest periods, but every moral purpose will be effected by the results of a general calculation.

Dividing life then into periods of five years or sixty months; considering the period of infancy as extending to five years; taking one *fourth* or fifteen months as the proportion arising from proximity, or peculiar force of recent impressions; and taking the successive proportions of sixty, according to the above general principle, the following will be the numbers indicative of the apparent length of every five years in sixty such months as the mind measured in the first five years of rational existence.

1 to 5 ——— infancy,
5 to 10 enjoys the full *sixty* months,
10 to 15 equal only to forty-five,
15 to 20 equal to thirty-five
20 to 25 equal to thirty,
25 to 30 equal to twenty-seven,
30 to 35 equal to twenty-five,
35 to 40 equal to twenty-three,
40 to 45 equal to twenty-one, nearly,
45 to 50 equal to twenty,
50 to 55 equal to nineteen,
55 to 60 equal to eighteen

After sixty, I conceive the season of active life is so far gone by, that the effect of novelty and variety may be reduced from a *fourth* to a fifth or sixth; so that at three score and ten, the sixty months of early life will be reduced nearly to an apparent or relative twelve months!

By the table then it appears, that with reference to the apparent duration of the first sixty months of rational existence, the same nominal period will, from the age of twenty to twenty-five be reduced one half; and from forty-five to fifty, will be reduced one third. Hence the five years from twenty to twenty-five, will appear, under ordinary circumstances of life, to be only half as long as the period from five to ten, when the mind acquired the greatest stock of sensations and recollections. But the same period will apparently be half as long again as the five years from forty-five to fifty, and twice as long as a similar period at sixty!

It appears too that the 660 calendar months which elapse in a man's life between five years of age and sixty, are reduced by this operation of the mind to about one half; so that the apparent and conscious existence which a man has passed at sixty is but the half of its nominal duration! Further, the ten years which elapse between ten and twenty, are equal to the twenty years which elapse from forty to sixty, the two periods in the table being respectively equal to eighty and seventy-eight!

Every man's experience will verify the positions here insisted on, and his feelings will justify the preceding deductions. Others may be made by the contemplative reader, and a variety of strong practical lessons may be inferred at their leisure by moralists and divines. I am content with having called attention to a principle which I am persuaded has been felt, without being understood, and which is in all respects too interesting to remain longer among philosophical desiderata. COMMON SENSE.

Buckingham Gate, May 20, 1811.

For the Monthly Magazine.

To W. SAINT, ESQ. *of* NORWICH.

SIR,

THOUGH your remarks on my Elements of the True Arithmetic of Infinites, from the asperity with which they are written, and the facility with which

which they may be answered, demand on my part, that the reply to them should be written with *at least, equal* severity; yet I will not so far degrade myself in the confutation of them as to act the part of a *Reviewer*.

In your own language therefore, "Now sir to the point." My three first postulates, you say, "You readily grant;" but you are averse to assent to my fourth postulate, which, as you say, runs thus, "That to multiply one number, or one series of numbers, by another, is the same thing as to add either of those numbers, or series of numbers, to itself, as often as there are units in the other." You add, "Now to say nothing of the absurdity of calling this a *postulate*, which is, in reality, a *definition*, I do not believe that it conveys even your own meaning, for surely you will not say that 3, multiplied by 2, is the same as 3 added twice to itself—for 3 added *once* to itself makes 6, and if added twice to itself it will make 9; and I cannot think, sir, that you meant to say that 3, multiplied by 2, is equal to 9." I have only to say, in answer, that if I am in an error in this instance, your own favourite moderns have, unhappily for me, led me into it. And the first cause of my error was Wolfius, who, in his Algebra, p. 2. says, "When unity is contained as oft in one number, as another in a third, the two numbers are called factors or co-efficients, and the third is the product, arising from the one drawn into, or multiplied by the other, and *is no other than adding a number to itself, as often as there are units in the other;* but it is done sooner by multiplication." Now that I should be wrong is not at all wonderful, but it seems that even that great modern mathematician Wolfius, is also wrong according to Mr. Saint. And perhaps also, sir, you may be of opinion, that a^2 for instance, is not the second power of a, but the first power of it, for a^2, you may say is the first multiplication of a by itself. I however, agree with *modern* mathematicians, that 6 multiplied by 2 is the same thing as adding 6 to itself twice, or 2 to itself six times, and that a^1 is the first power of a, and a^2 the second power of it. You add, "Now if you had to multiply the series, $1+1+1+1$ &c. ad infinitum by $1-1$, since you have asserted in the corollaries to your first proposition, that $1-1$ is that which is neither quantity nor nothing, but which is something belonging to number without being number, you would thus have to add the infinite series $1+1+1+1$, &c. to itself as many times as are denoted by that which is neither quantity nor nothing, but which is something belonging to number without being number." Observe sir, with what facility this objection may be answered. According to the above citation from Wolfius, the multiplication of two terms is equivalent to the addition of one term to itself, as often as there are units in the other. Now as there are no units in $1-1$ it being an infinitesimal, and there are in $1+1+1+$, &c. it will be the same thing to add $1-1$ to itself, as many times as there are units in the infinite series $1+1+1+1$, &c. as to multiply $1+1+1+1$, &c. by $1-1$. And so it evidently is according to my theory. For I say, and have demonstrated that $1-1$ added to itself infinitely is in the *aggregate* equal to 1, though in the *distributed form* $1-1+1-1+1-1$, &c. it is only equal to $\frac{1}{1+1}$.

In your next objection, you think that you have great matter for triumph. As a demonstration that the series $1-1+1-1+1-1$, &c. produced from the expansion of $\frac{1}{1+1}$ is equal to $\frac{1}{1+1}$ I said

From	1
Subtract	$1-1+1-1+1-1$, &c.
The remainder	$+1-1+1-1+1-1$, &c.

To this you object, "that if instead of placing the subtrahend 1 over the first term of the second line, I had put it over any of the succeeding terms in the same line, as in the following instances, I should not have obtained the remainder $+1-1+1-1+1-1$, &c. as may be seen on inspection.

From	1
Subtract	$1-1+1-1+1$, &c.
Remainder is	$-1+2-1+1-1$, &c.

From	1
Subtract	$1-1+1-1+1$, &c.
Remainder is	$-1+1 \quad +1-1$, &c.

From	1
Subtract	$1-1+1-1+1$, &c.
Remainder is	$-1+1-1+2-1$, &c.

I have not inserted your second instance, because it is not intelligible, owing perhaps to errors of the press, and I have corrected an error in your third instance, as you will easily see, which also was perhaps an error of the press.

Observe

Observe here again, sir, and you will find that your objection vanishes as soon as it is examined. You say, I do not in these instances obtain the remainder $+1-1+1-1+1-1$, &c. True sir, but what if I obtain a remainder equal to it! Have you any objection to this? Now mark, in every subtraction, if it is truly made, the remainder added to what is subtracted is equal to the subtrahend, by my second postulate, which you say you admit. Consequently sir, to $1-1+1-1+1$, &c. let $-1+2-1+1-1$, &c. be added, and the sum is 1; and the like conclusion is true in the other instances. But if this be the case $-1+2-1+1-1$, &c. is equal to $1-1+1-1+1-1$, &c. For if to $1-1+1-1+1-1$, &c. $1-1+1-1+1-1$, &c. be added, and the sum is 1; and if also to $1-1+1-1+1-1$, &c. $-1+2-1+1-1$, &c. be added, and the sum is also 1. I think you will not deny, Mr. Saint, that $1-1+1-1$, &c. and $-1+2-1+1-1$, &c. must be equal to each other. Now, if it clearly appears from all this, that such expressions as $1-1$; $1-2+1$, &c. are not equivalent to 0, and yet are not quantities, is there any absurdity in asserting that they are analogous to points at the extremities of lines, which are something belonging to, without being lines; and therefore that these expressions are something belonging to number, without being number?

Why you exult so much at my having by a very obvious deduction shown the truth of my method of finding the last term of an infinite series, I cannot conceive. For in the eighth proposition, I have demonstrated the truth of this universally, and I chose previously to elucidate it by induction in the third proposition, from the facility with which such induction may be made. My eighth proposition, therefore, is as follows: "In every series of terms in arithmetical or geometrical progression, or in any progression in which the terms mutually exceed each other, the last term is equal to the first term, added to the second term, diminished by the first; added to the third term, diminished by the second; added to the fourth term, diminished by the third; and so on. And if the number of terms be infinite, the last term is equal to the series multiplied by 1—1."

Demonstration:

"Let the terms, whatever the series may be, be represented by a, b, c, d, e, then $a+b-a+c-b+d-c+e-d=e$.

$$\begin{array}{r} a \\ +b-a \\ +c-b \\ +d-e \\ +e-d \\ \hline = e \end{array}$$

But if the number of terms be infinite, viz. if the series be $a+b+c+d+e+f+g$, &c. ad infin. then this series multiplied by $1-1$, will be $=a+b-a+c-b+d-c+e-d+f-e+g-f$, &c." Q. E. D. Now, Sir, what becomes of your exultation; and how came you to be guilty of so unpardonable an omission, as not even to mention this proposition? You have, however, been guilty of a greater and more unpardonable omission than even this. For having granted that the number of terms in an infinite series cannot be greater than $\frac{1}{1-1}$, and also that my method in proposition 3, of obtaining the last term of an infinite series is just; you have wholly neglected to notice the necessary consequence of this concession, which is, the complete subversion of the leading propositions in Dr. Wallis's Arithmetic of Infinites, as I have abundantly shown in the treatise under discussion. Thus in the infinite series $0+1+2+3+4$, &c. the last or greatest term is $0+1+1+1+1$, &c. and the number of terms is $1+1+1+1+1$, &c. and $0+1+1+1+1$, &c. multiplied by $1+1+1+1$, &c. produces $0+1+2+3+4+5$, &c. Thus too in the series $0+1+4+9+16+25$, &c.; the last term is $0+1+3+5+7+9+11$, &c. and the number of terms is $1+1+1+1$, &c. and the last term multiplied by the number of terms is equal to $0+1+4+9+16$, &c. Thus again, in the series $0+1+8+27+64+125$, &c.; the last term is $0+1+7+19+37+61$, &c. and the number of terms is $1+1+1+1$, &c. and the last term multiplied by the number of terms, produces $0+1+8+27+64+125$, &c. And so in other instances which are enumerated in prop. 3. Hence, as I infer in corol. 4, to prop. 3. "In every infinite series whether fractional or integral, the terms of which have an uninterrupted continuity, the last term multiplied by the number of terms will be equal to the sum of the series. Now if this, Sir, be admitted to be true, and I defy you, or any mathematician, to show that it is not, the following propositions of Dr. Wallis, are evidently false. "In the arithmetical series $0+1+2+3+4$, &c. if the last term be multiplied into the number

number of terms, the product will be *double* the sum of all the series."

"In the series of squares 0+1+4+9 +16, &c. infinitely continued, the last term being multiplied into the number of terms, will be *triple*, to the sum of all the series."

"In the series of cubes 0+1+8+27 +64+125, &c. infinitely continued, the last term being multiplied into the number of terms will be *quadruple* the sum of all the series."

What other reason, Mr. Saint, can be assigned for your omitting to notice this discovery of mine, than a conviction of the truth of it?

You will find your next objection answered in the 29th proposition of my treatise, if you read it with attention; and I shall therefore proceed to your last remark. You ask me "how in taking 1+1 from 2, I obtained the remainder 1—1." It was as follows, Mr. Saint,

From	2
Subtract	1+1
Remainder is	1—1

Is not the subtraction lawfully made according to the algebraic rule for subtraction? And I also add, is it not actually made? For, there is no other way of actually subtracting +1 from 0, than by changing the sign. At least this is acknowledged to be the case by all modern writers on algebra. Now, Sir, if the expression 1—1 while it remains in this form, and no actual subtraction is made of 1 from 1, is an infinitesimal, which I have abundantly proved it is, it most clearly follows that 1—1 while it remains in this form, and one unity is not actually added to the other, differs from the aggregate 2 by 1—1.

And now, Sir, I shall conclude with thanking you for the opportunity you have afforded me of vindicating my Arithmetic of Infinites, and also for the compliment you have paid to my *heart*; but it would have been better, if, in doing it, you had not run your head against mine, as I am afraid it has injured yours.

THOMAS TAYLOR.

Manor Place, Walworth,
May 7th, 1811.

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MEMOIRS OF THE LATE PAUL SANDBY, Esq. R. A. &c. &c.

THOUGH the subject of this Memoir has left behind him that, which will, in time to come, distinguish him from the common dead; a few facts, relating to an individual, whose long career and exertions of eminent talents, have been a public good, will, I presume, be acceptable to the numerous readers of the Monthly Magazine.

Mr. Paul Sandby was born in Nottingham, in the year 1726, and came to London at the early age of sixteen; was soon after placed in the drawing-room in the Tower, (instituted for the purpose of instructing persons in drawing military plans, &c.) and from thence he was selected to attend the survey of the Highlands of Scotland, (as draughtsman) then carrying on under Colonel David Watson, and which took place soon after the rebellion in 1745.

As circumstances are the great governors of men, and may in most instances be said to be the makers of them; perhaps, the destination of Mr. Sandby to the Highlands was the source of his eminence as a landscape painter, at least in the formation of his peculiar style, as, though he there saw nature in her wildest form, the necessity under which he lay of attending to particular accuracy in filling up the plans, may be supposed to have formed in him that correct and faithful habit, with which he after viewed and delineated her.

It is now too late, (except perhaps from his intimate connexions,) to learn how he passed his early days, or under whose superintendence he received his education; but from the respectable and ancient family from whom he sprung, and his personal and mental acquirements, it was evident that he had been carefully attended to. The circumstances that led to his professional excellence are more our immediate enquiry, and more interesting to others, and to those especially who are to follow his pursuits in art.

In the life of a painter little variety is to be looked for; the next day being but a repetition of the last, and the succeeding one varying only as he creeps on towards perfection. Mr. Sandby, however,

however, did not pass his life unaccompanied by interesting circumstances; for while in Edinburgh, though very young, his talents were discovered, and duly appreciated by many eminent persons in that city; and he was particularly marked by the friendship of Allan Ramsay, the celebrated poet, of the late ingenious Sir John Clerk, of Pennycuik, and many others, with whom, and his brother officers in the survey, he passed a pleasant period. Though thus circumstanced, we find him not idle or indifferent to the cultivation of his native taste and talents; for at this time he made many very accurate views of Edinburgh and its vicinity; and becoming acquainted with Mr. Bell, an engraver in that city, he got some insight into his mode of etching, and himself etched a number of scenes in the neighbourhood, which were done on the spot, upon the copper. At the same time also he took numerous sketches from nature, with surprising accuracy, and made many drawings of figures, in the costume, and of the habits and employments, of the inhabitants of Edinburgh, that are peculiarly interesting, and which mark a fertility of genius, that had only to select its path in art, to attain excellence. He chose landscape-painting, and a few facts will trace him through his progress up to that height, which he confessedly attained.

After returning to London from Edinburgh, Mr. Sandby employed himself in etching and engraving several plates of various subjects, which were published by Boydell, Ryland, &c. and when the late Sir W. W. Wynne went down to Wynnstay, to meet his tenants upon coming of age, he was accompanied by Mr. Sandby, who afterwards made several tours in Wales with the baronet. He also travelled with Sir Joseph Banks, the late Dr. Solander, and Mr. Lightfoot, upon a tour to the Principality; and this journey he ever after remembered with the fondest delight, having experienced from Sir Joseph Banks an attention and kindness, which called forth in him the highest feeling of respect and affection for his liberal patron and worthy friend. During his first visit at Wynnstay, a theatre was got up, all the scenes of which were painted by Mr. Sandby; and although for very many years afterwards he never extended his pictures beyond the size of a sheet of paper; yet in the year 1794, being applied to by Sir Nigel Gresby to paint a room the baronet had built at his seat at Drakelow House, near Burton-upon-Trent, Mr. Sandby, justly relying upon his powers, undertook the task; and notwithstanding the unusually large size of the room, he actually began and compleated within the short space of two months: which to those who see it there appears the labour of years, being one continued subject of a landscape round three sides of the room. Many of the trees are nearly thirty feet in height, and the ceiling has a beautiful sky. At the same time he contrived to make numerous sketches in the park and grounds.

Mr. Sandby's brother residing in Windsor Great Park (of which he was deputy ranger,) shortly after he returned from Scotland, he went to live in that neighbourhood; and those who are acquainted with Mr. Sandby's style, will see that at this time he fixed his principles, from studying in the park and forest. While residing at Windsor, he was noticed by the late Duke of Montague, then governor of the castle, for whom he made many fine drawings, views of the castle and adjacent park; and his Grace continued ever after to be his warm friend and patron. In the year 1768, he was appointed by the Marquis of Granby chief drawing-master in the Royal Military Academy, at Woolwich, which office he continued to hold during twenty-six years.

Mr. Sandby was one of the original members of the Royal Academy. The artists about the year 1750, associated together in a kind of academy, in St. Martin's in the Fields; the year afterwards they formed a plan of exhibiting their works, and by that means in a great degree attracting public attention. In January, 1765, they were incorporated by a royal charter; and in 1768, his Majesty, in order to give dignity to the new establishment, instituted a royal academy of painting, sculpture, and architecture. The principal artists with whom this scheme of procuring an annual exhibition originated, were Wilson, Heyman, West, Sandby, Stubbs, Chambers, Reynolds, &c. He was also a member of the Turk's Head Club, composed of some of the most eminent artists of the day.

Before the extraordinary merit of Hogarth

garth was duly appreciated, Mr. Sandby joined with his friend Churchill, in ridiculing him. Churchill and Wilkes were almost the only real characters which were attacked by the moral pencil of Hogarth, but, in this instance Hogarth completely failed. Nothing could be more coarse than the abuse and satire employed by the two combatants; and the failure of Hogarth is more extraordinary, as, at first, one should have been led to suppose that, in proportion as his feelings were excited by personal animosity, so much the greater would have been the success of his exertions. It was, however, the contrary. Hogarth, appears as a real satirist, as a personal adversary; his performances were not worthy of the talents he employed. Besides this, he had fallen into an error common to many men of genius; he had mistaken his own powers. Conceiving he had discovered the true line of beauty, he published his "Analysis of Beauty," which was far from meeting the success, or producing the effect, he expected. It was then the opportunity for the adversaries of Hogarth, and the friends of Churchill, to open upon him; and he was assailed from several quarters in burlesque prints, satirising his system; and some of the best of these were from Mr. Sandby, who, afterwards becoming better acquainted with the merit of Hogarth by the production of his works, he was the first to express his regret at having endeavoured in any way to depreciate the merit of so extraordinary a genius; and every thing was done by Mr. Sandby to suppress his former publications; and no one could afterwards be more forward in expressing his unqualified admiration of this artist, with whom, indeed, he subsequently became acquainted.

Mr. Sandby was honoured by the intimacy of the late Mr. Charles Greville, so well known as a collector and man of science; and through a communication of Mr. Greville's, Mr. S. was enabled to make some very important discoveries in working on copper, in a way which is now called aquatinta.

Upon Mr. Greville's return from Italy, where he had purchased the secret of Le Prince's method, he made it known to Mr. Sandby; but it had been so imperfectly communicated to Mr. Greville, that much research and investigation remained for Mr. Sandby's industry, and it was in the endeavour to complete a plate in Le Prince's method, (by sifting the rosin over the surface, &c.) that he discovered a readier and more beautiful effect might be obtained by bringing the rosin into solution, and floating it on copper, in which way he afterwards carried the art to an astonishing degree of perfection, as may be seen in the many fine works executed by him in that manner. This process for a long time was known to him alone; but with a liberality the more praiseworthy from its rarity, he communicated his discovery to Sukes, Robinson, Malton, and others, who have practised it with great success.

Mr. George Alexander Stevens had conceived an idea of a lecture on *wigs*, and communicated it to his friend Mr. Sandby, who suggested the adding *blocks* to the *wigs*, which was accordingly done; and Mr. S. made the designs for the celebrated *Lecture on Heads*.

It is the object of this memoir to connect with it a few remarks on the state of landscape-drawing, in this country. It has been remarked about that time, that, in a country like this, so profusely adorned with the beauties of nature, it was extraordinary that we should have produced so few good painters of landscape; and that as our poets warmed their imaginations with sunny hills and sighed after grottos, so our painters draw rocks and castellated mountains, because Virgil gasped for breath at Naples, and Salvator wandered amidst the Alps and Apennines. That our own country affords subjects eminently suited to landscape-painting, no one who views the fine productions of our modern artists can doubt. But this is of any recent introduction; and it may appear singular when it is said, that the first person, who, by his works familiarized us with our own scenery, died but the last year. But such is the fact; for before the drawings of Mr. Sandby, I believe there were few of any merit representing English scenery, and it would have been curious through such a man to have traced the art in its gradual, though rapid, progress; as he had witnessed its dawn, and lived with unimpaired faculties to enjoy its splendour; as no one (perhaps) had had more opportunities, (from his extensive acquaintance with all classes of admirers, patrons, and professors, than himself,)

or

or could have better known their feelings and opinions, as they increased in taste and intelligence, with the vast exertions of the artists to reach their present perfection.

It should be observed that for many years after Mr. Sandby commenced landscape drawing, no colours were in general use except such as were peculiarly adapted for the staining of maps and plans; and indeed it was himself who first set Middleton the colour-maker to prepare them in somewhat like their present state, and which are now brought to so great perfection by Reeves, Newman, and others.

In viewing the works of Mr. Sandby it is hardly possible to trace any other than nature for his guide: he looked alone to her, and his style appears to have been compleatly formed in the three places where he had chiefly studied, Scotland, Wales, and Windsor. The Forest and Park of Windsor seem to have preponderated, and from the studies made in those places that it is evident it early appeared to him, that the becoming a draughtsman was no easy matter of attainment; and whatever the force of genius may be, without the most accurate and faithful minuteness, it is impossible to arrive at real excellence; and accordingly his studies were prosecuted with unremitting ardour.

In his careful sketches and highly finished drawings, great precision is to be found in the outline. The foliage and ramifications of the trees, the management of the perspective, in foreshortening the limbs as they advance or recede together with the fine feeling and exquisite taste with which the extremities are touched, is surprising; his pencil-sketches from Nature have seldom been seen but by his particular friends, by whom it has been admitted, that those of about forty years back, have not been exceeded by any one; and this all will allow to be no small admission, when it is considered who are now living.

Outline was Mr. Sandby's peculiar fort; he drew with amazing facility, and the greatest correctness, whatever might be the subject, or however complicated its parts. He sat down without the slightest embarressment, and drew buildings, figures, cattle, or landscape, with equal ease, and free from all trifling. His Views of Windsor Castle shew a thorough knowledge of perspective.

When the works of this master are considered, it should be remembered, that all his endeavours were to give to his drawings a similar appearance to that seen in a camera-obscura, and when looked at with this impression, their beauty becomes very conspicuous; the truth in the reflected lights, the clearness in the shadows, the ærial tint and keeping in the distances, and skies, will be found to have been generally got up to reach the artist's intention. As he never appears to have introduced, or depended at all upon, violent contrast for effect. His drawings will ever be esteemed by the judicious, for their portrait-like resemblance to nature, and as bearing the minutest inspection. Residing in the country where Mr. Sandby studied, and having several Views in the neighbourhood drawn by him, I have enjoyed over and over again, the pleasure which my ride, or walk, had afforded me, upon coming home and seeing in my room so close a copy of every thing I wished to recollect in scenes I had just been contemplating. There is among them a drawing of the cottage in which I live, with many figures, and animals about it; and in which my own and other infant children, instantly recognize, and call by name all the persons, and even the dogs and cattle.

Whoever has seen the exquisite drawings of Wilson, will take a lesson from that great man's method (as well as from the similar one of Mr. Sandby) in the value of adhering to fact in their imitation of nature; and yet it is to be lamented, that there are some (not professional men though, thank God!) who, while they are presumptuously advancing strong claims to connoisseurship, do great harm, by affecting to doubt its importance, and prefer an undefined wild rumble-tumble, (on any thing else you please) of penciling, to a just representation; which work they call *bold*, and sprited sketching; and aptly is it named, for *bold* must be the doers, *bolder* the admirers.

Not long before Mr. Sandby's death, I repeated to him the remarks of a gentleman who had just acquired a *taste by commission*. "Aye, (said he) these gentlemen, when they attempt to fly their kites, little suspect how soon you discover the length of the string."

Few people had a more varied mode of execution, or possessed more knowledge respecting his art, than Mr. Sandby; some of his best works, I have always

thought to be his body-colour pictures, in the execution of which he was most eminently successful; and which are rendered more valuable from the very few artists, who have encountered the laborious difficulty attending that scientific mode of painting, and met with any very considerable success.

Towards the latter part of his life, he accustomed himself to paint in oil, in which he was also successful; the same faithfulness, clearness, and accuracy, and that appearance of day-light, is to be seen in a few oil pictures he left behind him.

Mr. Sandby was a great admirer of the works of Marco Ricci, and studied them with fond attention; whenever one of Marco's pictures was to be met with, Mr. Sandby, if possible, became its purchaser; and, perhaps, he had the largest collection of that master extant in the country.

With Wilson he lived in habits of great intimacy, and it is no little praise to him that he early discovered and advocated the genius of that great man; he possessed a prodigious number of the finest sketches and studies of Wilson, obtained from the artist himself. His love for the profession tempted him to collect, at a considerable expense; and, in the course of a great number of years, he had accumulated an immense quantity of the works of various masters, both ancient and modern.

No man communicated with greater freedom, and with less reserve, than Mr. Sandby, any information he was possessed of; though I am not aware that he ever gave to the public any thing respecting his art: but, it is certain, there were few persons more perfectly skilled in the theory and practice of painting than himself; and, as he never could be prevailed upon to take under his instruction any professional pupil but his son, it is to be presumed, that that gentleman is the repository of his discoveries and peculiar methods of working in his art.

In his domestic virtues he was excelled by few, and his private worth (the most certain of all testimonies) may be found in that confidence, respect, and attachment, which attended him through life; and, though latterly, amongst his surrounding friends, there must have been few with whom he began life, yet there were some. I remember with infinite pleasure, being one day about seven years ago at his house, when the late ingenious Mr. Grignion, the engraver, came in, who, though then upwards of eighty years of age, had come from Kentish-Town, to visit his old friend; and, as the venerable gentlemens' hands met, Mr. Grignion exclaimed, "My dear Paul, I am come to spend the day with you; for, by the memorandum on this scrap of paper, it appears, that, on this day sixty years back, you and I first met; and though, my dear friend, our hands may be colder now than then, I am sure our hearts are hotter."

Those early impressions, formed by gentlemanly habits and feeling, which are never to be eradicated or mistaken, were very conspicuous in Mr. Sandby. There was a politeness and affability in his address, a sprightliness and vivacity in his conversation, together with a constant equanimity of temper, which, joined with his having been the friend and companion of such men as Foote, Churchill, Garrick, Goldsmith, Macklin, and others of the same class, rendered his society and conversation singularly animating and interesting. Arrived at an age which few are permitted to attain, and spared almost all those infirmities which so generally accompany the accumulated years of man, his vigour of mind abated not to the last. Till within a few days of his death, he continued to paint, and, during fourteen days only preceding that event, he finished his largest work in oil, which possesses equal spirit and truth, with any of his former productions in that way: when, at the conclusion of his eighty-fourth year, he left this world affectionately remembered and beloved by all who knew him.

S. T. P.

SCARCE TRACTS, WITH EXTRACTS AND ANALYSES OF SCARCE BOOKS.

It is proposed in future to devote a few Pages of the Monthly Magazine to the Insertion of such Scarce Tracts as are of an interesting Nature, with the Use of which we may be favoured by our Correspondents; and under the same Head to introduce also the Analyses of Scarce and Curious Books.

[That wretched parasite, Sir Roger L'Estrange, published the following work to recommend himself to the office of Licenser of the Press, in which he was the creature of the courts of Charles II. and James II. The pamphlet is in every respect a great curiosity, and, by shewing the sentiments of his party on this subject, it ought to put the friends of liberty on their guard. A late vizier doubtless had this publication before him, when, in the years 1793, 4, and 5, he laid so many restrictions on the press. At that time it was contrived to register presses, to compel printers to indorse what they printed, and to pass some laws which imposed on libellers, under certain circumstances, the penalty of transportation. L'Estrange's work procured for its author, the appointment of licenser, and he played the sycophant till the revolution. He wrote other works as contemptible for their bad taste, as this is for its principles.]

Considerations and Proposals in Order to the Regulation of the Press: together with Diverse Instances of Treasonous and Seditious Pamphlets, proving the necessity thereof. By Roger L'Estrange. London, printed by A. C. June 3, M.DC.LXIII.

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

SIR,

IT is not without some force upon myself, that I have resolved upon this dedication: for I have no ambition to appear pragmatical, and to become the marque of a peevish faction: but, since my duty will have it thus, I shall accompt all other interests as nothing in competition with my allegiance.

If your Majesty shall vouchsafe to look so far, and so low, as into the ensuing treatise, you will find it, Sir, to be partly a deliberative discourse about the means of regulating the press; (the matter being at this instant under publique debate) and in part, an extract of certain treasonous and seditious passages and positions which may serve to evince the necessity of that regulation. The latter of which, I do most humbly offer to your royal consideration, not presuming in any sort, to concern your Majesty in the former.

In this extract, is presented to your Majesties view; first, that spirit of hypocrisie, scandal, malice, errour, and illusion, that actuated the late rebellion. Secondly. A manifestation of the same spirit reigning still, and working, not only by the same means, but in very many of the same persons, and to the same ends; that is, there is a combination, and design against your sacred life, and dignity, which is carryed on by the same arguments, pretences, wayes, and instruments, that ruin'd your royal and blessed father. All which I think myself bound, not only in generals, to declare, but, more particularly, to trace, and to discover to your Majesty, as a duty which I owe both to God and to my sovereign.

The first part of the conspirator's work, is to disaffect the people toward your Majesties person and government; and their next business is to encourage and carry on those seditious inclinations into action.

Touching the former; scarce any one regicide or traytor has been brought to publique justice, since your Majesties blessed return, whom either the pulpit hath not canonized for a saint, or the press recommended for a patriot, and martyr, (beside the arraignment of the bench, for the very formalityes of their tryals) what is the intent, or what may be the effect of suggesting to the people, that there is no justice to be found, either in your cause or in your courts; (both which are struck at in the same blow) is submitted humbly to your royal wisdom. Nor is the faction less industrious to draw an odium upon your Majesties person, and to perplex, seduce, and exasperate, the multitude, in matters of religion, and concerning the government of the church.

There have been printed, and reprinted, since your Majesties happy restauration, not so few as a hundred schismatical pamphlets, against bishops, ceremonies, and common-prayer: in many of which, your Majesty is directly, and in all of them implicitly, charg'd with an inclination

inclination to popery. The instruments that menage this part of the plot, are ejected ministers, booksellers, and printers: and, it is believed, by men of judgment, and experience, in the trade of the press, that since the late Act for Uniformity, there have been printed near thirty thousand copies of Farewell Sermons (as they call them) in defiance of the law. All which, as they are now drawn together into one binding, (to the number of betwixt thirty and forty) and represented with figures, do certainly make up one of the most audacious, and dangerous libels, that hath been made publique under any government; and they are now printing it in Dutch too, for the greater honour of the scandal. By these arts and practices, the faction works upon the passions and humours of the common people; and, when they shall have put mischief into their hearts, their next business is to put swords in their hands, and to engage them in a direct rebellion: which intent of theirs, together with the means whereby they hope to execute it, I shall humbly lay before your Majesty in a few words.

That they propuse and labour another change appears, first, from the recourse they have in almost all their schismatical papers to the obligation of the covenant; which is no other, than to conjure the people under the peyn of perjury, to treat your Majesty as the covenanters did your father; and (in a flat contradiction to the blessed Apostle) to pronounce, that hee that [obeyes] shall receive to himself damnation. A second proof of their designe may be drawn from their still pleading the continuance of the long parliament; and the sovereignty of the people; which is but in plain terms, to disclayme your authority-royal, and to declare to the world, that they want nothing but another opportunity for another rebellion. What may be the event of these libertyes, belongs not to mee to divine; but that such libertyes are taken, I do, with great reverence, presume to enform your Majesty: and, further, that the visible boldness and malice of the faction, seems not to be the only danger; diverse of the very instruments, who are entrusted with the care of the press, being both privy and tacitly consenting to the corruptions of it; by virtue of which connivence, many hundred thousands of seditious papers, since your Majestyes return, have passed unpunished. And yet in this prodigious licence and security of libelling your sacred Majesty, and the government, let but any paper be printed that touches upon the private benefit of some concerned officer; the author of that paper is sure to be retriv'd, and handled with sufficient severity.

Finally; to present your Majesty with some common observations: it is noted, first, as a very rare thing, for any presbyterian pamphlet to be seiz'd, and suppressed, unless by order from above. Secondly, It is observed of those offenders that are discovered, that generally the rich have the fortune to come off, and the poor to suffer: and, thirdly, that scarce one of five, though under custody, is ever brought to either of your Majesties principal secretaryes of state.

I have now discharg'd my soul both to God, and to your Majesty; in what I take to be an honest and a necessary office; and I have done it with this choice before me, either to suffer the worst that malice or calumny can cast upon me, or to forfeit my duty. I should not speak this but upon experience, nor dare to mention it upon this occasion, but that I think it highly imports your Majesty to know how dangerous a matter it is to render you a publique service. To present your Majesty with a fresh instance:—I was lately engaged as a commissioner, in a publique debate on the behalf of the loyal officers; and, for no other crime, or provocation, but for asserting the profess'd desires of the whole party; a certain gentleman took such a heat, and confidence, as openly to charge me with writing against your Majesty; affirming withal, that your Majesty had accused me for it to the parliament, and that my Lord Chancellor would justifie it: since which time, it appears, not only that hee himself was the first person that by a private tale had endeavoured to exasperate my Lord Chancellor against mee; but that, being called to account by my Lord's order, for so great, and so injurious a boldness, both towards your Majesty, and his lordship, he desired God to renounce him, if ever he spake the words, (although delivered in the face of a full committee.) If I were impudent enough to trouble your Majesty with a personal character, his familiar discourses, both concerning your sacred Majesty and the honourable House of Commons, would afford matter for it; but let God witness for me, that I have no passion, but for your Majesties service, and for the general good of your loyal subjects: both which interests, I

do

do humbly conceive to be very much concern'd in some provision, that men may not suffer in their reputations for doing their duties; and that those persons who have chearfully and honourably passed through the utmost extremities of a long and barbarous warr, out of a sence of loyalty to your royal father, may not now at last be stung to death by the tongues of tale-bearers, and slanderers for being faithful to your Majesty. Which is the case of many, more considerable than myself, and among the rest in particular of

Your Majesties
Most loyal and obedient subject
ROGER L'ESTRANGE.

To the Right Honourable the Lords and to the Honourable the Commons assembled in Parliament.

Having been lately employ'd to draw up some proposals touching the regulation of the press, and to search for certain seditious books, and papers: I think it agreeable both to my reason and duty that I dedicate to your honours some accompt of my proceeding; especially in this juncture, when both the danger and the remedy are the subject of your present care. The drift and argument of this little treatise is express'd in the title. One particular only was forgotten in the body of the discourse, which I must now crave leave to insert in my dedication; (i. e.) an additional expedient for the relief of necessitous and supernumerary printers; many of which would be well enough content to quit the trade, and betake themselves to other employments, upon condition to be re-imburst for their presses, letter, and printing-materials: and it is computed that 4000l. or thereabouts, would buy off their stock; for the raising of which sum, and so to be employ'd, there occurs this expedient.

It is credibly reported, that there have been printed at least ten or twelve impressions of a collection entituled, The First, Second, and Third, Volume of Farewel-Sermons: (with the figures of the ejected ministers) which is no other, than an arraignment of the law, and a charge of persecution against the King, and his Parliament.

Upon a supposition of twelve impressions, (at a thousand a piece, which is the lowest) the clear profit, beside the charge of paper and printing, comes to 3300l. which sum, being impos'd as a fine upon their heads for whom the books were printed, will defray a considerable part of the aforesaid charge, and what is wanting may be abundantly made up by the like course upon the publishers of other seditious pamphlets, keeping the same proportion betwixt the profit and the punishment.

Of the Farewel-Sermons, I seiz'd the other day in quires, to the quantity of betwixt twenty and thirty ream of paper; and I discovered likewise the supposed author of another pamphlet, entituled [A Short Survey of the Grand Case of the Ministry, &c.] Wherein is maintain'd, in opposition to the declarations required by the Act of Uniformity, that in some cases it may be lawful to take arms against the King.—To take arms by the King's authority against his person, or those commissioned by him. And that the obligation of the covenant is a knot cut by the sword of authority, whilst it cannot be loosed by religious reason. Concerning which, and many other desperate libels, if your honours shall think fit to descend into any particular enquiry, it may be made appear, that whereas not one or twenty is now taken, scarce one of a hundred could scape, if there were not connivence (at least, if not corruption) joyn'd to the craft and wariness of the faction.

How the world will understand this freedome and confidence in a private person, I do not much concern my self; (provided that I offend not authority) but the question to me seems short and easy, Whether it be lawful, or not, for any man that sees his countrey in danger, to cry out Treason? And nothing else hath extorted this singularity of practice and address from

Your honours'
Most dutiful servant,
ROGER L'ESTRANGE.

Considerations and Proposals in Order to the Regulation of the Press.

I think no man denyes the necessity of suppressing licentious and unlawful pamphlets, and of regulating the press; but in what manner and by what means this may be effected, that's the question. The two main-points are printing and publishing.

The instruments of setting the work afoot are these. The adviser, author, compiler, writer, corrector, and the persons for whom, and by whom; that is, say, the stationer (commonly), and the printer.

To

To which may be added, the letter-founders, and the smiths, and joyners, that work upon presses.

The usual agents for publishing are the printers themselves, stichers, binders, stationers, hawkers, mercury-women, pedlers, ballad-singers, posts, carryers, hackney-coachmen, boat-men, and mariners. Other instruments may be likewise employ'd, against whom a general provision may be sufficient. Hiding and concealing of unlawful books, is but in order to publishing, and may be brought under the same rule.

Touching the adviser, author, compiler, writer, and corrector, their practices are hard to be retriv'd, unless the one discover the other.

This discovery may be procur'd partly by a penalty upon refusing to discover, and partly by a reward, to the discoverer; but let both the penalty and the reward be considerable and certain: and let the obligation of discovery run quite through, from the first mover of the mischief, to the last disperser of it. That is to say; if any unlawful book shall be found in the possession of any of the agents, or instruments aforesaid, let the person in whose possession it is found, be reputed and punish'd as the author of the said book, unless he produce the person, or persons, from whom he receiv'd it; or else acquit himself by oath, that he knows neither directly nor indirectly how it came into his possession.

Concerning the confederacy of stationers and printers, we shall speak anon: but the thing we are now upon is singly printing, and what necessarily relates to it.

One great evil is the multiplicity of private presses, and consequently of printers, who for want of publique and warrantable employment, are forc'd either to play the knaves in corners or to want bread.

The remedy is, to reduce all printers and presses that are now in employment, to a limited number; and then to provide against private printing for the time to come, which may be done by the means following.

First; The number of printers and presses being resolved upon, let the number of their journy-men, and apprentices be likewise limited: and in like manner, the number of master-founders, and of their journy-men, and their apprentices; all which to be allow'd of, and approv'd by such person or persons, as shall be authoris'd for that purpose; neither let any joyner, carpenter, or smith, presume to work for or upon any printing press, without such allowance as aforesaid, according to the direction of the late Act for printing.

Secondly, Let all such printers, letter-founders, joyners, carpenters, and smiths, as shall hereafter be allow'd, as aforesaid, be respectively and severally interrogated before their admittance, in order to the discovery of supernumerary printers and presses. That is;

1. Let the printers be question'd what private presses they have at any time wrought upon for so many years last past, and the time when, and for, and with whom: and what other printers and presses they know of at present, beside those of the present establishment.

2. Let the founders be also examin'd, what letter they have furnish'd since such a time; when and for whom, and what other printers, &c.—*Ut supra.*

3. Let the joyners, carpenters, and smiths, be question'd likewise what presses they have erected, or amended, &c. when, and for whom? and what other presses, printers, &c.—as before.

And if after such examination it shall appear at any time within so many months, that any man has wilfully conceal'd or deny'd the truth, let him forfeit his employment as a person not fit to be trusted, and let the enformer be taken into his place if he be capable of it, and desire it; or else, let him be rewarded some other way. The same course may be taken also concerning English printers and presses beyond the seas.

This may serve as to the discovery of private printers and presses already in employment: now to prevent underhand-dealing for the future, and to provide against certain other abuses in such as are allow'd.

First; Let a special care be taken of card-makers, leather-guilders, flock-workers, and quoyl-drawers; either by expresly inhibiting their use of such presses, as may be apply'd to printing of books, or by tying them up to the same termes and conditions with printers; and let no other tradesman whatsoever presume to make use of a printing press, but upon the same conditions, and under the same penalties with printers.

2dly. Let no presse or printing-house be erected or lett, and let no joyner, carpenter, smith, or letter-founder, work

for

for a printing-house, without notice (according to the late Act.)

3ly. Let no materialls belonging to printing, no letters ready founded or cast, be imported or bought without the like notice, and for whom (according to the late Act).

4ly. Let every master-printer be bound at least, if not sworn, not to print, cause or suffer to be printed in his house, or press, any book or books without lawful licence (according to the late Act).

5ly. Let no master-printer be allow'd to keep a press but in his own dwelling-house, and let no printing-house be permitted with a back-dore to it.

6ly. Let every master-printer certifie what warehouses he keeps, and not change them without giving notice.

7ly. Let every master-printer set his name to whatsoever he prints, or causes to be printed, (according to the late Act.)

8ly. Let no printer presume to put upon any book the title, marque, or vinnet, of any other person who has the privilege of sole printing the same, without the consent of the person so priviledg'd (according to the late Act), and let no man presume to print another man's copy.

9ly. Let no printer presume either to re-print or change the title of any book formerly printed, without licence; or to counterfeit a licence, or knowingly to put any man's name to a book as the author of it, that was not so.

10ly. Let it be penall to antedate any book; for, by so doing, new books will be shuffled among old ones to the encrease of the stock.

11ly. Let the price of books be regulated.

12ly. Let no journy-man be employ'd, without a certificate from the master where he wrought last.

13ly. Let no master discharge a journy-man, nor hee leave his master, under 14 dayes notice, unlesse by consent.

14ly. Let the persons employ'd be of known integrity; so near as may be; free of the sayd mysteries, and able in their trades (according to the late Act).

But if 60 presses must be reduc'd to 20, what shall all those people do for a livelyhood that wrought at the other 40?

It is provided by the late Act, that as many of them shall be employ'd as the printers can find honest work for, and a sufferance of more, is but a toleration of the rest to print sedition, so that the supernumeraryes are in as ill a condition now, as they will be then; and yet something may be thought upon for their relief.

There have been divers treasonous and seditious pamphlets printed since the Act of Indemnity; as, the speeches of the late King's Judges, Sir Henry Vane's [Pretended] Tryal; the Prodigies 1 Part and 2; and the like. Let any of these necessitous persons make known at whose request and for whose behoofe these or the like, seditious libells have been printed, and they shall not only be pardon'd for having had a hand in it themselves, but the first enformer shall upon proof or confession be recommended to the first vacancy whereof he is capable in the new regulation, and the next to the second, and so successively: and moreover a fine shall be set upon the heads of the delinquents, to be employ'd toward the maintenance of so many indigent printers as shall be interpreted to merit that regard, by such discovery.

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

LOUIS XIV. AND AN OLD COURTIER.

THE leading characteristic of Louis was vanity, and so far did he carry it, that Monsieur de St. Agnan, and M. Dangeau, found no difficulty in persuading him that he could write verses as well as another. Louis made the experiment, and composed a madrigal, which he himself did not think very good, but gave it to Marshal de Gramont, as something which he had met with, and requested the marshal would tell him if he ever saw any thing so bad; "but," added he, "they find I have lately addicted myself to poetry, and bring me all manner of trash." "Your Majesty," replied the marshall "is an excellent judge; it is the most execrable stuff I ever saw in my life." "You are right," said the king, "must not he be a very silly fellow who composed it?" "It is not possible," replied Gramont, "to call him any thing else." "I am delighted," said the king, "to hear you speak so frankly, no one else will be so honest; I think with you exactly; *I wrote it myself.*"

PETER THE GREAT.

When the Czar was in France, they presented

presented to him every thing which he admired, and one day let fall at his feet a medal with his own portrait engraved on it, with this inscription, "*Vires acquirit eundo.*" When he was shewn the tomb of Cardinal Richelieu; as soon as he saw the statue of that great minister, he displayed one of those violent transports which none but great souls are capable of feeling. He mounted the tomb, and embracing the statue exclaimed, "Great statesman! why were not you born in my time, I would have given you one half of my empire, that you might have taught me how to govern the other!" A nobleman that was present, observed to the gentleman who stood next to him, that, "if the emperor had given the cardinal one half of his kingdom, it would not have been long before this enterprizing churchman would have been the *sovereign of the whole.*"

SINGULAR SOLUTIONS, FROM THE SPANISH OF QUEVEDO.

A Treatise of all Things whatsoever, and many more, by the most learned and most expert Dr. W. Dedicated to the Company of Busy Bodies, the Society of Babblers, and the Tribe of Old Impertinents, containing many wonderful, unaccountable, and prodigious, Secrets, which can never fail.

Propositions and Solutions.

1. To oblige all handsome women to follow you, if you are a man; and the rich gallants to do the same, if you are a woman.—Be sure always to keep before them.

2. To be sure of a good reception wherever you go, and it is infallible.—Give something in every place, and you will find so good a reception that you will have cause to repent.

3. To make the woman you love run after you wherever you go, though she has never seen you before.—Steal what she has, and she will pursue you to the end of the world.

4. That men and women may grant all you ask of them.—Desire the women to take all you have, and the men to give you nothing, and they will all grant it.

5. To be rich.—If you have money, keep it; and if you have not, do not covet it; and you will be rich enough.

6. To come at any woman without ever failing.—If she walks, put on; if she puts on, run; if she runs, fly; and you will soon come at her.

7. That no clothes you have may ever wear out.—Tear them to rags yourself,

8. That you may never grow grey or old.—Die when you are young.

9. To prevent a tailor from stealing your cloth.—Let them make no cloaths for you; this is the only remedy.

10. To be in great esteem.—Get much money, live well, and treat all that come near you.

11. To prevent growing old.—Keep always in the sun in summer, and in the cold in winter; never allow yourself rest; fret at every thing that happens; eat your meat cold, and drink water.

12. That you may be successful in all law-suits.—Never pay either counsellor or solicitor, nor fees of court, for all that money is certainly lost, and it is a daily charge upon you; and if you pay them and gain your cause, still your money is gone; and if you are cast, still worse. And take notice, that, before you go to law, the controversy is, whether the money is your's or another's? But when once the suit is begun, the contrivance is, that it be neither your's nor the other's, but their's who pretend to defend both.

13. That you may never be long sick.—Send for your physician when you are well, and give him money because you are not sick; for if you give it him when you are ill, how can you expect he should restore you to health which he gets nothing by, and cure diseases by which he lives.

LAW AND LAWYERS.

Sir Edward Coke in his Institutes, frequently takes occasion to blazon the learning and importance of the lawyers. He calls them the sages of Parliament, the very life and soul of the king's council! In a speech made upon a call of serjeants, he compares the coif to the helmet of Minerva, (who was the goddess of counsel), and likewise adds, that the four corners of their cap import, science, experience, observation, and recordation.

Sir John Fortescue expresses himself in most magnificent terms, and displays, with much ostentation, the great advantages of studying the law, as well as the awful dignity and pomp of its professors; and he thinks it a great and peculiar token of divine goodness, *magna et quasi approbata benedictio Dei*, that from amongst the judges and their offspring have sprung up more peers of the realm, than from any other order of men whatever; which, saith he, can never be ascribed to mere chance or fortune, that being nothing, but ought to be attributed

to the blessing of God, who, by his prophet had declared, that the generation of the upright should be blessed. From which position these two corollaries manifestly arise, first, that exaltation to a peerage is a blessing from Heaven; and secondly, that this blessing may be obtained by justice and uprightness in the profession of the law. If this honest chancellor's reasoning be good, we must be led to think very highly of our present chiefs in the law, since it is plain that the practice of it is, in our times as it was heretofore, frequently the road to peerages and preferment.

ASSIMILATION.

Anaxagoras, one of the most celebrated philosophers of the antient world, was especially noted for teaching, that all individual beings, or bodies, originate out of one another, Ἐκ της ὁμοιομερειας, by *homœomery*, or assimilation. Our lithologists would do well to revive this name of an occult cause; in every clay-pit, in every chalk-pit, in every coal-pit, it may be observed, that the domineering fossil is constantly occupied in transmuting, digesting, or assimilating, into substance like itself, the organic, the vegetable, or the mineral materials, which have fallen within its line of influence. In some places, one observes flint turning into chalk, in others chalk turning into flint; in some, clay turning into chalk, and in others, chalk turning into clay. The like is true of more complex transmutations. Now, if this digestive, or metamorphosing, power in fossils had a name, some laws might be predicated concerning it; as for instance: 1. That it is exerted by means of an atmosphere, since it extends beyond the visible limits of the digesting body; 2. That it is more easily exerted perpendicularly than horizontally; since the progress of petrific conversion may be traced to a considerable depth in contiguous superincumbent strata, but can be traced a very little way sideways, where there is a trapping down of the strata, and an opportunity for lateral digestion: 3. That fossil life principally consists in the presence of the assimilating power; for a fossil fragment of whatever kind, when removed from its native bed, dies, and begins to obey that assimilating force, which domineers in the place whereinto it is thrown: 4. That light counteracts the assimilating power; the accretion of stalactites and of several crystals being retarded by it.

The transplantability of fossils, if they have a peculiar sort of life, might perhaps be effected, so as to cause coals to begin to vegetate, or silver, in mines not yet provided with these substances. Has the assimilating power a predilection for a peculiar pabulum?

THE DEVIL'S DINNER.

In Milton's Paradise Regained, the devil offers a tempting dinner, which is described in these words:

A table richly spread, in regal mode,
With dishes pil'd, and meats of noblest sort
And savour; beasts of chase, or fowl of game,
In pastry built, or from the spit, or boil'd,
Gris-amber-steam'd: all fish from sea or shore,
Freshet or purling brook, of shell or fin,
And exquisitest name.

Probably this is a faithful description of some of those cabinet dinners, of which, while Milton was secretary of state, he partook at the protector's, or elsewhere. It differs from a modern dinner in the order of viands, the fish occurring last. It also differs in the singular circumstance, that the pastry was perfumed with ambergris. No doubt those tall goose-pies, built in standing crust, which last so long as to smell of the cupboard, were still in vogue; and might well require fumigation, when about to be presented before company.

And what is ambergris? Is it the drug we now call spermaceti, mingled with some aromatic?

ORIGINAL POETRY.

FROM POEMS IN THE PRESS.

BOCONNOC IN CORNWALL,

Seat of Lord Grenville.

By Mr. POLWHELE.

BOWERED in Boconnoc's glooms, as erst I trod
Its quiet vale, I woo'd the dim retreat,
Of sweet Elfrida's bard, his mossy seat!
His coy Lerina's brook, and kiss'd the sod.
But, whilst I wandered, visions of the great,
Beam'd round, to chase, as wav'd some wizard rod,
My sylvan muse.—And shall not glory beat,
In generous bosoms, 'midst the bright abode.

Where

Where chiefs stalk'd forth, by warlike honour mail'd?
Where not in vain had Charles his standard rear'd,
While Cornish faith and valour aught avail'd;
Where shone high patriot worth in Pitt rever'd;
And where, in Grenville, hath affection hail'd
Shades by a consort's sister-sighs endear'd."

Vol. II. p. 57.

TO PROFESSOR DAVY, 1808.
BY THE SAME.

THE jealous Muse, who bade thine early youth,
Traverse the dark Bolerium, o'er its clifts,
With Fancy ranging, pale, where Auster lifts
The surge, was check'd, as philosophic truth
Prun'd thy wild wing; yet scarce suspecting ruth,
Pursued thy flights at distance. Quick as shifts
The vernal sun and shade, she mark'd thy glance,
And rank'd thy rapid visions in her train,
Illusive, and still hail'd the fairy dance.
But, when she saw thy chemic powers advance,
Where mineral Nature holds her mystic reign,
Embodying forms which Poets dar'd not feign;
Starting at thy *discoveries* from her trance,
She own'd, with many a sigh, *invention* vain."

p. 59.

TO THE AUTHOR'S SON, RICHARD; WHO, ON HIS WAY TO WOOLWICH ACADEMY, HAD NEGLECTED TO WRITE TO HIS FRIENDS, 1809.
BY THE SAME.

AH! why, dear boy, this long delay?
Again comes on the close of day;
To meet the Postman's lagging way,
Thy brothers run!
And hark! the horn resounds again,
Too true my fears!—its blast was vain!
Ah, why thus give thy parents pain?
My Son! my Son!

Had not misfortune fall'n on thee,
I'm sure thou would'st not silent be!
O now dire forms of fate, I see
Each hope forgone!
How could I send thee all untried,
Poor wanderer! thus without a guide,
Where rushes the world's whelming tide,
My Son! my Son!

Perhaps, 'tis thine in death to lie
(No mother to sustain thee nigh)
Or pour, the stranger passing by,
The unpitied moan!
Or (frenzy to the firmest mind,)
Still seeking, never may we find,
A trace of thee among mankind,
My Son! my Son!

In vain, would reason banish hence
Of mortal ills the lively sense,
Or the heart sick in pale suspence
Each phantom shun,
Or if by night we drop asleep,
Midst dreary wastes, down many a steep,
We follow thee; then, wake and weep,
My Son! my Son!

Yet save us from the fiend Despair,
Father of mercies!—Thine we are!
Without thy providential care,
There breathes not one!
He hears the cry, when sorrow calls,
When doubts distress, or fear appals,
Without whom not a sparrow falls,
My Son! my Son!

TO A FRIEND, WHO REQUESTED A WRITTEN CHARACTER OF LORD WELLINGTON.
BY MAJOR C* * *.

GIVE Wellesley's portrait? Oh, how vain the hope!
To gain that portrait in a letter's scope
Nor vain the hope alone; but he more vain,
Who thinks his canvas can the bust contain,
Can to one focus in his picture blend
The statesman, sportsman, warrior, and friend,
Oh! not to me belongs the glowing lay,
That bade the multitude resound Assaye!*
Nor mine, alas! the animated strain,
That told his deeds on Talavera's plain;
Nor does my Muse presumptuous wing her flight,
To sing the glories of Busaco's height!!!
Yet had I pow'rs! how proudly I'd rehearse
The deeds of Wellington in deathless verse;
Then future ages would repeat my lays,
In sounds of honour, and in songs of praise;
Still should these lines, however poor and brief,
Serve to acquaint you with our much-lov'd chief;
Shew how he shines when war's dread clarion sounds,
Or tell how jocundly he'll join your hounds;
Or his urbanity and mirth record,
When guests surround his hospitable board!
Paint the resources of his wond'rous mind,
Of valour, wisdom, wit, and worth, combin'd;
Thus would the portrait in one sentence end,
"His country's honour, and the soldier's friend."

Portugal, January 1811.

* Alluding to a poem, commencing "Shout Britons for the battle of Assaye."

TO R. CARMICHAEL, ESQ. PAYMASTER OF THE 42d. HIGHLANDERS.

By Major C* * *.

ACCEPT, dear Sir, a humble lay,
To welcome this your natal day;
When, to sum up your abstract clear,
You dot and carry on, a year!
Which, if life's ledger-book be true,
Makes you exactly forty-two.
Oh! may no checks this day invade,
Nor drafts (save drafts of wine) be made;
But bills on jollity to-night,
Be honour'd and discharg'd at sight!
And oh! if e'er misfortune's tide
Has plac'd you on the debtor-side,
May you now estimate a sum,
Of tenfold happiness to come!
And when the Paymaster of all
The world's great-muster-roll shall call,
(Errors excepted, items past,)
May your accounts prove right at last.

LINES RECENTLY WRITTEN IN PRISON, ADDRESSED TO A COMPANION IN TROUBLE, UNDER CIRCUMSTANCES OF PECULIAR HARDSHIP.

SUFFERER! despair not,—though thy prison here,
Prompts the deep sigh, and bids the falling tear!
That ruthless torn from thy once cheerful home,
Destruction dictates there, th' unheeded moan,
From wife and children—sorrowing in vain,
Adrift are toss'd on life's tempestuous main!
Though gloomy scenes of adverse fate employ,
Thy constant thoughts, without a gleam of joy!
Though friends forsake thee, once esteem'd sincere,
Whilst Fortune smil'd—for then, nor pining care,
Nor poverty's chill blast, nor Want's pale face,
Nor wretchedness had check'd thy prosp'rous race.
Think not misfortune the sole mark of heaven,
On crime in man, not otherwise forgiven;
Behold the just and good partake the rod,
And, taught by discipline, approach to God.
Behold his favourite, the patriarch Job,
Cast down from greatness to her sad abode;
Mark him sustaining the severest pain,
His virtues tried, a higher state regain.
Hail! sacred touchstone of the world's deceit!
By thee, th' enchantment easily we break;
Resplendent Truth unveils a frantic world!
And all its masquerade is now unfurl'd!
The hypocrite now stript of his disguise,
Nor flattery can avail, nor craft, nor lies.
In thy true mirror seen, how few there are,
That stand the test; whose characters can bear
The emanation of thy Light Divine,
Nor sink in value as debased coin.
How few there are, whom purity of love,
Not selfish ends, but truth alone, doth move
To visit such distress, and wipe the tear,
Of deepest sorrow from the cheek of care!
See priests! professors! they whose high pretence
Would augur most of sympathy and sense,
Avoid the famish'd debtor's dismal home;
Leave him unpitied, wounded, and alone!
A prey to Avarice! whose malignant breath,
Consigns to misery, and want, and death!
"Know then this truth, enough for man to know,"
"Virtue alone is happiness below."
Learn now thy errors, and thy weakness see,
And shun the rocks which fatal prov'd to thee;
That e'en when blackest seem, the gathering storms
Affliction teacheth, and the heart reforms.
Probationary is the state of man,
Wisely ordain'd in the eternal plan,
To fit us for the better world to come,
And point our souls to their eternal home;
To teach how vain are things of time and sense,
Compared to our future recompence.
My friend! learn this, that trust in man is vain,
Frustrates our hope, not mitigates our pain;
Seek then his aid, by penitence and prayer,
Who sees thy sorrows, and relieves thy care;
In thy own breast, the greatest friend thou'lt find,
To guide thy judgment, and console thy mind.

THE FLY.—A SONNET.

WITH joyous hum, the curious thirsty fly
Within the goblet's gilded rim displays,
His wings transparent to the shining rays,
That here allure: tho' fearful yet and shy,
The juice nectarious longing still to try,
He buzzes round and round in giddy maze,
And now the tempting beverage he essays,
And now drinks deep, nor thinks of danger nigh!
Thus, happy fly, of pleasure's cup drink deep!
Since one short summer makes thy all of life,
No moments waste on grief, or care, or strife;
Leave these to mortals, who are born to weep!
Do thou enjoy the moments as they run,
Bask in the morning ray, or noon-tide sun.

PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

*** *Communications of Specifications and Accounts of New Patents, are earnestly solicited, and will always command early notice.*

MR. THOMAS POTT's, (HACKNEY), *for a new Process of Freeing Tarred Rope from Tar, and of rendering it of Use to the Manufacturer.*

THE process made use of for freeing tarred rope from tar, may be conducted in three different ways: first, by means of sulphate of alumine (common allum); secondly, by sulphate of alumine and fullers-earth; and thirdly, by fullers-earth alone. When sulphate of alumine is used, the rope is to be cut into proper lengths and opened, and boiled in water, in which is mixed five pounds of sulphate of alumine, to every cwt. of rope. When boiled an hour it is to be taken out and beaten, and the operation repeated. The rope is next to be boiled with a carbonate of lime, whiting is the most proper. It is then to be cleaned and bleached either on the grass or with oxymuriatic acid. The operations are somewhat similar when fullers-earth is used, or fullers-earth with alum; but the proportions of the materials differ; for an account of which the reader is referred to the specification.

MR. JOHANN GEORGE DEYERLEIN'S, (LONG ACRE), *for a Machine, new Principle, or Method of making Bricks and Tiles, and other Kinds of Pottery.*

The machine consists of a box or other receptacle into which the clay is put, and also a plug, or forcing instrument, by means of which the said clay is forced onwards during the work, so as to urge the same through one or more suitable openings or orifices, which give the figure or form; and also certain mill-work for giving motion and effect to the plug or forcing instrument, and also a fit carriage for receiving and conveying away the bricks or other products of art; and if need be another carriage for supporting and conveying the combined or united parts during the time of working, or from place to place. The use and application of the machinery are shewn in drawings attached to the specification, and the necessary explanations given in it. By these it appears that by what the patentee calls "every home and out stroke of this machine, fifty-six bricks will be finished; or if the power of the first mover is increased either by additional men or otherwise, the barrow may be made as long again, and the machine increased to double the size; by which means about four times that number of bricks may be produced in about the same time, and so in proportion to the first mover, the product of the machine will be more or less. The mode of making tiles is described with precision, and it appears that the operation in all instances depends upon what is denominated a mouth piece, which is screwed to the box by a flanch, having in it suitable openings or orifices therein. Thus there are different mouth-pieces for making mouldings to ornament buildings, and channels to convey water; and it is plain that whatever shape the hole is made into, the same form will be obtained by the clay pressed through it, which is received on bandages over rollers, to the length required, and then cut off even at each end by the separator. Tubes and pipes are made in round or square boxes, or receptacles of wood or cast iron. The piston should fit nearly tight, and be supported, or side-steadied, when lifted above the round or square box or receptacle, in order that it may be filled. Tubes of all kinds and descriptions, whatever be their shape, may be thus readily made.

MR. PETER STUART's, (FLEET-STREET), *for a new Method of Engraving and Printing Maps, &c.*

This method is for the purpose of combining the arts of engraving and letter-press printing, so as to produce dispatch and economy of the latter, with the effect of general utility. The printing maps, figures, &c. for books, magazines, newspapers, &c. consists, in the first place, in reversing the ordinary or common way of printing or representing such figure or figures; that is to say, where the usual mode of printing or engraving the figures now described has hitherto been by a black upon a white ground or surface, the new method is by introducing the contrary effect, viz. by a white upon a black ground or surface. In other words, as the usual way of printing or representing in maps, for instance, the rivers, towns, fortifications, letters, or words, &c. &c. has been by black upon white, the new method is by producing a contrary effect, by leaving the

the tints, lines, or figures, alluded to, white instead of black; so that where in the common way the paper is covered with black or coloured ink, the new method is to leave it uncovered, and vice versa: or instead of producing dark figures on a light ground, to produce light figures on a dark ground or surface, or on a ground darker at least than the figures themselves. In the second place, instead of representing all figures by black tints or lines, or black figures, as now commonly represented on a white ground or surface. Mr. S. can adopt any other coloured ground or surface, taking care always to produce the advantageous combinations of the two arts of engraving and letter-press printing, that is to say, the dispatch and economy of the latter with the effect and general utility of the former, "a combination," says he, "hitherto wished for in vain, and from which, it may be obvious, very essential results will arise both to the artists and to traders in the arts, and, in fact, to the public, that will no doubt be actuated by interest to encourage a new invention, which may afford an extraordinary gratification by a speedier mode of intelligence, through a cheaper medium."

The engravings of the figures may be cut or stamped on plates of brass, copper, tin, pewter, type-metal, or wood, or any other substance on which engravings can be made; and, for the better adapting the ground or surface of the plate, or for the better rendering the ground or surface fit in all its parts for the proper reception and adhesion of that kind of ink used by letter-press printers, so as to produce a clear and an equal impression on all its parts at once, he causes dots or lines to be cut, marked, or stamped, or drawn across the ground or surface of the metallic plates, or other substance; or corrodes it with aquafortis, so as to produce a sufficient degree of roughness for the adhesion of the particular ink now mentioned; leaving the figures or subject of the plate or engraving, untouched by such dots or lines. The part of the surface which is not engraved upon, instead of being made as smooth as possible, as in copper-plate engravings, ought to be made sufficiently rough, either by mechanical or chemical means, so as to make the ink, applied by the letter-press printer's balls, adhere in a way nearly equal, or in such quantity or proportion as is wanted or intended. The last preparatory process of the plate for the letter-press, previously to its being printed as described, is by fixing it on a wooden block; or by grooving it on a brass or other metallic standard; or by fixing it on a clay or earthen substance or cement; taking care that the whole body thus formed shall not be higher or lower than the types commonly used at the letter-press; and also taking care, that it be calculated in every degree to be embodied as it were with the letter-press printer's form or types, so as to produce, by the very same operation of the letter-press, the impression of both the plate and the types at one and the same time, or by one and the same pull of the letter-press printer, and on the very same sheet or piece of paper. Or the plate or plates thus prepared, may, if on particular occasions deemed more expedient, be worked off alone at the letter-press, so as to produce the intended effect of engraving with the facility and dispatch of multiplying copies agreeably to the nature or principle of operation peculiar to the letter-press.

"Thus by the means now described or specified," says Mr. Stuart, "I combine, or unite, for maps, charts, music, anatomical figures, or any figures or representations of the human body, or for all or any of the other figures already mentioned, performed in my manner, the separate arts of the copper-plate engraver and the letter-press printer, by engraving as engravers usually do, and by printing as printers usually do; thereby rendering, by the application of these united arts in the printing of books, magazines, newspapers, periodical publications which require dispatch, a very great saving or abridgment of time, labour, and expence, in the exercise of both arts, and consequently a very great convenience and advantage to the public at large."

NEW

NEW PUBLICATIONS IN MAY.

**** As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for Purposes of general Reference, it is requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (Post paid,) and they will always be faithfully inserted, FREE of EXPENSE.*

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ROYAL INSTITUTION.

FEW discoveries in modern times have so powerfully excited the attention of the scientific world, as that of the metallic nature of potass, soda, and ammonia; though this discovery has not hitherto been attended with any beneficial practical application. It can however scarcely be doubted, that a more perfect acquaintance with the nature of metallic bodies, must be followed by improved processes in the modes of smelting the ores, and in the various arts of metallurgy. Potassium, or the metal of potass, has lately been procured in larger quantities, by heating iron fileings and potass together in a gun barrel, or iron retort coated with clay. The colour of potassium resembles that of tin, it is easily cut with a knife, and solders with itself at the common temperature of the atmosphere. Its most remarkable qualities are its levity and combustibility. It is considerably lighter than water; if the weight of a given quantity of water were 10 oz. that of the same quantity of potassium would be only 7 oz. it is the lightest known solid substance. When it comes in contact with water, it immediately inflames with great violence, decomposing the water and absorbing its oxygen. It will burn with intense heat and vivid light under the surface of water, and will probably be found the most powerful agent in destructive naval warfare, that has ever been employed. The properties of sodium are nearly similar to those of potassium; except that when pure it does not inflame with water, but moves in a rapid manner along its surface, decomposing it, and absorbing the oxygen. Potass, or the vegetable alkali, in the purest state in which it is obtained by chemical means, retains 17 per cwt. of water, even after being kept in a red heat for several hours; it is properly an hydralt of potass. When potassium is burned in oxygen gas, it forms a substance containing more oxygen than potass, and is free from water; it is hard and almost infusible; but when it has parted with some of its oxygen and acquired a portion of water, it has all the properties of potass. Ammonia has only been procured as a metallic amalgam, united with mercury, or sodium. The manner of procuring it is, by placing a globule of mercury in a small cavity, made in a piece of muriat of ammonia, (sal ammonia) one wire from a voltaic battery is connected with the mercury, the other with the muriat of ammonia: the globe of mercury is increased in size, loses its fluidity, and becomes a solid metallic amalgam.

The discovery of the metallic nature of the alkalies, potass, and ammonia, has been followed by the discovery, that all the earths are also metals united with oxygen. These earths are silex, clay, lime, magnesia, barytes, strontian, and the newly discovered earths, zucon, uria, and glucine.

Lavoisier in his elements states his opinion that barytes, and some if not all the earths were metallic oxyds, but this opinion was not supported by any proof; and the experiments of Tondi, who asserted that he had procured globes of metal from barytes, lime, and magnesia, have generally been regarded as inconclusive, but perhaps they have not been properly investigated.* By means of the Voltaic battery, Dr. Davy procured very small globules of metal from all the earths, but they explode almost immediately after their formation, and absorb oxygen from the water, which is used to make the earths into a paste to be acted upon by the Voltaic battery in these experiments. Potassium, or the metal from potass, has the strongest affinity for oxygen of all known substances; when it is combined with the earths, and acted upon by the Voltaic battery, a larger globe of metal may be obtained from them. The attempt to decompose the earths by ignition with iron and charcoal

* Vide Mr. Kerr's note in the 3d edition of his Translation of Lavoisier's Elements, p. 220.

had

had not succeeded in this country. The metallic nature of the earths will probably explain many facts in metallurgy and also in the natural history of our planet. In reducing metals from their ores, some of the earths are made use of as fluxes, and may probably affect the quality of the metals by uniting with them in a metallic state.* In the process of making malleable iron from cast iron, after heating it for a long time, it is violently hammered, which separates from it a brittle metallic substance; this Dr. Davy said was the metal of silex combined with iron; but we were not informed by what means this fact had been ascertained. To the union of silex with iron, Dr. Davy ascribed the hardness and brittleness of cast iron. There is a particular kind of steel manufactured in the East, which is so hard as to cut glass; some of this steel has been analysed, and is found to contain silex; but whether in a metallic state, or the earth of silex, Dr. Davy did not mention. The earths being metallic oxyds at the surface of the globe, is no proof that they may not exist in the metallic state in the interior of our planet; and the experiments of Dr. Mackelyne on the density of the earth, agree very well with the supposition. The whole globe is about four and one half times as weighty as an equal bulk of water would be, and this is nearly the mean weight of all the metals.

Were we to admit this supposition, Dr. Davy said, it would not be difficult to explain how volcanoes and earthquakes were produced. If a current of water should by any means find a passage and come in contact with any of the metals of the alkalies, or earths, they would instantly decompose the water, and absorb the oxygen; violent inflammation and explosions would take place, the metals united with oxygen would be thrown to the surface in the form of lava, earth, and mud. An experiment, giving a miniature representation of these effects was exhibited, in which potassium, lime, and iron were placed in the model of a mountain made of clay. On water being poured into a cavity or fessure in the mountain, a violent combustion ensued, attended with vivid flames, and the eruption of lava which run down the sides of the miniature volcano. In this manner also, we may conceive new continents to be raised according to some general law of nature, when the present mountains and continents are worn down and washed into the sea. In the course of these lectures, Dr. Davy again adverted to the meteoric stones which had fallen from the atmosphere. These he supposed might be small bodies revolving round other planets, which came in contact with our atmosphere. The earths they contained, he said, probably existed in a metallic state, and were inflamed and exploded by the oxygen or moisture which they met with in traversing the higher regions of the air. Of all the hypotheses which have been formed to account for these stones, we confess this appears the least probable. The principal objection that was offered to these stones being formed by the explosion of inflamble gas, in which the metals were dissolved, was, that to form a stone of equal size and weight with the one which fell on Captain Topham's estate in Yorkshire, would require 1000 cubic miles of gas. This objection does not appear to us of much weight. One thousand cubic miles of gas, if collected, would fill a sphere of rather more than twelve and one half miles in diameter, or a cube of ten miles. The meteor which passed over Europe in 1783, was stated to be 56 miles above the earth, and to have a diameter and luminous tail 6 miles in extent.

If we suppose this inflammable metallic gas was extended in a stratum over all the countries where it was seen to explode, the quantity of gas existing over any one place at the same time, would not be very great, compared with the space occupied by a stratum of clouds. The stones which have fallen in different parts of the world, are all composed of the same substances. Several of these stones were exhibited. That which fell in Yorkshire weighed 56lbs. those from France, America, and Ireland, were smaller. They were all coated with a black incrustation, when this was broken off the interior of the stones is of a light yellowish brown colour. They all contain silex and magnesia, with metallic particles of iron and nickel, and some interspersed particles of iron pyrites. Several specimens of meteoric iron were also exhibited; these contain iron and nickel, in combination; the nickel giving to the iron a degree of hardness which makes it very difficult to work. The numerous and well attested instances of the fall of these stones, which have occurred in our own times, leave no room for

* This opinion we find was advanced by Baron Born before the year 1796.

for doubting the truth of many narrations of antient historians, of stones which have fallen in Greece, and different parts of the world. The melcine stones are all of a similar kind, and contain a combination of earths and metals which is found in no other stones; the internal evidence from this similarity of composition, in all these substances which have fallen in Europe, in Asia, and America, is perhaps the most satisfactory that could be required with respect to their meteoric production.

Great weight, or specific gravity, has been hitherto considered as one of the characteristic properties of metals; but this Dr. Davy observed would not apply to some of the newly discovered metals. Calicum, or the metal from lime; and barium, the metal from barytes, are, like sodium and potassium, lighter than water. The combustion of manganese in its metallic state, and the metals tellurium, cobalt, and nickel, was effected by placing them on a piece of ignited charcoal, and passing over them a stream of oxygen gas; being the first time these experiments had been exhibited. Tellurium burns with a blue flame, and rises in a dense smoke. Cobalt nickel and manganese burn like iron, throwing out vivid sparks.

The acid, known by the name of oxymuriatic acid, and so important in the process of bleaching, has been stated by Lavoisier and the French chemists to be a compound of muriatic and oxygen; but Dr. Davy asserts that it is a simple substance *sui generis*, not containing oxygen, but possessing of itself an acidifying principle when combined with an inflammable basis. Muriatic acid is, according to Dr. Davy, a compound of this principle with hydrogen. Some of the experiments exhibited in support of this opinion are the following: Perfectly dry oxymuriatic acid gas and hydrogen gas were burned together without any water being produced, which must have been the case had this gas contained oxygen. The result of this combination is muriatic acid only. Phosphorus, and other inflammable substances, burned in this gas, yield results very different from combinations with oxygen. When the alkalies are heated in this gas, they form what are called muriats. The oxygen of the alkalies is given out. According to Dr. Davy, muriat of soda, or common salt, is a more simple substance than what is called pure soda; for the muriat of soda is the metal of soda, united with what is improperly called oxy-muriatic gas, but soda contains the metal united with oxygen and water. If this opinion were true, the class of muriats would be excluded from chemical compounds: but we confess we cannot see any reason why muriatic acid, whatever be its constituent parts, should not be as capable of uniting with the alkalies to form a salt as nitric and other acids. Many eminent chemists are still unwilling to admit Dr. Davy's conclusions respecting oxymuriatic acid, or what he now calls chlorine, from its yellow colour; and the question respecting its constituent parts may still be considered as *sub judice*. Dr. Davy has discovered a new gas, which is formed by the union of oxymuriatic or chlorine gas with oxygen, their affinity for each other is weak. When a stream of nitrous gass is passed into this compound gas, it unites with the oxygen, and forms nitrous acid, leaving the chlorine gas unaltered in its properties.

The effect of oxymuriatic acid in bleaching he explained by the affinity of this gas for the hydrogen of water, forming with it muriatic acid, which acted on the vegetable fibre; the oxygen of the water acting at the same time on the colouring matter. The corrosive effects of muriatic acid during this process are lessened if the oxymuriat of lime be used. The oxymuriat of potass is the least prejudicial, but its price will prevent its application to the purpose of bleaching. Dr. Davy stated, he had found that the oxymuriat of magnesia may be used with great advantage; though its bleaching property is not so rapid in its operations, it is much less injurious than oxymuriat of lime, which is commonly used. The oxymuriat of magnesia will serve repeatedly for the same purpose. If heat be applied to it after it has been used, the hydrogen is expelled, and it is restored to its former state.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

THOSE who are acquainted with DR. WOLCOT, the father of living poets, are sensible that his lamp of genius still burns with a steady flame, and that his well-known powers of social converse are little diminished by increase of bodily infirmity. As a public proof of the truth of these observations, the venerable bard has just given notice of his intention to publish very shortly, the Rival Minstrel, or the Challenge to Walter Scott, Minstrel of the North, from Paul Pendragon, Minstrel of the West: edited by P. Pindar, esq. with the following epigraph:

"Incipe, parve puer, si vis contendere mecum."

"But Scotia shall not be our judge;
When thou would'st bear the bell:
Who, with the devil would go to law,
And try the cause in hell?"

Mr. ADAM BUCK, an artist, whose productions have for several years past interested and gratified the public, has issued proposals for publishing by subscription, one hundred engravings from Greek Vases, that have never been published, drawn and etched by himself, from private collections now in England. It is to agree in size with those of Sir William Hamilton, edited by d'Hancarville and Tischbein, so that it may either be considered as a book complete in itself, or forming a supplement to the other two works. It will contain various specimens of the forms of Vases, a description of the manner in which they have been discovered, and a brief account of the opinions of the best authorities concerning them; and, to render it as complete as possible, two of the plates will exhibit fac-similes. It is to be delivered in numbers of about ten plates each, as soon as they can be got ready, and completed in the course of one year, if possible. The price to be six guineas, half to be paid on subscribing, for which an accountable receipt will be given, and the remainder on delivery of the last number. The drawings may be seen at Mr. Buck's, 19, Frith-street, Soho.

LUCIEN BUONAPARTE is said to have nearly completed an Epic Poem, of considerable length, in twenty-four cantos, intituled "*Charlemagne; or, Rome Delivered.*" Its composition, and the prosecution of the various studies connected with it, have formed the chief occupation of the author during the seven years which have elapsed since he retired from public life.

Mr. LAWRENCE is preparing to publish a work, under the title of, The British Farmer's Magazine, or, New Annals of Agriculture, intended to embrace every species of useful information.

In June will be published, with a portrait of the author, and other engravings, in two volumes, the remains of Joseph Blacket: consisting of Sketches of original Dramas, Poems, including the Times, an Ode, and Memoirs of his Life, by Mr. PRATT.

Oft before his infant eyes would run
Such forms, as glitter in the Muse's ray,
With orient hues, unborrow'd of the sun.
Gray.

Mr. JAMES P. TUPPER, member of the Royal College of Surgeons, and fellow of the Linnæan Society, has in the press a work to be entitled, an Essay on the Probability of Sensation in Vegetables, with Additional Observations on Instinct, Sensation, and Irritability.

Honiton Hill, a Descriptive Poem, by the Rev. W. T. TUCKER, A.M. rector of Wedworthy, Devon, will be speedily sent to the press; but, as no many more copies are intended to be printed than may be engaged for, early application must be made to Mr. Bagster, bookseller, Strand.

His Majesty's Commissioners of Public Records have, under the authority of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, appointed such copies of the following works, printed under their direction, as are not appropriated to public uses, to be sold:—Calendarium Rotulorum Patentium.—Taxatio Ecclesiastica P. Nicholai.—Catalogue of Cottonian Manuscripts.—Calendar. Rotulorum Chartarum.—Rotulorum Originalium Abbreviatio, 2 vols.—Calendarium Inquisitionum post Mortem, 2 vols.—Testa de Nevill.—Nonarum Inquisitiones.—Valor Ecclesiasticus, vol. 1.

The bishop of ST. DAVID'S has in the press, an edition of Chrysostom De Sacerdotio,

dotio, in Greek and Latin, with an introduction on the Importance and Dignity of the Pastoral Office.

Somerset, a Poem, by F. Webb, esq. will soon be published.

A work, intituled, Despotism; or, the Fall of the Jesuits, may speedily be expected.

Travels in Iceland, in the year 1810, containing Observations made in that Island, during last summer, by Sir George Mackenzie, bart. Mr. Holland, and Mr. Bright; with an introductory chapter on the general history of Iceland, are in the press.

Mr. Peck, of Bawtry, has in the press, a system of Veterinary Medicine and Therapeutics, on scientific principles, in two octavo volumes, with plates.

A new edition of Brotier's Tacitus, in five volumes, octavo, is in the press. It will combine the advantages of the Paris and Edinburgh editions, with a selection of notes from all the Commentators of Tacitus, subsequent to the Edinburgh edition. The Notitia Litteraria et Politica, will also be added. Many valuable notes, by Professor Porson, will be interspersed; the French passages will be translated, and the Roman money turned into English.

Dr. Crotch has nearly ready for publication, Elements of Musical Composition, or Rules for writing and playing Thorough Bass.

The subject of the Seatonian Prize Poem, for Students belonging to the University of Cambridge, for the present year is, The Sufferings of the Primitive Martyrs.

Mr. J. B. Depping's work, written expressly for youth, and entitled, Evening Entertainments, or Delineations of the Manners and Customs of various Nations, interspersed with geographical notices, historical and biographical anecdotes, and descriptions of subjects in natural history, is just ready for publication, in two 12mo. volumes.

A second and improved edition of the Rev. Dr. Carpenter's Defence of Unitarianism, in answer to Mr. Vesie, is just ready for publication.

Dr. Adams will commence a course of lectures on the institutes and practice of medicine, about the beginning of June. To assist those who are unacquainted with the doctrines of Mr. Hunter, a Syllabus is preparing, and is already in the press.

Messrs. Smith and Son, of Glasgow, will publish early in June, a Catalogue of books, including many articles highly interesting for their extreme rarity and fine condition.

Mr. Smart, author of the Grammar of English Pronunciation, will publish in a few days, the Rudiments of English Grammar elucidated, or a Guide to Parsing; containing a view of grammatical distinction upon rational principles, calculated for learners of the different classes; the arrangement corresponding with Mr. Murray's Grammar.

Some French physicians have reviewed in the *Annale des Chimie*, our Reports on the Walcheren Fever; and they justly express their astonishment, that, although so large a premium was given to Dr. Smith for his fumigating experiments, yet no mention is made of the use of fumigation to check that fatally contagious disease. Surely so gross a neglect deserves an especial investigation of parliament.

Our Reports relative to Dr. Davy's chemical lectures shew, that students in chemistry have to unlearn much that they have received as authority in that science. It may be hoped, therefore, that we shall have no other voluminous system of this *variable science*, till its elementary principles are somewhat better settled.

The Board of Curators of the Royal College of Surgeons, have just awarded the Jacksonian prize, and an extraordinary premium of 10l. to Mr. J. S. Soden, of Coventry, and to Mr. James Gillman, of Highgate, both members of that college; for two dissertations on the bite of a rabid animal, from the consideration that the two dissertations are highly meritorious productions, and equally worthy of the Jacksonian prize.

An excellent plan has been formed by Mr. Joseph Day, of Macclesfield, for the purpose of improving the mode of registering baptisms, marriages, and deaths, and facilitating the legal proof of the particulars connected with the parties to whom they refer. He proposes, that in the case of baptisms, the trade or profession of the father, when and where the parents were born and married, should be inserted in the register. With respect to marriages also, the trade or profession of the husband, and when and where the parties were born; and, in the case of burials, the trade or profession of the deceased, whether married or unmarried, and when and where born, (if

it can be ascertained). It is further proposed, that the officiating minister in every parish in England and Wales, shall send on the first Monday in every month, or oftener if required, to a registrar to be appointed for the purpose (having an office in London) separate lists of baptisms, marriages, and burials solemnized in his parish during the preceding month. The registrar in London to make out alphabetical lists of the whole, for the purposes of general reference. The difficulties that have frequently been felt in proving pedigrees, which have often produced the most injurious effects to parties claiming property, and always greatly enhance the expence of legal proceedings in such cases, must at once tend to shew the vast utility of such a plan, which there is little doubt will, ere long, be carried into practice.

The following statement contains one of the most decisive proofs of the utility of *vaccination*, which has been submitted to the public. The *first* column contains the year—the *second*, the number who have died of the small-pox in the city of Glasgow—the *third*, the whole number of deaths in the city—the *fourth*, the number of deaths in the city and suburbs.

First.	*Second.*	*Third.*	*Fourth.*
1792	403	1508	1912
1793	134	1356	2190
1794	278	1365	2445
1795	132	987	1700
1796	265	1327	2297
1797	134	961	1813
1798	231	1125	2064
1799	179	1025	2181
1800	224	1279	2499
1801	159	985	2096
1802	107	825	1928
1803	91	1158	2438
1804	123	1011	2224
1805	21	968	2389
1806	15	939	2280
1807	40	1102	2468
1808	14	1446	3265
1809	54	——	2368
1810	23	1121	2367

The Earl of Carlisle has recently purchased all Mr. Tresham's fine collection of Etruscan Vases, &c. and all the original drawings by that ingenious artist. This purchase, by desire of Mr. Tresham, was made in the form of an annuity for his life; and the noble Lord, it seems, introduced one clause in the covenant, which is perfectly in unison with his liberal and munificent character, viz. that Mr. Tresham shall agree to pass a month, or as much longer as he pleases, every summer at Castle Howard.

A reel, intended for the use of mill-spinners, has been invented by a manufacturer in Montrose, so constructed that it will not move after a thread breaks, which will entirely prevent the false tell, so much complained of in mill-spun yarn. A model, upon a small scale, is at present in the possession of the inventor, and is acknowledged by all who have seen it, to be both simple and perfect; and, however careless servants may be, it will be impossible for them, without an intended fraud, to make bad work; and more can be done with the new reel, than by the present mode of reeling.

The proprietors of the National Institution at the Pantheon, have added to that establishment an Apollonian Museum, intended to be not only a depository for the approved compositions already published, but a source also whence every man of genius, whether an author, an inventor, or a manufacturer, may exhibit his works to the world under circumstances of benefit to himself, which the present system does not afford. He may also exhibit notices of new or revived publications in the Museum, three months from the time they are printed. One course of lectures in the year will comprise a review of all musical publications, new and revived; and also all newly invented musical instruments, as well as a retrospect of manuscript compositions. This mode is adapted to bring forward genius, it being evident that few, except those who are at the head of the profession, or who are the favourites of instrumental performers and singers, have an opportunity of getting a piece publicly exhibited. It is intended that this branch of the National Institution shall be placed under the immediate direction of Dr. Kemp, who will not only become the responsible conductor of the musical establishment, but so arrange a regular series of lectures on musical subjects, as to render his exertions a constant means of instruction and amusement to the lovers of the art.

Mr. Salt, deputed by the British government on a mission to Abyssinia, has returned to England. He left this country in March, 1809, touched at Madeira, and the Cape, where Admiral Bertie afforded him convoy to Mosambique. From Mosambique, he proceeded to Adeen, where he visited the Sultan, and then through the streights to Mocha. Here he made preparations for prosecuting the objects of his mission. In December he crossed over to the opposite coast, where, a new port being discovered on this occasion at Amphyla, he endeavoured, and, at length with great

difficulty, succeeded, in gaining a communication with the Ras Willed Selasse, the viceroy of Tigré. He concerted measures with the Ras to meet his people at Massowah, where he arrived in February, and found the chieftain Debile, and Pearce, an Englishman, who had been left in Abyssinia with a view of acquiring the native languages. Mr. Salt soon after set out for Antalow, where he arrived after a month's journey; the chief difficulty attending which was, the conveyance of two curricle guns through so mountainous a country. At Antalow, Mr. Salt found the Ras, with whom he continued till May, when, having succeeded in the principal objects of his mission, he returned to the sea-coast, visiting Axum in his way, and reached Mocha in the early part of June.

FRANCE.

The following decree, levelled at the principal articles of colonial produce, and dated Palace of the Thuilleries, March 25, 1811, has been issued by Bonaparte:—Upon the report of the commission appointed to examine the means proper to naturalize on the continent of our empire sugar, indigo, cotton, and divers other productions of the two Indies. Upon the presentation made to us of a considerable quantity of beet root sugar refined, crystallized, and possessing all the qualities and properties of cane sugar. Upon the presentation also made to us at the Council of Commerce, of a great quantity of indigo extracted from woad, which our southern departments produce in abundance, and which indigo possesses all the properties of the indigo of the two Indies. Having reason to expect that, by means of these two important discoveries, our empire will shortly be relieved from a drain of one hundred millions, hitherto necessary for supplying the consumption of sugar and indigo; we have decreed and decree as follows: 1. Plantations of beet root proper for the fabrication of sugar shall be formed in our empire to the extent of 32,000 hectares. 2. Our minister of the interior shall distribute the 32,000 hectares among the departments of our empire, taking into consideration those departments where the culture of tobacco may be established, and those which, from the nature of the soil, may be more favourable to the culture of the beet root. 3. Our prefects shall take measures that the number of hectares allotted to their respective departments, shall be in full cultivation this year, or next at the latest. 4. A certain number of hectares shall be laid out in our empire, in plantations of woad proper for the fabrication of indigo, and in proportion to the quantity necessary for our manufactures. 5. Our minister of the interior shall distribute the above number among the departments of the empire, taking into particular consideration the departments beyond the Alps, and those of the south, where this branch of cultivation formerly made great progress. 6. Our prefects shall take measures that the quantity of hectares allotted to their departments shall be in full cultivation next year at the latest. 7. The commission shall, before the 4th of May, fix upon the places most convenient for the establishment of six experimental schools for giving instruction in the manufacture of beet-root sugar, conformably to the process of the chemists. 8. The commission shall also by the same period fix upon the places most convenient for the establishment of four experimental schools for giving instruction as to the extraction of indigo from woad, according to the processes approved by the committee. 9. Our minister of the interior shall make known to the prefects in what places these schools shall be formed, and to which the pupils destined for this manufacture should be sent. The proprietors and farmers who may wish to attend the course of lectures in the experimental schools shall be admitted. 10. Messrs. Barruel and Isnard, who have brought to perfection the processes for extracting sugar from beet-root, shall be especially charged with the direction of two of the six experimental schools. 11. Our minister of the interior shall, in consequence, direct the sum necessary for the formation of the said establishments to be paid to them; which sum shall be charged upon the fund of one million, placed in the budget of the year 1811, at the disposal of the said minister for the encouragement of the manufacture of beet-root sugar, and woad indigo. 12. From the 1st of January, 1813, and upon the report to be made by our minister of the interior, the sugar and indigo of the two Indies, shall be prohibited, and be considered a merchandize of English manufacture, or proceeding from English commerce.

The following simple method has been discovered for detecting the falsification of Spanish wines, which is said to extend to the greater part of those consumed at Paris. Take a vial containing four or five spoonfuls, fill it with the wine to be examined, then, stopping the mouth of the vial by placing the thumb

tightly on it, plunge it into a bason of water, while thus immersed withdraw the thumb; if the wine is falsified, the honey which enters into the composition will sink to the bottom of the vial. When the precipitation has ceased, replace the thumb on the mouth of the vial, and bring it up. The liquor deprived of its honey generally proves to be some meagre wine, but is often nothing more than water which had held the honey in solution.

ITALY.

Bonaparte has settled an annual pension of 3000 francs upon the celebrated printer Bodoni, of Parma: and has enjoined the minister of the interior to give him directions for printing a superb edition of Homer's Odyssey, intended as a companion to the Iliad.

AUSTRIA.

The ARCHDUKE JOHN has discovered in Upper Styria, a mine of chrome, a very rare metal, and extremely useful for colouring porcelain.

An unknown benefactor who has lately bestowed many charitable donations, has lately sent to Count Sarau, governor of Vienna, the sum of fifty thousand florins, to defray the expence of enlarging the building belonging to the institution for the reception of the blind.

EAST INDIES.

A letter from Berampore, dated May 22d, 1810, communicates the following singular occurrence, which took place there a few days before. "The water in our tank," says the writer, "which I have known these thirty-four years, suddenly changed to a dark green colour, and an immense quantity of fish, many of them weighing from ten to eighteen seers, floated dead on the surface. Some few were taken out by the natives and carried away; the remainder were transported by hackey wads and buried, or applied to the purpose of manure. This strange occurrence is attributed by most people to the recent earthquake which was felt at Calcutta.

NEW HOLLAND.

A safe and commodious harbour has been lately discovered about seventy miles north west of Kangaroo Island, on the west coast of New Holland. It is represented as capable of containing and completely sheltering any number of ships of the largest size.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

The Use of all New Prints, Communications of Articles of Intelligence, &c. are requested under COVER *to the Care of the Publisher.*

Monument to the Memory of the late Admiral Lord Viscount Nelson, erected in the Guildhall of the City of London, by Smith.

THIS monument, inscribed with the name of Nelson, and embellished with the luminous pen of Sheridan, will be a lasting memorial of the abilities of the writer, and of the laudable gratitude, and bad taste, of the corporation of the City of London. It consists of three figures; a large recumbent river god; a female, with a castellated crown, ungracefully turning her back on the spectators, while she is writing the names of the hero's principal victories in Roman brass letters, on the back of the monument, and another with a medallion in her lap, on which is a profile inscribed Nelson.

There is a lamentable deficiency of appropriation in the whole, and of originality and elegance in the detail, and, with the trifling alteration of the writing, would have served as well for any body else, as Nelson. In short the design (if such unskilful adaptation of well-known figures could be called design) is, without its inscription, a monument to let; and strongly reminds one of the old anecdote of the country manager's apology for the tragedy of Hamlet, that, owing to the indisposition of one of the principal performers, the part of Hamlet would be omitted.

The Exhibition of the Royal Academy, 1811.

The Forty-third.—The opening of the exhibition (called "of the Royal Academy,") is the annual report of the progress of the British school, and exhibits the most decisive marks of improvement in almost every department of the fine arts.

The analysis which we gave last year, produced such general satisfaction, that we shall follow the same plan in this, giving first a general view of the whole exhibition, and its relative situation in respect of former ones, and then a more detailed account of a few of the best of the works of art therein exhibited.

The whole number of pieces exhibited are 955, and are in the following proportion: about 80 historical, poetical, and fancy subjects; 220 portraits (exclusive of about 250 miniatures); 60 landscapes; 100 architectural

drawings and designs; 55 pieces of sculpture, of which 27 are busts, and the rest miscellaneous.

There are this year 510 exhibitors, 41 of whom are members of the academy; the latter furnishing 156 pieces out of 961, the whole number exhibited.

The exhibition is one of the best we remember, and the Prince Regent was guilty of no flattery in saying that he saw portraits that Titian or Vandyke, and landscapes that Claude might envy. The compliment was the greater from its truth, and the highly cultivated taste of his Royal Highness.

In history, this year, that able and indefatigable veteran Mr. West, as usual, takes the lead, and is supported by a small band of promising youthful adventurers, who, under his excellent guidance, will assuredly, with perseverance, attain a splendid rank in art.

Mr. Fuseli is very great, but sober history is not the class in which to rank him, he is himself alone, and his poetical and metaphysical subjects, are particularly grand, and possess an elevation of thought, and airiness of fancy peculiarly his own. Mr. Fuseli is both an artist and a philosopher, and illustrates with his pencil the powerful precepts of his pen. This is as it should be, professors should write, and not leave themselves to be illustrated by dilletanti. Mr. Prince Hoare, in his periodical paper called the Artist, has given artists an opportunity of essaying their powers with the pen, and they give forcible proofs of what Fielding seriocomically endeavours to prove, that a man does not write the worse on a subject for understanding a little about it. Eustachio Zanotti, in his "Ragionamenti sopra diverse questioni appartementi alla Prospettiva," says, lamentingly, "La maggior parte dei libri, che ora escono al publico, non sono scritti da professori, ma da quelli, che chiamansi dilettanti, lo studio dei quali non oltrepassa le astratte speculazioni della teorica: ma nei passati secoli erano eglino stessi gli artisti, e scrittori, e filosofi? Manca agli uni la prattica, e quelle cognizioni, che per essa si aquistano."

Mr. Dawe, in his demoniac, infant Hercules, and portraits of Mrs. Hope and children, evinces a versatility of powers, that, with his pictures in the preceding exhibitions, and those at Pall Mall, stamp him an artist of first rate talent. Messrs. Artaud, Etty, Hilton, Joseph, Woodforde, Halls, Sass, Singleton, and Trumbull, are the other supporters of the historical and poetic pencil.

Turner's landscapes, both drawings and paintings, are above all praise; his Mercury and Hersé, is a master-piece.

Callcott in the same class is excellent, but a more careful pencil would improve his style.

In portraits, Lawrence places all competitors at humble distance; his portraits of the president and the Hon. Charles Stewart, in his Hussar dress, are wonders of art. After him are Sir William Beechey, Messrs. Phillips, Northcote, Owen, Lonsdale, Stewardson, Pocock, Jackson, and Raeburn.

Messrs. Bird, Wilkie, Collins, jun. and Chalon, shine in domestic humour; and Edridge, Foster, Robertson, and Engleheart, in miniature portraits.

Sharpe has some high-finished whole-length cabinet portraits, of considerable taste and beauty.

Bone, Hone, and Murphy, have some excellent enamels.

In the architectural department, Messrs. Lochner, Joseph Woods, jun. Thomas, and Ware, exhibit some rival designs for Bethlem hospital: the first of which obtained the first premium.

Mr. Soane exhibits some repetitions of the Bank, slovenly drawn; and his designs for the new House of Lords, which is tasteful and elegant, also a mausoleum for his friend Sir F. Bourgeois.

Mr. Elmes exhibits some designs in a good taste, executing in different parts of England, and some perspective views of St. Paul's Cathedral, which appear to be his favourite subjects; Mr. Gandy has some exquisite drawings. Mr. Kinnaird a good design for a triumphal arch; Mr. Griffiths, a mansion to be erected at Memel, in Prussia; Mr. Sanders, the new Royal Military College, near Blackwater; and Messrs. Beazley, jun. Pocock, J. Wyatt, Porden, and Seward, some good designs. Mr. Robinson's design for the Museum in Piccadilly, for Mr. Bullock, is in a clumsy, heavy, style, not suitable for its destination. Egyptian architecture is not calculated either for the materials or climate of England.

Before concluding for this month, it is necessary to make a few observations on the manifest partiality shewn by the Hanging Committee this year. According to the annual proposals which are publicly

publicly advertised, no exhibitor is permitted to exhibit more than eight pictures. Mr. Turner, one of that committee has *nine*; and Mr. Callcott, also a member of it *ten*; all of which, with Mr. Soanes, also a member of the same committee, are placed in the very best places. Mr. Turner has an ample apology for his situation, as there are not any better pictures to be found to supersede them; but not so in the architectural department, where favoritism and partiality is grossly visible. Accident could not have placed all the best drawings in the highest and darkest places, and the inferior in better. The most delicately finished drawings are stuck up to the ceiling; and others, where breadth of effect and boldness of finish, required distance, are brought close to the eye. There are many better drawings in this room superceded in good places by the hangman.

(To be continued.)

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS, *announced between the 20th of April and the 15th of May, extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 171.]

(The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.)

ABERNETHIE J. and B. College Hill, merchants. (Annesley and Bennett, Angel court, Throgmorton street

Airs J. Timberscombe, Somerset, mealman. (Scotts, Upper Guilford street

Allen E. Bedford, wool-buyer. (Forbes and Pocock, Ely Place

Amick J. Old Bond street, perfumer. (Newcomb, Vine street, Piccadilly

Anstead J. and W. Prickett, Old South Sea House, merchants. (Palmer and Co. Copthall court

Ash J. Love lane, East Cheap, broker. (Chapman and Stevens, St. Mildred's court, Poultry

Austin E. J. Great Saffron Hill, brass-founder. (Barrow, Threadneedle street

Ayres W. jun. Fleet street, hatter. (Bleasdale, Alexander, and Holme, Hatton court, Threadneedle street

Bailey S. Blagdon, Somerset, victualler. (Dyne, Lincoln's inn fields

Baine E. W. Chichester, brazier. (Ledwich, Baldwin's court

Bainton R. Lombard street, provision dealer. (Walker, Old Jewry

Bardwell J. Manchester, agent. (Ellis, Chancery lane

Barton J. Ryder street, St. James's, tailor. (Hanman, Piazza Chambers, Covent Garden

Beck T. Upton, Chester, brewer. (Ellis, Chancery lane

Bennett R. Houndsditch, mercer. (Hughes and Chapman, Temple

Bennett F. Seymour court, Bucks, lace merchant. (Elliston, White Hart court, Lombard street

Berry M. Barnsley, York, grocer. (Wilson, Greville street, Hatton Garden

Blackburn J. and J. Cooke, Lancaster, fustit merchants. (Blakelock and Makinson, Temple

Blackmore R. Tottenham court road, painter. (Hall, Coleman street

Blanchard W. Seven Dials, dealer in paper and rags. (Kemrick, Hatfield street, Surry

Boraman J. Brighton Place, Hackney road, flour-factor. (Nind, Throgmorton court

Bowdery G. Poplar, melter. (Collins and Waller, Spital square

Bowring J. J. New Bond street, batter. (Noy and Pope, Mincing lane

Brown T. L. Whitecross street, fire bucket maker. (Warne, St. Helen's Place, Bishopsgate

Buchanan W. Gerendon street, Haymarket, merchant. (Martelli, Norfolk street, Strand

Burchell F. Warwick Place, Bedford row, faddler. (Jones and Sandell, Size lane, Bucklersbury

Burrows W. Manchester, horse dealer. (Edge, Manchester

Cabburn W. Lower Thames street, victualler. (Wybourn and Burke, Craig's court, Charing Cross

Campart J. G. Spread Eagle court, broker. (Syme, Parliament street

Caplack J. Lancaster, cabinet maker. (Blakelock and Makinson, Temple

Carpenter W. West Wratting, Cambridgeshire, horse-dealer. (Kinderly, Long, and Ince, Gray's inn

Carter I. Manchester, corn dealer. (Cooper and Lowe, Chancery lane

Chamberlain W. Horsley, Glocester, yarn maker. (Shephard and Adlington, Bedford row

Chattle S. Blackman street, Borough, oil and colourman. (Minshull and Veale, Abingdon street

Collins T. Harvey's buildings, Strand, printer. (Fuller, Fore street, Cripplegate

Cook J. Thistow, Essex, gardener. (Ballachey and Silley, Angel court, Throgmorton street

Coombe W. Scot's Yard, Cannon street, merchant. (Annesley and Bennett, Angel court, Throgmorton street

Cooper J. N. Beckfoot, Cumberland, and J. Cooper, Broughton, Lancashire, tanners. (Wigglesworth, Gray's inn court

Cooper T. Dudley, Worcester, grocer. (Lowless and Crosse, St. Mildred's court, Poultry

Cousins W. Great Alie street, Goodman's fields, broker. (Lowless and Crosse, St. Mildred's court, Poultry

Crodew W. St. Philip, and Jacob, Glocestershire, malter. (James, Gray's inn square

Crout J. Bridge road, Lambeth, tallow chandler. (King, Temple

Dear J. Homington, Wilts, carpenter. (Lowton, Temple

Dewar R. C. Great Winchester street, merchant. (Dawes, Angel court, Throgmorton street

Dickford G. North Tawton, Devon, fergo maker. (Collett, Wimburn and Collett, Chancery lane

Dobson J. Liverpool, merchant. (Vandercom and Comyn, Bush lane

Dodd E. Dock Head, Bermondsey, tallow chandler. (Jennings and Collier, Carey street

Drake T. Carr Hall mill, Lancashire, miller. (Caton and Brumell, Aldersgate street

Drakeford W. Great Peter street, Westminster, baker. (Turner, Edward street, Cavendish square

Driver J. Skipton, York, oil merchant. (Exley, Stocker and Dawson, Furnival's inn

Duke E. and F. Eetham, Kent, linen drapers. (Beckett and Weale, Broad street Golden square

Edwards W. Bruton, Somerset, blacksmith. (Shephard and Adlington, Bedford row

Ellery J. Orange row, Kennington road, chymist. (Hannam, Piazza Chambers, Covent Garden

Favene P. Winchester street, merchant. (Bourdillon and Hewitt, Little Friday street

Fawkes T. Great Piazza, Covent Garden, hotel keeper. (Hannam, Piazza Chambers, Covent Garden

Field J. St. Alban's, butcher. (Alexander, Lincoln's inn square

Fife R. Wickham Market, Suffolk, shopkeeper. (Dyne, Lincoln's inn fields

Fitch W. Surry street, Strand, tailor. (Smith, Tokenhouse yard

Flaxman J. Dean street, Red Lion square, cheesemonger. (Clarke, Prince's street, Bedford row

Fonseca A. A. Frescot street, dealer. (Isaacs, St. Mary Axe

Ford J. Minories, trunk maker. (Noy and Pope, Mincing lane

Garrett J. jun. Harting, Sussex, mealman. (Platt, Temple

Gibson E. and C. P. Whitaker, Great St. Helen's, merchants. (Dawes, Angel court, Throgmorton street

Goleney T. B. Seymour court, Bucks, lace merchant. (Elliston, White Hart court, Lombard street

Gordon R. and A. Manchester, travelling chapmen. (Ellis, Chancery lane

Grimwood D. Kennington lane, Surry, factor. (Sherwood, Cushion court, Broad street

Griffin R. Birmingham, draper. (Egerton, Gray's inn square

Griffiths J. Knighton, Radnor, draper. (Cardale and Spear, Gray's inn

Hadnuck U. Bristol, colour manufacturer. (Hselie, Staple's inn

Hall R. W. Clements lane, merchant. (Jones and Sundell, Size lane, Bucklersbury

Hankinson M. Pendleton, Lancashire, dealer. (Hurd, Temple

Hayward J. Suffolk street, Charing Cross, carpenter. (Chippendal,

(Chippindal, Great Queen street, Lincoln's inn fields
Menlow S. Fetter lane, tailor. (Swan, New Basinghall street
Hill R. Frome Selwood, Somerset, cutler. (Davies, Ludbury
Holmes H. Liverpool, merchant. (Fairthorne and Clarke, Wakefield court, Throgmorton street
Huffam C. and W. H. Limehouse, ship chandlers. (Teasdale, Merchant Taylor's Hall, Threadneedle street
Hunt R. Lynn, Norfolk, tailor. (Anstice and Cox, Temple
Hurrell I. Henny, Essex, miller. (Meggison and Fairbank, Hatton Garden
Jacobs J. Walcot, Somerset, plasterer. (Shephard and Adlington, Bedford row
Jones E. Duke street, Aldgate, draper. (Jopson, Castle street, Holborn
Jones J. Davies street, Hanover square, upholder. (Richardson, Fisher, and Luke, Bury street, St. Mary's
Jones J. Edmonton, wheelwright. (Warne, Broad street
Keyes R. Skinner street, victualler. (Hall and Drake, Salter's Hall, Cannon street
Kirke J. Little Tower hill, wine merchant. (Tucker, Bartlett's buildings
Knowlton C. W. Fleet street, hatter. (Meymott, Burlow's buildings, Blackfriar's road
Lawton T. and J. Davison, Riding House lane, St. Mary le bone, painters. (Lee, Castle street, Holborn
Lemay J. Poplar, victualler. (Mitchell, Union court, Broad street
Levy B. Britol, shopkeeper. (Harris, Castle street, Houndsditch
Little C. H. and T. Carlisle, cotton manufacturers. (Birket, Bond court, Walbrook
Lonsdale G. B. Green Lettuce lane, insurance broker. (Blunt and Bowman, Old Bethlem
Lowe R. Haymarket, linen draper. (Putt, Staple's inn
Mair & Liverpool, linen draper. (Sheppard and Adlington, Bedford row
Martin T. and J. Edwards, blacking manufacturers. (Lowless and Crofte, St. Mildred's court, Poultry
Merryfield J. Plymouth, grocer. (Anstice and Cox, Inner Temple
Mills J. Back-church lane, Whitechapel, victualler. (Templer, Burr street, East Smithfield
Mowhouse A. Stockport, flour dealer. (Milne and Parry, Temple
Morgan E. jun. Knighton, Radnor, woolstapler. (Jenkins, Jones, and Abbott, New Inn
Morrison J. Church court, Clement's lane, merchant. (Allnton. Freeman's court, Cornhill
Nott T. Spalding, draper. (Tilson and Preston, Bridge street, Blackfriars
Owen A. Bell Yard, stationer. (Castle, Furnival's inn
Oxley S. Pontefract, York, druggist. (Blakelock and Makinson, Temple
Pacey J. Worcester, hosier. (Platt, Temple
Page J. Swaffham, Norfolk, brewer. (Goldard, Gray's inn square
Page S. St. Martin's Church yard, Westminster, dealer. (Young and Hughes, Effex street, Strand
Paice A. Bridge street, Lambeth, tea dealer. (Holland, Lambeth road
Park T. New North street, Red Lion square, agent. (Rannam, Piazza Chambers, Covent Garden
Paulson J. Manchester, manufacturer. (Ellis, Chancery lane
Pell T. jun. Maldstone, cooper. (Jones, Millman place, Bedford row
Pettit R. College hill, merchant. (Annesley and Bennett, Angel court, Throgmorton street
Petty H. Bucklersbury, merchant. (Tarn, Warnford court
Pickton T. Hillingdon, soap-manufacturer. (Harding, Primrose street
Ponsford M. Brewhetington, Devon, shopkeeper. (Drewe and Lobham, New inn
Porter W. and J. York, skinners. (Eyre, Gray's inn square
Pratten C. Bristol, shoemaker. (Burroughs, Castle street, Falcon square
Prebble J. Bow, miller. (Robins, Bouverie street, Fleet street
Pridham W. St. Martin's Church yard, Westminster, cabinet maker. (Lemage, Castle street, Mew's Gate
Reid W. Bristol, insurance broker. (Tarrant, Clarke, and Richards, Chancery lane
Rigg W. Liverpool, merchant. (Windle, John street, Bedford row
Rippon R. W. Lees and T. Wilkinson, jun. Liverpool, merchants. (Tilson and Preston, Chatham Place, Blackfriars
Robinson T. Liverpool, merchant. (Blackbock, Temple
Robinson T. Romford, printer. (Jones, Martin's lane, Cannon street
Robinson J. Whitehaven, Cumberland, mercer. (Fearon, Staple's inn
Robson J. Manchester, innkeeper. (Milne and Parry, Temple
Rose W. Stratford, Essex, dealer and chapman. (Curtis, Mile end
Routh J. T. Le Mesurier, and H. L. Routh, Austin Friars, merchants. (Crowder, Lavie, and Garth, Frederic's Place, Old Jewry
Ryde J. and C. C. Bulley, Pope's head alley, Cornhill, brokers. (Lane, Lawrence Pountney hill
Saffery J. Canterbury, bookseller. (Dyne, Lincoln's inn fields
Salter W. Brixton, Surry, merchant. (Clutton, St. Thomas's street, Southwark
Scott T. and W. Jordan, St. Pancras, builders. (Edwards and Lyon, Great Russell street
Shaw Z. Dudley, Worcester, mercer. (Anstice and Cox, Temple
Shirley W. Charlotte street, Whitechapel, grocer. (Williams, Staple's inn
Sidebotham D. Stockport, merchant. (Edge, Inner Temple
Slade F. Charles street, Hampstead road, coach smith. (Brown, Rathbone Place
Smith W. London, mariner. (Dawes, Angel court, Throgmorton street
Smith S. New Cavendish street, milliner. (Leggett and Vandergucht, Craven street
Smithson R. Hull, coal merchant. (Edmunds and Son, Lincoln's inn
Smithson J. Blackfriars road, grocer. (Bofwell, St. Michael's Church yard, Cornhill
Socket T. Holt, Denbigh, butcher (Huxley, Temple
Southall R. S. and B. Dudley, nail ironmongers. (Maye
Jay Symond's inn
Sowerby P. Liverpool, provision dealer. (Windle, John street, Bedford row
Stanley J. Deal, ironmonger. (Farlow, Bouverie street, and Roberts, Clement's inn
Stanley J. and T. Fleming, Deal, ship agents. (Dyne, Lincoln's inn fields
Stewart D. Greek street, Soho, jeweller. (Primrofe, Southampton buildings, Holborn
Stratton H. Blackfriars' road, stove grate manufacturer. (Birket, Bond court, Walbrook
Swatton G. Cumberland street, liquor merchant. (Lees, Caffle street, Holborn
Taylor W. Beccles, Suffolk, hatter. (Sudlow, Monument yard
Thomas J. Pickett street, Strand, linen draper. (Tilson and Preston, Chatham place, Blackfriars
Thomfon W. Manchester buildings, Westminster, merchant. (Aspinall, Quality court, Chancery lane
Thorne P. Tavistock, Devon, miller. (Davis, Effex street, Strand
Tolley W. jun. Richmond, Surry, faddler. (Clarke, Thavies inn
Vandrant J. Briftol, dealer and chapman. (Heelis, Staple's inn
Walmesley R. Manchester, manufacturer. (Milne and Parry, Temple
Walker R. fen. and J. and J. Leeds, cloth merchants. (Battye, Chancery lane
Waring J. Alton, Hants, woolstapler. (Dyne, Lincoln's inn fields
Watfon J. Fish street hill, merchant. (Bryant, Cophall court, Throgmorton street
Wellford J. Old South Sea House, Broad street, insurance broker. (Allan, Frederic's place, Old Jewry
Wells G. Hadleigh, Suffolk, draper. (Noy and Pope, Mincing lane
Whately W. Lawrence Pountney hill, merchant. (Lane, Lawrence Pountney hill
Whitehead J. Gateshead, Durham, ironmonger. (Rimington and Wake, Sheffield
Whitaker C. P. Great St. Helen's, merchant. (Blunt and Bowman, Old Bethlem
White H. George street, Manchester square, coal merchant. (Kibblewhite, Rowland and Robinfon, Gray's inn place
Whittle J. Liverpool, tailor. (Windle, John street, Bedford row
Widnall J. Holborn, potter. (Dixon and Co. Paternoster row
Wildman C. Newport street, Long acre, silversmith. (Smart, Clement's inn
Wilkinson E. Charles street, St. James's, milliner. (Williams, Red Lion square
Williams S. B. Austin Friars, merchant. (Tarn, Warnford court
Willshaw S. City road, tailor. (Chapman and Stevens, St. Mildred's court, Poultry
Wilson T. fen. St. Clement's, Cornwall, iron master. (Cardale and Spear, Gray's inn
Wood R. Market street, St. James's, wine merchant. (Field and Sheargold. Clifford's inn
Wood J. E. Ashford, Kent, wine merchant. (Alcock, Corner, and Lindley, St. Thomas's street, Southwark
Young P. and F. Handcock, South Shields, Durham, merchants. (Bell and Brodrick, Bow lane

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Adams, E. G. High street, Mary le-bone, apothecary, May 25
Anderson, J. Gateshead, Durham, grocer, May 16
Anderson, A. and D. Robertson, Coleman street, merchants, May 21
Andrews, T. Basinghall street, Blackwell-hall, factor, May 25
Annis, F. Southend, Lewisham, Kent, miller, June 8
Athuthnott, A. Philpot lane, and Birmingham, merchant, June 25
Arbuthnott, A. and R. Bracken, Philpot lane, merchants, June 25
Affcott, R. Pynes mills, near Exeter, miller, May 20

Aswell, J. W. Colchester, grocer, May 29
Atchison, W. New gate street, boot and shoe-maker, May 18
Atkins, J. Norwood, dealer, May 25
Ayres, J. Stratford, coal merchant, May 18
Baillie, G. and J. Jaffray, Finsbury place, merchants, June 11
Ball, J. Rutherfett, Norfolk, engineer, May 18
Bartlett, J. Colyton, Devon, hat maker, June 6
Bell, W. Leeds, grocer, May 25
Bennet, W. Lawrence Pountney hill, tea dealer, May 18
Bent, R. Lincoln's Inn fields, merchant, April 30
Bickley, T. C. Cobill, merchant, June 8
Bishop, T. Birmingham, plater, May 31
Blow, J. Hertford, carrier, June 8
Blow, W. Hertford, tanner, June 8
Blundell, E. T., Coleman street, insurance broker, May 28
Boddington, T. Northampton, mercer, June 8
Bromhead, W. Stamford, Lincoln, ironmonger, June 8
Brookman, J. Winchester, tanner, May 28
Bruce, R. Bartholomew lane, insurance broker, May 18
Cade, T. and J. Stevens, Garlick hill, wine merchants, June 15
Capes, W. Gainsburgh, Lincoln, mercer, August 7
Carter, J. Crosby square, Bishopsgate street, merchant, May 18
Catlow, W. Finsbury square, letter founder May 28
Chamberlain, N. Fleet street, druggist, May 25
Cerrie, High street, Lambeth, common brewer, May 25
Coward, F. Suggedone, St. Peter, and J. Brewer, Burcombe, Wilts, cattle dealers, June 8
Crowley, D. Portsmouth, tailor, May 25
Curtis, J. Spring street, St. Mary le bone, tallow chandler, June 4
Darwin, H. Southampton, tailor, May 18
Davidson, J. East India chambers, Leadenhall street, merchant, June 4
Davies, T. Haverfordwest, mercer, May 23
Davison, J. New Brentford, linen draper, June 4
Dawes, J., W. Noble, R. D. Croft, and R. Barwick, Pall Mall, bankers, May 4-8
De Charmilly, F. F. V. Somerset street, Portman square, coal merchant, May 14
De la Chaumette, F. D. Leadenhall street, merchant, June 4
Devey, R. Stourbridge, upholsterer, May 27
Dinsdale, J. Hull, dealer, May 25
Dixon, M. Borough High street, hop merchant, May 14, June 18
Dougan, T. Bread street, warehouseman, May 25
Duncan, W. and A. Liverpool, drapers, May 21
Dunne, J. and C. Robinson, Wood street, factors, May 25
Dyson, R. Pheasey, Worcester, grocer, June 6
Eadman, T. Clement's lane, London, merchant, June 18
Eadon, W. and R. Jun. Bucklersbury, warehousemen, May 21
Edwards, E. Liverpool, butcher, June 4
Ellis, C. Jermyn street, tallow chandler, May 25
Emerington, T. Lawrence Pountney lane, broker, June 4
Evans, R. Merthyer, Tydvil, Glamorgan, shopkeeper, May 23
Fairburn, J. Minories, bookseller, May 18
Fearon, J. Cheapside, Norwich shawl manufacturer, May 18
Fenton, J. and G. Moore, Rotherhithe, smiths, ironmongers, May 18
Ferguson, J. Burr street, mariner, May 18
France, S. Liverpool, butcher, June 4
Franco, M. Spital square insurance broker, June 15
Fulford, J. Holmsmile, Warwick, miller, June 6
Gibbon, T. Leicester street, Wellington, victualler, May 25
Goodwin, J. Ludlow, Salop, shopkeeper, June 5
Grant, C. Broad street, merchant, May 28
Hall, R. Liverpool, grocer, June 5
Hancox, E. Ludley, barber, May 21
Harrison, F. Camomile street, flationer, June 25
Hassall, W. Manchester, grocer, May 27
Hawksley, J. Arnold, Notts, merchant, June 4
Hemming, J. Worcester, whitesmith, May 28
Hester, J. Holborn, haberdasher, May 18
Herzcell, G. Little East Cheap, undertaker, June 11
Hewlett, T. Southborough, Kent, gun powder manufacturer, May 25
Hills, B. Enfield, linen draper, May 28
Howe, Jo. F. Wyatt, and F. Keyfd, Northleydown, lead manufacturers, May 25
Hodgson, J. jun. Coleman street, merchant, May 4
Hook, J. Bermondsey New Road, victualler, July 1
Hooker, T. Mary le bone, street, grocer, May 25
Howlett, T. Thame, Oxford, carrier July 2
Humphreys, M. Bristol, dealer and chapman, June 4
Hunter, J. Great Newport street, haberdasher, May 25
Inglis, J. Bedford square, merchant, May 18
Johnston, W. G. Bond court, Walbrook, merchant, June 8
Jukes, C. M. Goupent, merchant, May 7
Jukes, E. Gosport, merchant, May 7
Kerry, R. Bucklersbury, warehouseman, May 29
Killick, R. Southampton, upholsterer, May 25
Kirkby, W. Ma chester, merchant, May 21
Kirton, J. Gray's Inn terrace, May 21
Knott, J. Margate, shoemaker, May 18
Knowlton, C. Bristo, linen draper, May 25
Lande, A. Leadenhall street, hardwareman, June 8
Lane, J. Petworth, flax linen draper, June 5
Lara, A. Minories, haberdasher, May 18
Learoyd, T. Plymouth, merchant, May 18
Lee, S. Birchin lane, merchant, June 4
Leman, J. Ramsgate, shopkeeper, June 1
Lumsdale, B., and W. Hilton, Fenchurch street, merchants, June 8
Longman, S. Bristol, linen draper, May 18
Lowe, T. Devonshire street, piano-forte maker, May 18
Lowson, E. Mark lane, merchant, June 15
Luckhurst, T. Canterbury, draper, May 28
Luxton, I. Exeter, linen draper, May 25
Macpherson, W. Maiden lane, straw hat manufacturer, May 18
Majo, W. Friday street, Norwich shawl manufacturer, June 1
Marriott, S. Cateaton street, vintner, June 1
Mash, J. Red-lion passage, potatoe merchant, May 25
Mathern, G. Bristol, merchant, May 31
Mayhew, R. Sutton, miller, May 28
Monnet, Louis, spring Garden, tavern keeper, May 21
Morton, A. Ham Common, corn dealer, May 25
Napper, T. Bristol, hat manufacturer, May 23
Normington, J. St. Martin's le Grand, trimming manufacturer, May 25
Poulton, J. Liverpool, dry falter, May 21
Parsons, J. Bread street hill, callenderer, June 8
Penn, J. Leather lane, oil and colourman, May 21
Perkins, J. Birmingham, factor, June 5
Pickslay, W. Exeter, linen draper June 25
Powis, T. jun. Southwark, linen draper, June 11
Pratt, W. Brumley, Kent, victualler, June 8
Purcell, S. Milk street, Warehouseman, May 21
Randall, T. Oxford, linen draper, May 6
Remington, J. St. Ives, liquor merchant, May 27
Richardson, T. Halifax, dyer, May 21
Riddell, G. Berwick-upon-Tweed, grocer, May 24
Riley, S. Southerhouse, Halifax, cotton spinner, May 18
Robinson, H. St. John street, Weh Smithfield, iron-founder, May 14
Robinson, C. Wood street, Cheapside, cloth worker, May 25
Roome, B. Great Carter lane, Doctors' Commons, June 8
Rowlandson, E. jun. and jun. Borrodaile, Cumberland, druggists, May 25
Rowton, W. and T. Morrall, Chester and Shrewsbury, bankers, June 1
Rutt, T. Dalston, Middlesex, stockbroker, May 18
Sanderson, W. Liverpool timber merchant, June 2
Sanderson, R. Jun. Hull, grocer June 7
Sankey, C. James street, Covent Garden, cheesemonger, June 15
Seager, S. P. Maldstone, dealer, May 25
Sedson, T. Salford, Manchester, victualler, May 21
Sharp, C. B. Birmingham, factor, June 5
Shawford, W. C. Alsary, Piccadilly, confectioner, May 18
Sheridan, T. Market Bosworth, Leicester, June 6
Sherratt, W. Birmingham, carrier, May 31
Sherwill, W. Burr Street, Wapping, dealer, May 25
Smith, J. N. Worcester, draper, June 6
Soames, R. Mark lane provision merchant, May 25
Southcomb, T. Great Queen street, Lincoln's Inn fields, merchant, May 18
Southwood, T. Castle street, Holborn carpet dealer, June 1
Spalding, D. Thorpe, Norfolk, liquor merchant, June 3
Stone, J. Bridge road, Lambeth, feedsman, May 9
Stroud, E. Houndsditch, tin cher, June 4
Stuart, J. Wapping Wall, mast and block maker, May 25
Sykes, W. White Lion street, Norton Folgate, feed-factor, May 18
Taylor, J. Great Tower street, woolen draper, May 18
Thornley, J. Shaw, Chapel, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturer, June 6
Thomas, I. Horsham, brandy merchant, May 14
Tierney, J. Bishopsgate street, merchant, June 3
Tooke, J., and A. Tooke, Strand, wine merchants, June 1
Townsend, E. Maiden lane, Covent Garden, wine and cyder merchants, June 4
Trombeck, C. Fenchurch place, upholsterer, June 8
Turner, T. Liverpool, cheesemonger, May 23
Vaughan, J. Braunton, Quay, Northampton, merchant, June 8
Veichtner, J. F. Angel court, Throgmorton street, merchant, June 15
Vernon, T. Towcester, Northampton, grocer, June 8
Von Essen, C. E. Gray's Inn Coffee house, Holborn, merchant, May 18
Walker, J. Blackman street linen draper, May 25
Ward, R. Old street, victualler, May 25
Welding, W. Oxford street, linen draper, June 15
Wellings, T. Whitechapel, painter, May 25
Whalley, T. and J. W. Boddy, street, warehousemen, June 8
Whitnell, J. Golden lane, victualler, June 1
Wiggens, S. Cash-Fair, tailor, June 8
Wingfield, C. S. Philip and Jacob, Gloucester, coal merchants, June 6
Willis, J. G. M. Jukes, J. G. Jackson, and J. Langley, Salisbury square merchants, June 6
Wilson, J. Leak street, Golden Square, men's mercer, June 1
Winter, T. W. Bell, Publisher, June 29
Wood, H. Holborn, coach smith, May 25
Woodrow, E. Woodstone, Gloucester, iron manufacturer, May 14
Wright, W. New Road, Middlesex coachmaker, May 20
Wright, W. White horse lane, Whitechapel, merchant, June 8

REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Clementi's Introduction (fifth edition) to the Art of Playing on the Piano-forte. 10s. 6d.

HAVING in a former number entered into the merits of this useful work, it only remains for us to say, that the present edition possesses additional claims to the notice of young practitioners; that the national airs now introduced are given in the best style and most correct fingering, and that the new exercises are most judiciously constructed for the advancement of the unpractised finger.

Appendix to the Fifth Edition of Clementi's Introduction to the Art of playing on the Piano-forte. Arranged and fingered by M. Clementi, esq. 1l. 1s.

The preludes, exercises, national airs, and variations, together with the other pleasing and instructive pieces, forming the present *Appendix* to Clementi's ingenious and valuable "Introduction to the Art of Piano-forte Performance," offer to the juvenile student a body of practical lessons, from which, if properly attended to, he cannot but derive rapid and considerable improvement. The *fingering*, the first object with those who would acquire a graceful and facile execution, is strikingly accurate; and it is but just to say that where it varies from the *general mode*, it is by its superiority.

A Ground, with Variations, for the improvement of Young Performers on the Piano-forte, by T. Cooke. 4s.

To this Ground, to which Mr. Cooke has appended fifty-seven variations, is prefixed a view of the piano-forte keyboard, including the additional keys. The Ground consists of the descending notes of the octave, taken in C; and the variations possess the merit of proceeding by a nicely graduated scale of difficulty, from the most simple, to a somewhat elaborate execution; and cannot but greatly serve its evident object, that of juvenile improvement.

Grand Sonata for the Piano-forte, with an Accompaniment for the Violin, (ad lib.) dedicated to Mr. Woelfl, by F. Fiorillo. 5s.

Though, in our opinion, the piece before us is not calculated to delight the general, or uncultivated, ear, yet justice demands that we speak of it in high terms of approbation. If its style is not open and florid, it is well-studied and scientific; and if we cannot allow it the praise of glowing and striking passages, neither can we deny that the ideas are sterling and well-connected, and that the *real* master is evident in every movement.

Favourite Airs and Duos, in the serious Opera of Zaira, as performed with unbounded applause at the King's Theatre, Haymarket. Arranged for the Piano-forte or Harp, by Felice Reicati, esq. 10s. 6d.

These airs with the merits of which the public are so well acquainted, are arranged with taste and judgment. The accompaniment is given with every attention to the best possible effect, and the text is as accurate in its pointing, as the style of the adaptation is elegant and masterly.

A favourite Military Divertimento for the Piano-forte, with an Accompaniment for the Flute. Composed and dedicated to Lady Charlotte Hood, by Osmond Saggery. 2s. 6d.

The martial and familiar cast of this composition will not fail to please the lovers of light, but striking, composition. Many of the thoughts are novel, and the general effect bespeaks a taste and a genius capable of higher efforts.

"Sweet Home," a Polacca, introduced in the Opera of the Castle of Andalusia, by Mr. Braham. Composed by T. Cooke. 2s. 6d.

"Sweet Home" is an air with the merit of which the musical world are well acquainted. Of its introduction into the above justly-admired opera, and the style in which it is here offered to the public, we cannot but approve. In the Castle of Andalusia, it was particularly appropriate, and is here tastefully ornamented, and judiciously accompanied.

"My Nannie O;" a favourite Scots Ballad, by Burns. Sung by Mr. Broadhurst, at Sadler's Wells, in the Pantomime of Dutch Docmum. Composed by W. Reeve. 1s. 6d.

Mr. Reeve has hit off this little ballad with considerable felicity. The style is truly Scotch, and so appropriate to the cast and sentiment of the poetry, as to be as interesting as it is pure and simple.

The American Rondo. Composed and arranged for the Piano-forte, by Mr. Helst. 2s.

The introduction to this piece is analogous and ingenious; and the subject of the Rondo is pleasing, though not strikingly novel. Of the force, or *piquante* style, of the passages we cannot

say much; but a consistent flow of ideas pervades the composition, and certainly ranks it above mediocrity.

Two Sonatas, Fantasia Fuga, and Polacca. Composed and dedicated to J. B. Cramer, esq. by Dec.or Cogan. 7s. 6d.

Though the second movement in the first of these sonatas is not perfectly in the *Scotch style*, nor the air forming the subject of the third movement correctly given, we find in the work much to praise. A freedom, and sometimes a brilliancy, of conception, evince themselves in the construction and turn of the passages, and the general effect bespeaks a cultivated taste, as well as considerable knowledge of the instrument for which the pieces are written.

"Le Carillon;" a favourite Divertivento, for the Piano-forte. Composed and dedicated to Miss Smith, by F. C. Panorma. 3s.

"Le Carillon," in which is introduced the celebrated airs of "Hark! the bonny Christ-Church Bells," and "How blest the Maid;" is an ingenious and pleasant composition. Nothing *great* is attempted, consequently nothing *great* is effected; but the qualities of ease, originality, and simplicity, (qualities by no means common,) are strikingly displayed, and evince considerable command of idea in this species of piano-forte composition.

"Robin, you'll come to Summat;" a Pastoral Comic Song, sung by Mr. Lund, at Sadler's Wells, in the Melo Drama of the Red Reaver: Written by C. Dibdin, jun. composed by W. Reeve. 1s. 6d.

This trifle will not be heard without pleasure by those who are partial to the light effusions of humour. The passages, though they cannot claim the praise of originality, are consistent and connected, and the general result is an effect certainly creditable to Mr. Reeve's talent for this inferior species of ballad composition.

REPORT OF DISEASES,

Under the Care of the late Senior Physician of the Finsbury Dispensary, from the 20th of April to the 20th of May.

A RATHER curious case of palsy has, within these few weeks past, fallen under the notice and care of the Reporter, in which the patient was himself perfectly aware of all the circumstances of the seizure. He felt as if the ground were sinking from under his feet, and all the persons and objects before him, appeared to him inverted; he suddenly became incapable of moving any limb, or part of his body; at the same time his recollection and other faculties of mind, seemed not to be in any degree impaired. Instead of bleeding, or any other violent method of inanition, stimulants being both externally and internally administered, the patient was gradually aroused from his state of torpor, and a resurrection took place of those powers which might have been irrecoverably extinguished by an uncalled-for and ill-timed expenditure of the vital fluid. Bleeding, being almost indiscriminately resorted to upon such occasions, may in a great measure account for the too general fatality that attends apoplectic and paralytic seizures. From the period of life at which such seizures are most apt to take place, from the enfeebling habits or diseases which, in a large proportion of cases, have preceded and prepared the way for their occurrence, and from the variety of circumstances indicating a worn and debilitated frame, which almost invariably appears in concomitance with a paralytic or apoplectic attack, it would seem natural to infer, that, although the habitual abuse of stimuli may have helped to bring on this deplorable state of the constitution, a recovery from it can be effected only by their temporary application; and that, on the contrary, to have recourse in so extreme a case of actual weakness, attended by a partial suspension of the functions of life, to one of the most direct and powerful means of producing further exhaustion, is, in effect, to keep down the drowning, and to trample upon the already prostrate. His long known sentiments upon this subject, the Reporter cannot better countenance than by the authority of the late venerable Dr. Heberden; whose words upon a point so important, it may not be impertinent to extract. "Etenim juniores et robusti non tam obnoxii sunt his morbis (apoplexy and palsy) quam pueri infirmi et effœti senes, in quibus vires nutriendæ sunt et excitandæ, potius quam

quam minuendæ; dùm multa sanguinis profusio, quemadmodùm in submersis fieri dicitur, omnes naturæ conatus reprimit et tenues vitæ reliquias penitùs extinguit. Quod si consulamus experientiam, hæc, quantum possum judicare, testatur copiosas sanguinis missiones sæpe nocuisse, easque in non paucis ægrotis tutius fuisse prætermissas."*

The Commentaries of Dr. Heberden, from which the above quotation has been made, comprise the scanty but invaluable results of a long life, of the most extensive and diligent, as well as of the most correct and sagacious observation That experienced and highly accomplished practitioner has shewn, in this his legacy to the public, how much, and at the same time how little comparatively is known in the practical part of medicine. A science which, after the lapse of so many centuries, is still justly regarded as in its infancy.

"When will thy long minority expire?"*

J. Reid.

Grenville-street, Brunswick-square, May 25, 1811.

* Heberden Commentarii, p. 300.

* Young.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN MAY.

Containing official Papers and authentic Documents.

SPAIN.

POSITIONS of the English, Spanish, and French Armies, in Spain, in May 1811.

Frontier towards France.

Barcelona, Figueiras, Pampelona, St. Sebastian, and Fuente-Arabia, possessed by the French, having been given up to them previous to the revolution in March, 1808.

Principality of Catalonia.

Besides Barcelona and Figueiras, the towns of Lerida, Gerona, and Tortosa, are now occupied by the French; the two latter having stood a long siege. Tarragona, and the whole of the mountainous part of the province, are still occupied by the Spaniards. The army of Spain in Catalonia is commanded by General Campoverde, and amounts to about 14,000 regulars. That of France is actually under the command of Macdonald, but it has previously been commanded by Augereau, St. Cyr, and Duhesme, all of whom have successively been recalled in disgrace.

The provinces of Navarre, Biscay, Santander, and Asturias,

Are at present all occupied by the French; but there is a small Spanish army still on foot in Asturias, commanded by the Marquis of Porlier, commonly called the Marquisito. This force exceeds 3000 men. Several Guerillas, or small flying corps in Navarre, continually harass the French army, intercept their convoys, couriers, and destroy great numbers of them. The Commander of the Guerillas in Navarre, is Espos y Mina; and his corps consists of four battalions. Latterly, on the 12th of February, he attacked and destroyed two French divisions, and made a thousand prisoners. The two rich vales at Roncal and Roncesvalles are still in the possession of the Spaniards.

Kingdom of Gallicia.

This very extensive province, one of the most populous in Spain, with its very important sea-ports of Ferrol, Corunna, and Vigo, is now in the peaceable and exclusive possession of the Spaniards. The Spanish army is commanded by General Maly, and consists of about 20,000 effective regulars, and would be more numerous but for want of arms and clothing. The irregular armed peasantry is likewise very numerous.

Kingdom of Arragon.

Saragossa, the capital, has been occupied by the French since its surrender, after the ever memorable defence by Palafox; but there are numerous Guerillas who act in it, and make incursions into Castile to the great annoyance of the enemy; besides a small army of 4000 regulars, commanded by the Marquis de Villacampa.

The Kingdoms of Old and New Castile and Leon,

Are for the most part occupied by the French, but they are greatly harassed by the Guerillas.—There are no fortified places of consequence in either of these provinces; and the Guerillas continually molest them.

Marshal Bessieres commands in Old Castile, and General Belliard commands in Madrid. The Spanish Guerillas in Castile, are numerous; but the principal ones are:

First, that commanded by Juan Martin, *alias* El Empecinado, whose party is principally stationed in the province of Guadalaxara, and consists of about 3000 men, of whom at least 400 are cavalry; he only wants arms and ammunition to increase his force to 10,000, as he has 7,000 men ready disciplined for the purpose.

Secondly, the party of Francisquete in La Mancha; and

Thirdly, that of Julian, in the province of Salamanca.

Kingdom

Kingdom of Valencia.

The French are not in possession of any part of this very rich, populous, and extensive, province, except a small district on the borders of Catalonia. The very important cities of Valencia, Alicant, Denia, and Peniscola, are well fortified and garrisoned.

The Spanish Commanders are:—At Valencia, the Captain-General Bassecourt, with 12,000 regulars. The head-quarters are at Murviedro.

At Alicant General Friarto commands. The garrison consists of about 4000 men, regulars and militia, besides 7000 regulars about to be organized by Major-General Roche. The militia of the kingdom is very numerous, and may be estimated at 50,000.

The Kingdom of Murcia.

This rich province is also still in the possession of the Spaniards. The important naval arsenal of Carthagena is garrisoned. The number of troops is uncertain. The Spanish army in Murcia is about 20,000 strong, of which only 15,000 are armed and clothed, and is commanded by Gen. O'Donnell. There are four brothers of this name, who are all General Officers. The head-quarters of the army are actually at Lorca.

The Kingdom of Granada

Is at present occupied by the French, who have garrisons in the sea-ports of Almeira, Malaga, and Marbella. The French General Sebastiani commands the army, but is kept in check by the Spanish army of Murcia, which lately made a movement to La Mancha, and since then to Lorca, which, in the first instance, prevented his sending succours to Victor before Cadiz.

Andalusia

Comprehends the four kingdoms of Cordova, Jaen, Seville, and Granada. All the principal towns, except Cadiz, Ayamonte, and Algesirasr are occupied by the French. The French army occupied in the blockade of Cadiz is commanded by Marshals Victor and Soult.

The Spanish Guerillas in the mountains of Ronde are very numerous. Their Chief Commander is the Marquis of ——, formerly an officer of artillery; and the French armies are very much annoyed by them. The army of General Ballasteros, consisting of about 40,000 men, is actually at Castillejos, near Ayamonte.

Estremadura

Is occupied almost entirely by the English and Spaniards, who are supposed to be advancing upon Seville.

The following are the names of some of the Spanish General who have either fallen in battle, or otherwise lost their lives, or have been made prisoners in this contest:—

General Arvedo, Commander in Chief of the army of Asturias, at the battle of Espinosa, killed.

Major-General Marquis de San Roman, killed at the same battle.

General Reding died of his wounds at one of the battles in Catalonia.

General Vives died of fatigue at the first defence of Ciudad Rodrigo, when attacked in 1809.

General Menacho, killed in the defence of Badajos.

General Espana, killed in the same siege in one of the sorties.

General O'Reilly, died in Saragossa during the siege.

General Palafox, taken as the defender of Saragossa, and carried to France, where he died.

General Sn. Manck, also taken in Saragossa.

General Alvarez, Governor of Gerona. It is uncertain whether he is still a prisoner in France or dead.

General the Marquis of Romana, who died of fatigue in Portugal.

General Albuquerque, who died lately in London.

General Riquelme, killed in one of the engagements in the kingdom of Leon.

PORTUGAL.

The French having retreated before Lord Wellington out of Portugal, his lordship laid siege to Almeida, the frontier town. Early this month they attempted its relief, but were repulsed with considerable loss by the British army, in the way described in the following Gazette Extraordinary.

Downing street, May 25, 1811.

Dispatches, of which the following are copies, were this day received at the Earl of Liverpool's office, addressed to his lordship by Lieutenant-general Lord Viscount Wellington, K.B., dated Villa Formosa, 8th and 10th of May.

Villa Formosa, May 8, 1811.

My Lord,—The enemy's whole army, consisting of the 2d, 6th, and 8th, corps, and all the cavalry which could be collected in Castille and Leon, including about nine hundred of the Imperial guard, crossed the Agueda at Ciudad Rodrigo on the 2d instant.

The battalions of the 9th corps had been joined to the regiments to which they belonged in the other three corps, excepting a division consisting of battalions belonging to regiments in the corps doing duty in Andalusia; which division likewise formed part of the army.

As my object in maintaining a position between the Coa and the Agueda, after the enemy had retired from the former, was to blockade Almeida, which place I had learnt, from intercepted letters and other information, was ill supplied with provisions for its garrison, and, as the enemy were infinitely superior to us in cavalry, I did not give any opposition to their march, and they passed the

Azava

Azava on that evening in the neighbourhood of Espeja, Carpio, and Gallegos.

They continued their march on the 3d in the morning towards the Duas Casas, in three columns, two of them consisting of the 2d and 8th corps, to the neighbourhood of Alameda and Fort Conception, and the third, consisting of the whole of the cavalry and the 6th, and that part of the 9th corps which had not already been drafted into the other three.

The allied army had been cantoned along the river Duas Casas, and on the sources of the Azava, the light division at Gallegos and Espeja. This last fell back upon Fuentes de Honor, on the Duas Casas, with the British cavalry, in proportion as the enemy advanced, and the 1st, 3d, and 7th, divisions were collected at that place; and the 6th division, under Major-general Campbell, observed the bridge at Alameda; and Major-general Sir William Erskine, with the 5th division, the passages of the Duas Casas, at Fort Conception, and Aldea D'Obispo. Brigadier-general Pack's brigade, with the queen's regiment from the 6th division, kept the blockade of Almeida; and I had prevailed upon Don Julian Sanchez to occupy Nave D'Aver with his corps of Spanish cavalry and infantry.

The light division were moved in the evening to join General Campbell, upon finding that the enemy were in strength in that quarter; and they were brought back again to Fuentes de Honor on the morning of the 5th, when it was found that the 8th corps had joined the 6th on the enemy's left.

Shortly after the enemy had formed on the ground on the right of the Duas Casas, on the afternoon of the 3d, they attacked, with a large force the Village of Fuentes de Honor, which was defended in a most gallant manner by Lieutenant-colonel Williams of the 5th battalion, 60th regiment, in command of the light infantry battalions belonging to Major-general Picton's division, supported by the light infantry battalion in Major-general Nightingall's brigade, commanded by Major Dick, of the 42d regiment, and the light infantry battalion in Major-general Howard's brigade, commanded by Major M'Donnell, of the 9?d regiment, and the light infantry battalion of the King's German Legion, commanded by Major Ally, of the 3d battalion of the line, and by the 2d battalion of the 83d regiment under Major Carr. These troops maintained their position; but, having observed the repeated efforts which the enemy were making to obtain possession of the village, and being aware of the advantage which they would derive from the possession in their subsequent operations, I reinforced the village successively with the 71st regiment, under the Honourable Lieutenant-colonel Cadogan, and the 79th, under Lieutenant-colonel Cameron, and the 24th regiment, under Major Chamberlin. The former, at the head of the 71st regiment, charged the enemy, and drove them from the part of the village of which they had obtained a momentary possession.

Nearly at this time Lieutenant-colonel Williams was unfortunately wounded, but I hope not dangerously, and the command devolved upon Lieutenant-colonel Cameron of the 79th regiment. The contest continued till night, when our troops remained in possession of the whole.

I then withdrew the light infantry battalions and the 83d regiment, leaving the 71st and 79th regiments only in the village, and the 2d battalion 24th regiment to support them.

On the 4th the enemy reconnoitred the positions which we had occupied on the Duas Casas river, and during that night they moved General Junot's corps from Alameda to the left of the position occupied by the 6th corps, opposite to Fuentes de Honor.

From the course of the reconnoissance of the 4th, I had imagined that the enemy would endeavour to obtain possession of Fuentes de Honor, and of the ground occupied by the troops behind that village, by crossing the Duas Casas at Poya Velho, and in the evening I moved the 7th division, under Major-general Houston, to the right, in order, if possible, to protect that passage.

On the morning of the 5th, the 8th corps appeared in two columns, with all the cavalry, on the opposite side of the valley of the Duas Casas to Poya Velho; and, as the 6th and 9th corps also made a movement to their left, the light division, which had been brought back from the neighbourhood of Alameda, was sent with the cavalry under Sir Stapleton Cotton to support Major-general Houstoun, while the 1st and 3d divisions made a movement to their right along the ridge between the Turon and Duas Casas rivers, corresponding to that of the 6th and 9th corps, on the right of the Duas Casas.

The 8th corps attacked Major-general Houstoun's advanced guard, consisting of the 83th regiment under Major M'Intosh, and the 2d, Portuguese Caçadores under Lieutenant-colonel Nixon, and obliged them to retire; and they retired in good order, although with some loss. The 8th corps being thus established in Poya Velho, the enemy's cavalry turned the right of the 7th division between Poya Velho and Nave D'Aver, from which last place Don Julian Sanchez had been obliged to retire; and the cavalry charged.

The charge of the advanced guard of the enemy's cavalry was met by two or three squadrons of the different regiments of British dragoons, and the enemy were driven back, and Colonel La Motte of the 13th chasseurs, and some prisoners taken. The main body were checked and obliged to retire by the fire of Major-general Houstoun's division; and I particularly observed the Chasseurs Britanniques under Lieutenant-colonel Eustace

Eustace, as behaving in the most steady manner, and Major general Houstoun mentions in high terms the conduct of a detachment of the Duke of Brunswick's light infantry. Notwithstanding that this charge was repulsed, I determined to concentrate our force towards the left, and to move the 7th and light divisions, and the cavalry from Poya Velho towards Fuentes de Honor, and the other two divisions.

I had occupied Poya Velho and that neighbourhood, in hopes that I should be able to maintain the communication across the Coa by Sabugal, as well as provide for the blockade, which objects, it was now obvious, were incompatible with each other, and I therefore abandoned that which was the least important, and placed the light division in reserve, in the rear of the left of the 1st division, and the 7th division on some commanding ground beyond the Turon, which protected the right flank and rear of the 1st division, and covered our communication with the Coa, and prevented that of the enemy with Almeida, by the roads between the Turon and that river.

The movement of the troops upon this occasion was well conducted, although under very critical circumstances, by Major general Houstoun, Brigadier general Craufurd, and Lieutenant general Sir Stapleton Cotton. The 7th division was covered in its passage of the Turon, by the light division under Brigadier-general Craufurd, and this last, in its march to join the 1st division, by the British cavalry.

Our position thus extended on the high ground from the Turon to the Duas Casas. The 7th division, on the left of the Turon, covered the rear of the right; the 1st division, in two lines, were on the right; Colonel Ashworth's brigade, in two lines, in the centre; and the 3d division, in two lines, on the left. The light division and British cavalry in reserve; and the village of Fuentes de Honor in front of the left. Don Julian's infantry joined the 7th division in Freneda; and I sent him with his cavalry to endeavour to interrupt the enemy's communication with Ciudad Rodrigo. The enemy's efforts on the right part of our position, after it was occupied as I have above described, were confined to a cannonade, and to some charges with their cavalry upon the advanced posts.

The Picquets of the 1st division under Lieutenant-colonel Hill, of the 3d regiment of guards, repulsed one of these; but, as they were falling back, they did not see the direction of another in sufficient time to form to oppose it, and Lieutenant-colonel Hill was taken prisoner, and many men were wounded and some taken, before a detachment of the British cavalry could move up to their support.

The 2d battalion, 42d regiment, under Lord Blantyre, also repulsed a charge of the cavalry directed against them.

They likewise attempted to push a body of light infantry down the Ravine of the Turon to the right of the 1st division, which were repulsed by the light infantry of the Guards, under Lieutenant colonel Guise, aided by five companies of the 95th under Captain O'Hara.

Major-general Nightingall was wounded in the course of the cannonade, but I hope not severely.

The enemy's principal effort was throughout this day again directed against Fuentes de Honor; and, notwithstanding that the whole of the 6th corps was at different periods of the day employed to attack this village, they could never gain more than a temporary possession of it. It was defended by the 24th, 71st, and 79th, regiments, under the command of Colonel Cameron; and these troops were supported by the light infantry battalions in the 3d division, commanded by Major Woodgate; the light infantry battalions in the 1st division, commanded by Major Dick, Major Macdonald, and Major Ally; the 6th Portuguese Caçadores, commanded by Major Pinto; by the light companies in Colonel Champlemonde's Portuguese brigade under Colonel Sutton; and those in Colonel Ashworth's Portuguese brigade under Lieutenant-colonel Pynn; and by the picquets of the 3d division, under the command of the Honorable Lieutenant-colonel Trench. Lieutenant-colonel Cameron was severely wounded in the afternoon, and the command in the village devolved upon the Hon. Lieutenant-colonel Cadogan.

The troops in Fuentes de Honor were besides supported, when pressed by the enemy, by the 74th regiment under Major Russel Manners, and the 88th regiment under Lieutenant-colonel Wallace, belonging to Colonel Mackinnon's brigade; and on one of these occasions the 88th, with the 71st and 79th, under the command of Colonel Mackinnon, charged the enemy, and drove them through the village; and Colonel Mackinnon has reported particularly the conduct of Lieutenant-colonel Wallace, Brigade-major Wilde, and Lieutenant and Adjutant Stewart of the 88th regiment.

The contest again lasted in this quarter till night, when our troops still held their post; and from that time the enemy have made no fresh attempt on any part of our position.

The enemy manifested an intention to attack Major-general Sir W. Erskine's post, at Aldea del Bispo on the same morning, with a part of the 2d corps; but the Major-general sent the 2d battalion of the Lusitanian legion across the ford of the Duas Casas, which obliged them to retire.

In the course of last night the enemy commenced to retire from their position on the Duas Casas; and this morning at day-light the whole were in motion. I cannot yet decide whether this movement is preparatory to some fresh attempt to raise the blockade of

of Almeida, or is one of decided retreat; but I have every reason to hope, that they will not succeed in the first, and that they will be obliged to have recourse to the last.

Their superiority in cavalry is very great, owing to the weak state of our horses from recent fatigue and scarcity of forage; and the reduction of numbers in the Portuguese brigade of cavalry with this part of the army, in exchange for a British brigade sent into Estremadura with Marshal Sir William Beresford, owing to the failure of the measures reported to have been adopted to supply the horses and men with food on the service. The result of a general action brought on by an attack upon the enemy by us might, under these circumstances, have been doubtful; and if the enemy had chosen to avoid it, or if they had met it, they would have taken advantage of the collection of our troops to fight this action, to throw relief into Almeida.

From the great superiority of force to which we have been opposed upon this occasion your lordship will judge of the conduct of the officers and troops. The actions were partial, but very severe; and our loss has been great. The enemy's loss has also been great; and they left 400 killed in the village of Fuentes de Honor, and we have many prisoners.

I particularly request your lordship's attention to the conduct of Lieutenant-colonel Williams, Lieutenant-colonel Cameron, and the Hon. Lieutenant-colonel Cadogan, and to that of Colonel Mackinnon, and Lieutenant-colonel Kelly of the 24th regiment, and of the several officers commanding battalions of of the line and of light infantry, which supported the troops in Fuentes de Honor. Likewise to that of Major M'Intosh of the 85th regiment; of Lieutenant-colonel Nixon of the 24 Cacadores; of Lieutenant-colonel Eustace of the Chasseurs Britanniques; and of Lord Blantyre.

Throughout these operations I have received the greatest assistance from Lieutenant-general Sir Brent Spencer, and all the general officers of the army; and from the adjutant and quarter master-general, and the officers of their several departments, and those of my personal staff.

From intelligence from Marshal Sir William Beresford, I learn that he has invested Badajoz, on the left of the Guadiana; and is moving their stores for the attack of the place.

I have the honour to inform you that the intelligence has been confirmed, that Joseph Bonaparte passed Valladolid, on his way to Paris, on the 27th of April. It is not denied by the French officers that he is gone to Paris.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

Villa Formosa, May 10, 1811.

My Lord,

The enemy retired on the 8th to the Woods between Espeja Gallegos and Fuentes de Ho-

nor, in which position the whole army were collected on that day and yesterday, with the exception of that part of the second corps which continued opposite Alameda. Last night the whole broke up and retired across the Azava, covering their retreat by their numerous cavalry; and this day the whole have retired across the Agueda, leaving Almeida to its fate.

The second corps retired by the bridge of Barba del Puerco, and the ford of Val d'Espino on the Agueda.

Our advanced posts are upon the Azava, and on the Lower Agueda; and the army will be to-morrow in the cantonments on the Duas Casas.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

GREAT BRITAIN.

At home, the legislature has continued its activity, but without meeting the wishes of a large portion of the public. Sir Samuel Romilly's judicious and humane Bills for diminishing the punishment of Death, were rejected in the House of Lords, after passing in the Commons. Lord Sidmouth's attempt to infringe on the Toleration Act, has, however, been rejected, and the debate was distinguished by some liberal opinions of the Archbishop of Canterbury, which do great honour to that amiable churchman. In the Commons the minister required a loan of twelve millions, which he effected in the city on better terms than could have been expected. Taxes to raise about one million were laid chiefly on wash. Various unsuccessful motions were made for reforms of abuses by Messrs. Brand, Burdett, Folkestone, Whitbread, and others.

During the current month and for many months past, the public mind has been deeply occupied by the state of the currency. Guineas, with reference to paper, have risen to 27s. or 28s.; and Bank notes, with reference to guineas, have consequently fallen below 15s. and in foreign countries are not estimated higher than 12s. Most commodities, in consequence, are acquiring a paper and a cash price; and even the public funds, the paper price of which is 66, have at a cash price, fallen to 60! Gold and silver are, however, scarcely to be procured for paper with any concession, and they have, in fact, totally disappeared from circulation, all small transactions taking place in copper money, and all retail trade being at a stand for want of small change.

There appearing to be no limit to the depreciation of paper money, if means were not adopted to prevent it, Parliament took into consideration on the 6th,

the

the famous report of the Bullion Committee, which appeared in our last supplement, and the consideration led to one of the longest debates known since the revolution. One set of resolutions were moved by Mr. HORNER, in a speech of unequalled ability, and another by Mr. VANSITTART, on the part of the ministry.

Mr. Horner was supported by Messrs. H. THORNTON, WILBERFORCE, HUSKISSON, BURDETT, WHITBREAD, G. JOHNSTONE, W. SMITH, TIERNEY, BARING, PARNELL, CANNING, MARRIOTT, and SHARP; and Mr. Vansittart's by Messrs. ROSE, PERCIVAL, Dep. Gov. MANNING, TURTON, LONG, CASTLEREAGH, and FULLER. On a division, the committee were outvoted by 151 against 75; and on Mr. Horner's resolution for the Bank to pay cash in two years by 180 against 45. Of course Mr. Vansittart's resolutions were passed without a division!

As the last resolutions are entered on the Journals of the House, and are very long, we feel it necessary to record here only those of Mr. Horner.

1. That the only money which can be legally tendered in Great Britain, for any sum above twelve-pence in the whole, is made either of gold or silver; and that the weight standard, and denomination, at which any such money is authorized to pass current, is fixed, under his Majesty's prerogative, according to law.

2. That since the 43d year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the indentures of his Majesty's Mint have uniformly directed that all silver used for coin should consist of 11 oz. 2 dwts. of fine silver and 18 dwts. of alloy in each pound troy, and that the said pound troy should be divided into sixty-two shillings, or into other coins in that proportion.

3. That, since the 15th year of the reign of King Charles the Second, the indentures of his Majesty's Mint have uniformly directed, that all gold used for coin should consist of 11 oz. of pure gold and 1 oz. of alloy of each pound troy; and that the said pound troy should be divided and coined into forty-four guineas and one half guinea, or into other coins in that proportion.

4. That by a proclamation of the 4th year of the reign of King George the First, it was ordered and directed, that guineas and the several other gold coins therein named, should be current at the rates and values then set upon them, viz. the guinea at the rate of 21s. and other gold coins in the same proportion; thereby establishing, that the gold and silver coins of the realm should be a legal tender in all money payments, and a standard measure for ascertaining the value of all contracts for the payment of money, in the relative proportion of $15\frac{2}{1}\frac{2}{3}\frac{5}{6}\frac{0}{4}\frac{0}{0}$ lbs. weight of sterling silver to one pound of sterling gold.

5. That by a statute of the 14th year of the reign of his present Majesty, subsequently revived and made perpetual by a statute of the 39th year of his reign, it is enacted, That no tender in payment of money made in the silver coin of this realm, or any sum exceeding the sum of 25l. at one time, shall be reputed in law, or allowed to be a legal tender, within Great Britain or Ireland, for more than according to its value by weight, after the rate of 5s. 2d. for each ounce of silver.

6. That by a proclamation of the 16th year of the reign of his present Majesty, confirmed by several subsequent proclamations, it was ordered and directed, that if the weight of any guinea shall be less than 5 dwts. 8 grs. such guinea shall cease to be a legal tender for the payment of any money within Great Britain or Ireland; and so in the same proportion for any other gold coin.

7. That under these laws (which constitute the established policy of this realm, in regard to money,) no contract or undertaking for the payment of money, stipulated to be paid in pounds sterling, or in good and lawful money of Great Britain, can be legally satisfied and discharged, in gold coin, unless the coin tendered shall weigh in the proportion of $\frac{20}{21}$ parts of 5 dwts. 8 grs. of standard gold for each pound sterling, specified in the said contract; nor in silver coin, for a sum exceeding 25l. unless such coin shall weigh in the proportion of $\frac{22}{62}$ of a pound troy of standard silver for each pound sterling specified in the contract.

8. That the promissory notes of the Bank of England are stipulations to pay, on demand, the sum in pounds sterling, respectively specified in each of the said notes.

9. That when it was enacted by the authority of Parliament, that the payment of the promissory notes of the Bank of England in cash should for a time be suspended, it was not the intention of Parliament that any alteration whatsoever should take place in the value of such promissory notes.

10. That it appears, that the actual value of the promissory notes of the Bank of England (measuring such value by weight of standard gold and silver as aforesaid) has been, for a considerable period of time, and still is, considerably less than what is established by the laws of the realm to be the legal tender in payment of any money contract or stipulation.

11. That the fall which has thus taken place in the value of promissory notes of the Bank of England, and in that of the country bank paper which is exchangeable for it, has been occasioned by too abundant issue of paper currency, both by the Bank of England and the country banks; and that this excess has originated from the want of that check and controul on the issues of the Bank of

of England, which existed before the suspension of cash payments.

12. That it appears, that the exchanges with foreign parts have, for a considerable period of time, been unfavourable to this country in an extraordinary degree.

13. That, although the adverse circumstances of our trade, together with the large amount of our military expenditure abroad, may have contributed to render our exchanges with the continent of Europe unfavourable; yet the extraordinary degree in which the exchanges have been depressed for so long a period, has been, in a great measure, occasioned by the depreciation which has taken place in the relative value of the currency of this country, as compared with the money of foreign countries.

14. That, during the continuance of the suspension of cash payments, it is the duty of the directors of the Bank of England to advert to the state of the foreign exchanges, as well as to the price of bullion, with a view to regulate the amount of their issues.

15. That the only certain and adequate security to be provided against an excess of paper currency, and for maintaining the relative value of the circulating medium of the realm, is the legal convertibility, upon demand, of all paper currency into the lawful coin of the realm.

16. That, in order to revert gradually to this security, and to enforce mean-while a due limitation of the paper of the Bank of England, as well as of all the other bank paper of the country, it is expedient to amend the act, which suspends the cash payments of the Bank, by altering the time till which the suspension shall continue, from six months after the ratification of a definitive treaty of peace, to that of two years from the present time.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON:

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

IN consequence of the parish of St. Luke having introduced a bill into parliament, during the present Session, requiring the Publication, by the Magistrates of Middlesex, of an amount of the monies expended for the County rate, which is paid by the different parishes out of the poor's rates and has increased to the annual sum of about 30,000l. the Magistrates for that county have made an order that an abstract of the accounts should be annually printed, and a copy of them delivered to the churchwardens and overseers of every parish throughout the county.

Additional tolls of one penny on carriages, and half-penny on horses, will be levied at all turnpikes on the 7th of June next. The Commissioners of Hyde Park Turnpike, have in consequence let their tolls by auction, to the former lessees, for 17,000l. per annum.

At the expiration of the present Crown leases, which will be in about three years, the houses in Pall Mall, from the corner of Market lane, to the Hay-Market, are to be pulled down, and a grand front, under the direction of an eminent architect, is to be formed to the Opera House, upon the site. This will be an improvement long wanted.

Between two and three o'clock in the morning of Saturday, April 20th, a dreadful fire broke out in the house occupied by Mr. Goullee, pork-butcher, corner of Half-Moon-street, Bishopsgate-street, London. The moment the flames burst forth in the lower apartments, the alarm of fire was given from without by some passengers; but such progress had the fire made, it was too late to save the lives of most of the devoted inhabitants. The family consisted of Mr. Goullee, his wife, three children, the nurse, a maid servant, shop boy, and a waiter of the London Tavern and his wife, who were lodgers on the first floor. The two latter only were awakened by the noise, and they had the good fortune to escape with their bed to the window of the first floor, which they threw on the pavement, for the purpose of throwing themselves upon it. The wife first made a leap, and, falling on the bed, did not receive the slightest injury; her husband instantly followed. Of the rest of the family nothing was seen, but the populace heard their cries at intervals. This was but for a short time, for the floor giving way, the whole of this unfortunate family perished in the burning ruins. It is not known how the fire originated.

The annual Meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society was held on the first of May, and did not fall short in interest of any of the former Meetings. The expenditure of the Society in diffusing the Scriptures in various nations, and in every quarter of the globe, amounts for the last year to 30,000l.; and the number of Bibles distributed, to one half of the whole number dispersed

persed in the six preceding years. The sum of 4000l. was announced as received from the Liverpool Auxiliary Society; and a large sum from Manchester.

May 9th, the foundation-stone of the New Bridge on the Thames, from Milbank to Vauxhall, was laid with great ceremony, in presence of a vast concourse of spectators. The Prince Regent was prevented attending, but was represented by Lord Dundas, who officially christened the new pile, "Regent's Bridge." This Bridge will be built, externally, of a most durable Scotch granite; the ornaments and finishings of Portland stone. It will be a straight bridge, like those of antiquity, and will consist of seven arches—the central one of 110 feet span, the others diminishing in size to 90 feet at the ends. The water-way will be 702 feet, and the whole extent 920 feet. It will take about five years in completion.

In addition to the 100,000l. voted by Parliament to the suffering Portuguese, subscriptions, which already amount to a very large sum, have been opened in London, and all the other considerable towns in the kingdom are following the example of the metropolis.

The committee under the Act passed in the last session of parliament for rebuilding the late Theatre Royal, Drury-lane, destroyed by fire in the month of February, 1809, having been for a considerable time anxiously employed in the investigation and arrangement of the affairs of the late Theatre, are arrived at that point when they deem themselves authorised to lay before the public the following proposals:—It is proposed to raise a fund not exceeding 300,000l. (the sum limited by the said Act) upon the conditions and under the regulations therein mentioned, in shares of 100l. each. Every subscriber of five shares and upwards to be entitled to a personal free admission. It appears to the committee that the fund they are empowered to raise will be fully adequate to the purposes of settling with the claimants in the first instance, and of rebuilding a theatre of substantial construction and moderate size, and that the probable receipts, calculated on good grounds, will be sufficient to cover the expenses and interest, with a fair prospect of profit upon the shares. The subscribers are by the Act, erected into a joint stock company, so that each subscriber is liable only for the amount of his share, and the shares are transferable by assignment. The Theatre, with its appurtenances, and all the buildings and ground comprehended in the lease from the Duke of Bedford, together with the patents, will become the property of the said joint stock company. It is further provided in the said Act, that at a general meeting of the subscribers, "a full and distinct statement of the arrangement proposed by the committee, and assented to by the claimants and proprietors of the late Drury-lane property, shall be submitted to the said general meeting for their consent and approbation; and any subscriber disagreeing from such statement, shall be at liberty to withdraw his subscription and relinquish all share and interest in the undertaking." In pursuance of the provision of the Act above recited, the committee will appoint a general meeting of the new subscribers on the earliest day possible, whose assent to the plan proposed, until ratified at such meeting, will be conditional only, and subject to their own revision and option of withdrawing their subscriptions, if upon the statements made they shall think fit so to do. Ten per cent. on the amount of the share subscribed to be paid at the time of subscribing, to the account of Samuel Whitbread, Peter Moore, and Harvey Christian Combe, esqrs. the trustees named in the Act for that special purpose, and to be by them vested in exchequer bills, bearing interest for the benefit of the subscribers, until the funds under the sanction of the general meeting of the subscribers shall be required by the committee empowered by the said Act, to carry the purposes of the Act into execution; who will then give notice of the periods of payments of the other instalments. The committee under the Act will receive and consider of plans, estimates, and proposals for contracts for building a new Theatre, addressed to the chairman of the committee, at Peter Moore's, esq. Great George-street, Westminster. The first deposits, with the accruing interest, to be returned conformably to the Act, in the event of any thing occurring so as to disappoint the present arrangement, and prevent the plan being carried into execution according to the provisions of the said Act. Books for subscriptions are open, and the deposits received at the principal banking-houses.

The society for the discharge and relief of persons imprisoned for small debts have made their annual report: the number of debtors discharged and relieved within the last year, amount to 769, who had 533 wives, and 1536 children.—The average expence of their liberation is 4l. 16s. 1d. each.

It has been given in evidence before the committee of the House of Commons, to whom the Bill for a new proposed Southwark bridge was referred, that the average loss of property was from 20 to 30,000l. annually at London bridge, besides about 30 lives a year; that this was occasioned by the bad construction of that bridge, which was in a state of decay, there being two large rents in one of the principal piers, and that it was very probable the whole would shortly come tumbling into the river; in which case the river

river would overflow its banks, and the flat country on the south side be inundated for miles.

An afflicting detail has been laid on the table of the House of Commons, in consequence of the humane endeavours of Sir Samuel Romilly to modify our Penal Laws. It is a return of the number of commitments for trial in the years 1805-6-7-8, and 1809, distinguishing the crimes, convictions, and sentences. In London and Middlesex alone, it appears, that the numbers were:

	Committed.	Indicted.	Convicted.
1805 —	980 —	951 —	558
1806 —	899 —	755 —	475
1807 —	1017 —	980 —	542
1808 —	1110 —	1074 —	619
1809 —	1242 —	1197 —	750

In this melancholy table the gradual increase of crimes and convictions for the last three years is very remarkable; and we fear that the evil may be traced to the pressure of the times, for we observe that it is under the head of *larceny*, that the increase of crimes is chiefly to be found. To give an idea of the number of commitments, trials, and convictions for all England, we subjoin the return for the year 1809:

	Committed.	Indict.	Convict.	Execut.
Home circuit . .	368	332	205	17
Oxford ditto .	269	262	154	2
Western ditto .	267	253	152	4
Midland ditto .	223	214	134	4
Norfolk ditto .	121	118	70	3
Northern ditto .	108	98	49	7
North Wales ditto	1	1	—	—
Brecon ditto .	10	10	5	—
Carmarthen ditto	18	15	4	—
Lancashire ditto	105	96	52	13
Durham . . .	8	5	2	—
London and Middlesex . .	1242	1197	750	7
	2740	2601	1577	57

The monument erected to the memory of Lord Nelson, in Guildhall, being completed, is now opened for public inspection. In the back ground is seen a pyramid, supposed to be the tomb of the immortal Nelson, decorated with naval trophies, the fruit of his victories; while the female figure in the centre (personating the city of London) in grateful remembrance of the signal services he rendered to his country, perpetuates the memory of his great actions to posterity, and finishes with admiration the record of his last glorious achievement off Trafalgar. Britannia on the left, supported by a lion (the symbol of unshaken courage), is pensively musing over a portrait of the conqueror, and in silent grief deplores her loss. The recumbent figure in the fore ground, representing the ocean, roused by the fame of his heroic actions, participates in Britannia's sorrow and regret for the hero's fate. The naval action in front of the pedestal, exhibits the situation of the fleet towards the conclusion of the battle, when the hero was mortally wounded by a shot from the main-top of a 74, with which the Victory appears to be closely engaged. In the niches two British seamen, with implements of war and navigation, hear with deep concern the fate of their beloved hero. The monument is adorned by the following inscription, from the pen of the Right Honourable R. Brinsley Sheridan:

TO
HORATIO, Viscount and Baron NELSON,
Vice-Admiral of the White, and Knight of
the most Honourable Order of the Bath,
A man amongst the few who appear
At different periods to have been created
To promote the grandeur, and add to the
security of nations;
Inciting by their high examples their fellow-
mortals, through all succeeding times,
To pursue the course
that leads to the exaltation of our imperfect
nature.

PROVIDENCE,
That implanted in Nelson's breast an ardent
passion for renown,
As bounteously endowed him with the transcendant talents necessary to the great
purposes
He was destined to accomplish.

At an early period of life
He entered into the naval service of his
country,
And early were the instances which marked
The fearless nature and enterprize of his
character:
Uniting in the loftiest spirit, and the justest
title to self-confidence,
A strict and humble obedience to
The sovereign rule of discipline and subordination.

Rising by due gradation to command,
He infused into the bosoms of those he led
The valorous ardour and enthusiastic zeal for
the service of his King and Country,
Which animated his own;
And while he acquired the love of all,
By the sweetness and moderation of his
temper,
He inspired an universal confidence
In the never-failing resources of his capacious
mind.

It will be for History to relate
The many great exploits, through which,
Solicitous of peril, and regardless of wounds,
He became the glory of his profession!
But it belongs to this brief record of his
illustrious career to say,
That he Commanded and Conquered
At the Battles of the NILE and COPENHAGEN,

Victories

Victories never before equalled,
Yet afterwards surpassed by his own
last achievement,
The BATTLE of TRAFALGAR!
Fought on the 21st of October, in the year
1805.

ON THAT DAY,
Before the conclusion of the Action;
He Fell, mortally wounded!
But the sources of Life and Sense failed not
until it was known to him that the
Destruction of the enemy being completed,
The glory of his Country and his own had
attained their summit;
Then laying his hand on his brave heart,
With a look of exalted resignation to the will
OF THE
Supreme Disposer of the fate of man and
nations,
HE EXPIRED.

The Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-
Council, of the city of London,
Have caused this Monument to be erected;
Not in the presumptuous hope of sustaining
the departed Hero's memory,
But to manifest their estimation of the Man,
And their admiration of his deeds.
This testimony of their gratitude, they trust,
will remain as long
As their own renowned city shall exist.

THE PERIOD TO
NELSON's FAME can only be the End of
Time.

The committee appointed to carry into execution the resolution of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, of the city of London, for erecting a statue of his Majesty (in marble) in the Council Chamber at Guildhall, have adopted the model of Mr. Chantrey, which represents his Majesty standing in his robes, in the act of answering an address of the city of London, which address he holds in his left hand, in the form of a scroll, marked with the city arms.—In the back ground is a pediment, on which are described the emblems of commerce, agriculture, the arts, and manufactures: and the pediment supports the globe, on which are delineated the tracks observed by the principal circumnavigators of the present reign, encircled by the British flag. This emblem is characteristic of the triumphant command the British flag possesses in every part of the world, the natural and necessary consequence of the splendour of our naval superiority. The figure of his Majesty is graceful and well proportioned. Mr. Chantrey has also been particularly happy in the choice of his emblems, and pays a well-merited compliment to our Sovereign for that liberal protection which his Majesty has extended to the fine arts.

MARRIED.

At St. Michael Bassishaw, Mr. F. G. Amici, of Basinghall-street, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Charles Hicks, esq. of Finsbury Square.

At St. Margaret's, Westminster, Lieutenant-colonel Hugh Sutherland, to Ann, daughter of the late Hector Mackay, esq. of Streatham.

At St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, Mr. John Parkinson, of Kingsland-road, to Diana, second daughter of James Chappell, esq.

At Mary-le-bone, the Rev. George Murray, to Lady Sarah Maria Hay.—Robert Bateson, esq. of Belvoir Park, in the county of Down, only son of Thomas Bateson, esq. of Orange Field, in the same county, to Catherine, youngest daughter of Samuel Dickson, esq. of the county of Limerick.—William Wilkins, esq. of Manchester-street, architect, to Miss Alicia Murphy, of New Cavendish-street.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, H. T. King, esq. of Soho-square, to Miss Knight, of Sloane-street.

At St. James's, Mr. George Bedford, of Bath, to Olivia Frances, only daughter of Colonel Smith, of the Island of St. Helena.

At St. Martin's in the Fields, Mr. P. Whitworth, youngest son of William W. esq. of Aswardby, Lincolnshire, to Miss Harriet Cooper, of Grantham.

At St. Giles's in the Fields, William, second son of George Ward, esq. of Belle Vue, Isle of Wight, to Emily, fifth daughter of H. C. Combe, esq. M. P.

At St. Margaret's, Westminster, Edwin Corbett, esq. major in the Cheshire militia, to Anne, second daughter of John Blackburne, esq. M. P. for Lancashire.—Wm. Edward Tomline, esq. to Frances, only daughter of the late John Amler, esq. of Ford Hall, Shropshire.

At Deptford, Mr. Samuel Ralph, surgeon, of Tunbridge, to Miss Dornford, one of the the grand-daughters of the late Josiah D. esq.

At Lambeth, Thomas Hayter, esq. of Brixton-hill, to Miss Wooding.

At Lewisham, Hanson Berry, esq. eldest son of Sir John Berry, bart. to Elizabeth Ann, daughter of Henry Tahourdin, esq. of Sydenham.

At Newington, the Rev. Edward Andrews, of Romford, to Miss Bayley, daughter of the late P. B. esq. of Nantwich, Cheshire.

At St. George's, Southwark, William Mackay, M. D. of the Royal Navy, to Amelia, youngest daughter of the late J. C. Debell, esq. of Bath.

Rafael de Cruz Guerriero, secretary of legation from the Prince Regent of Portugal to the court of London, to Evelyn Palyart, daughter of Ignatius P. esq. of Bedford Place, Russel Square.

DIED.

DIED.

In Jersey, *Lieutenant Fletewood*, of the Royal Navy, agent for transports in that island. Lieutenant F. was, till lately, charged with the superintendance of the transport service at Lisbon; but, in consequence of a misunderstanding between him and the admiral, commanding on that station, arising out of a subject highly creditable to the heart of the lieutenant, he was superseded. This circumstance so deeply affected his mind, as to impel him to commit suicide, by cutting his throat. On his table were found three letters: one for a captain in the Royal Navy; the second for the lieutenant of the Grosney signal-post, hinting at the cause of the catastrophe, begging him to take care of his dear children (his wife being dead), to give them what money was due to him; and also requesting him to see his remains decently interred. This desire was faithfully executed. The third was addressed to his mother, whose affliction is heightened by the circumstance of its not having been forwarded to her. This officer, having entered at an early age into the Royal Navy, had served his country in some of the most brilliant engagements, and in various parts of the world, during the late and present contest. Enthusiastically devoted to his profession, he had acquired a degree of nautical skill and experience, very rarely equalled at his age, and a readiness of resource which raised him above every emergency. With these qualities he combined a high sense of honour and unshaken integrity; so that his premature decease may truly be deplored as a public loss.

In Charterhouse Square, *Mrs. Rowlatt*, relict of William R. esq. 69.

At Dulwich, *Edward Browne, esq.* 74.

Jonathan Court, esq. late in the East India Company's civil service at Calcutta.

In Downing Street, Westminster, *Mrs. Bellett.*

At the New River Head, Islington, *Robert Milne, esq.* 78.

In Gray's Inn Lane, *Mrs. Esther Bithrey.*

In James Street, Westminster, at the house of *P. Colquhoun, esq.* his father-in-law, *Lieutenant-colonel Barclay*, of the 52d regiment, of the wounds which he received at the battle of Busaco, where he commanded a light brigade.

In Wallbrook, *Richard Bridger, esq.* late one of the cashiers in the Bank of England, 73.

In Great James Street, *William Webb, esq.* 74.

At Stanwell Place, *Lady Gibbons*, wife of Sir William G. bart. and sister to Sir Charles Watson, bart.

At Dorchester House, *Louisa*, daughter of Major-General Macleod.

At Holloway, *Mr. Ingleby*, of Wood Street, 62.

At Egham, *John Delamain, esq.* of Berner's Street.

At Hadley, *Mrs. Amy Burrows*, 81.

In Hereford Street, *Lady Essex Finch*, daughter of the late and sister to the present Earl of Winchelsea.

At his house in Westminster, *Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Pownell*, formerly of the 1st Guards, 86.

In Sloane Square, Chelsea, in his 60th year, *Mr. J. Fraser*, well known to the botanical world by his useful and extensive researches in North America, and other regions.

In New Burlington Street, *Joseph Hill, esq.* of Wargrave Hill, Berks.

In Lincoln's Inn Fields, *William Hamilton, esq.* 82.

In Berner's Street, *Frederic*, youngest son of Mr. Fane, 15.

In Craven Street, *Warwick Francis*, son of John Tatham, esq.

In Old Cavendish Street, *Mr. John Macdonald.*

At Shepherd's Bush, *John Kilbinton, esq.* 49.

In King Street, Cheapside, *Mr. Abraham Slack*, 50.

In Gower Street, Bedford Square, *Mrs. Peters*, 82.

In Northumberland Street, *Mrs. Brown*, relict of Richard B. esq. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 59.

In Devonshire Place, *Matthew Bell, esq.* of Woolsington, Northumberland, a gentleman highly respected by a numerous acquaintance, and possessed of a benevolence of mind that rendered his wealth a blessing to numbers of his fellow-creatures.

In Lower Brook Street, *Mrs. Milnes*, relict of John M. esq. of South Collingham, Notts. 73.

At Brompton, Lieutenant-Colonel *Edward Stephens*, late of the 3d foot guards.

In her 85th year, *Mrs. Mary Cole*, widow of the ingenious Mr. Cole, who formerly carried on an extensive manufactory on the Surry side of Westminster bridge, and was the inventor of the chain-pumps used in the navy.

At Kensington, *William Smith, esq.* nephew of the late Dr. S. Dean of Chester, 53.

At Walworth, *Mrs. Hudson*, relict of Rear Admiral H. 53.

In Parliament Street, *W. Sayer, esq.* 74.

In the South Crescent, Bedford Square, *Mrs. Cooper*, wife of Samuel C. esq.

At York Hospital, Chelsea, *John Thomas Eyre, esq.* paymaster.

In Duke Street, Oxford Street, in consequence of her clothes taking fire, *Miss Charlotte Summer.*

At Paddington Green, *John Gray, esq.* L.L.D. 88.

After a few hours illness, of the gout in his stomach, *Anthony Ashley Cooper*, Earl of Shaftesbury, Baron Ashley, of Winborne St. Giles;

Giles; Baron Cooper, of Pawlet, a Baronet, and F.R.S. His Lordship was born Sept. 17, 1761, succeeded to the family honours and estates in 1771, and in 1786 married Barbara, only daughter of the late Sir John Webb, an opulent Roman Catholic baronet, by whom he had issue only one daughter, born in 1788. The title consequently devolves to his brother, the Hon. Cropley Ashley Cooper, M.P. for Dorchester.

At Buckenham, Norfolk, the Right Honourable *Sir James Pulteney, bart. M.P.* for Weymouth, a member of the Privy Council, and colonel of the 18th regiment of foot. His death was occasioned by an accident which he experienced while shooting with a gun having a lock of new invention, which not being in proper order, he no sooner pulled the trigger than his right eye was blown out. He languished in great pain for a few days, till his death. Sir James entered the army very young, and served in the American war. At the commencement of the war of the French revolution, he accompanied the Duke of York to Flanders, as adjutant-general of the army under the command of his Royal Highness; and was afterwards appointed to conduct an unsuccessful expedition against Ferrol. On the formation of the present administration, he was appointed secretary at war, which office he resigned about a year ago. He possessed very extensive information on almost all subjects, and often displayed considerable talents in the senate as an orator, and even as a financier. He was well acquainted with the scientific parts of his own profession, and his personal courage was never questioned: but he wanted that active energy and promptness of character, which is essential to military success. His habits were rather of that plodding and deliberating kind, which sometimes occasions irresolution. His name, which was originally Murray, he changed for Pulteney, on his marriage, in 1794, to the late Countess of Bath, by whom he had no issue. The immense annual revenue which he derived as the interest alone out of the Pulteney property, by the will of that lady, was full 50,000l. per annum; the principal of which, by his death, now devolves, by the same will, on the four children of Mrs. Markham, daughter of Sir Richard Sutton, bart. by a son of the late Archbishop of York, who was divorced from her husband about six years ago. In his title and paternal estate he is succeeded by his brother, Major-general Murray.

William Boscawen, esq. a commissioner of the victualling-office, nephew to the celebrated Admiral Boscawen. He was educated at Eton, and brought up to the profession of the law, but resigned his gown for his appointment in the victualling-office. His literary productions have been: "A Treatise on Convictions on Penal Statutes," 8vo. 1792. "The Works of Horace, translated into English Verse," 2 vols. 8vo. 1793, 1797. "The Progress of Satire, an essay in verse, with Notes, containing Remarks on the Pursuits of Literature," an 8vo. pamphlet, 1798. "Supplement to the Progress of Satire, containing Remarks on the Answer that has been attempted to be given to it," an 8vo. pamphlet, 1799. In the two latter, Mr. Boscawen defends himself against the attacks of the author of the Pursuits of Literature, with a manliness and generosity of sentiment which appear to great advantage, when contrasted with that obliquity of character which marks his rival. In his translation of Horace, on which performance his reputation as an author chiefly rests, he has been most successful in the Odes; and it is no contemptible praise to admit, that his version is, generally speaking, the best we have of that admired poet.

In Bedford Street, Russell Square, in his 85th year, *Richard Cumberland, esq.* of whom a detailed account will be given in our next Number.

At her house in Upper Mary le bone Street, *Mrs. Clio Rickman.* Perhaps the mention of this event should be sufficient to excite the regret of all those who know to appreciate the great and excellent qualities of which the female mind is capable; but, as the unassuming and unostentatious virtues of this admirable woman, secluded her, like gold, in the mine from the public view, it becomes the duty of the biographer to give, if possible, her true character to the world, a duty in the execution of which he would triumphantly pass by the ephemeral merits of emperors and kings, as comparatively unworthy of attention. The writer of this article has been honored with many years acquaintance with Mrs. Rickman; but, partial as he may be to her memory, recollection of the purity and candour of her heart, forbids him saying more of the exalted subject of her praise, than what he conscientiously feels to be her due. Mrs. Rickman at an early age, became the wife of Mr. Thomas Clio Rickman, with whose character and talents the public have been long acquainted. Perhaps there never was an instance of the union of two minds more truly congenial in ardency of feeling, liberality of sentiment, and active morality, joined to a contempt of those prejudices, vulgar or polite, that interfere with the intellectual happiness of social man. Thus constituted, it cannot be matter of surprize, that amid the severest persecutions of power, continued pecuniary difficulties, and the injustice and malevolence of the base and canting crowd, whom the nakedness of virtue offends, but whom the cumbrous trappings of vice and folly delight, they

they should for a series of years have enjoyed and diffused a degree of felicity seldom attained by the human race. Superiorly gifted in mind, Mrs. Rickman smilingly struggled against the frowns of fortune, and struggled with success, so far as her noblest aims were answered. By her exertions the business on which they entered became an object of high importance, and its minutest details were conducted by herself with that precision, regularity, and comprehensiveness of mind, which with equal ease embraced the most momentous and the minor transactions of life. A large family of children (seven of whom, one girl and six boys, are doomed with their surviving parent, for ever to mourn her loss) were brought into life, and their education superintended by her; and, young as many of them still are, the lessons which, by precept and example, she has instilled into their minds, will doubtless be cherished and revered by them to the last periods of existence. No arrogance or assumption of superiority ever marked the beautiful tenor of her way; indeed her virtues were mere discoverable in their effects, than by any pompous or affected display of them. It was not however in the shade of domestic life alone that her merits were exercised and put to the test: her grasp of mind, and vigour of exertion, were no less forcibly tried by the political and troublesome circumstances of the times, where her husband's liberty and safety were menaced and invaded by measures originating in the suspicious tempers of those servants of the crown, who, estimating the standard of other men's minds by their own, could see nothing in sterling integrity and honest independence, but selfish ambition and revolutionary fervor. She had to contend, on the occasions referred to, with a host of legal characters, whom she astonished by the force and pertinency of her remarks, and compelled into admiration of the superiority of her genius, and the activity of her exertions. Her husband is in all probability indebted to her for his escape from the cruelty of persecutions, as base as they were unjust, and he never ceased to express his sense of what he owes in these and a variety of other instances, to this exalted woman. It was in fact the case with her as it is with him; no circumstance, other than the death of a relative or friend, had power seriously to hurt her mind; but *there* she was vulnerable; and the death of a little girl, her youngest child, about three years since, affected her deeply, and perhaps in a degree laid the foundation of the lingering illness which has terminated so fatally for her family, and so unfortunately for the circle whom she honored with her friendship. In short, whether we regard her as a daughter, a wife, a mother, or a friend, we shall find her to have excelled in the performance of the duties attached to each character; we shall find the force of her affections to have been alone equalled by the powers of her mind, and that she was fitted not only to adorn, but to amend and improve, any station or rank in life in which Providence might have placed her.

The Rev. Dr. *John Vardill*, whose death we noticed in p. 188, of our No. for March, was educated in King's College, New York, of which he was elected principal, and appointed Regius Professor of Divinity. When America claimed independence, he resigned his bright prospect there, and embraced the cause of the mother country; where he distinguished himself by many publications worthy an acute and liberal politician. He was a rare example of splendid talents, devoted to the purest philanthropy; and of profound scholastic knowledge, blended with the most endearing social virtues. During the last ten years, severe sickness withdrew him from those public circles, of which his wit, eloquence, and urbanity, had rendered him the ornament; but his memory will be treasured while those who knew him exist.

[*Further particulars of Dr. Maskelyne, whose death is mentioned at page 182 of our Number for March.*]—Dr. M. was originally fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, where he proceeded B.A. 1754; M.A. 1757; B.D. 1768; D.D. 1777. He was presented in Jan. 1775, by his nephew Lord Clive, to the rectory of Shrawarden, in Salop; and in 1782 by the master and fellows of his college, to the living of North Runcton, in Norfolk. Having at an early period of life given proofs of his abilities as a mathematician and astronomer, Dr. M. went to Barbadoes, under the appointment of the Board of Longitude, for the purpose of trying Mr. Harrison's marine time-keeper, for which the inventor claimed the premium offered by parliament. His first publication was a quarto pamphlet, with a view to the improvement of practical navigation, entitled, "The British Mariner's Guide," published in 1763. His reputation was by this time so completely established, and his talents were so highly appreciated, that, on the death of Dr. Nathaniel Bliss, in 1765, he was appointed to the situation of Astronomer Royal to his Majesty. In 1767 he published, by order of the commissioners of longitude, an account of Mr. John Harrison's watch. In 1774, the president and council of the Royal Society, brought out in a folio volume, at the public expence, his tables for computing the apparent Places of the Fixed Stars, and reducing Observations of the Planets. In 1776, he produced the first volume, in folio, of his Astronomical Observations, made at the Royal Observatory, at Greenwich, from the year 1765. The continuation of this important work has since been given to the world in the same form, in obedience to his Majesty's command. In 1792, Dr. M. presented the public with the invaluable tables of Logarithms, by the late indefatigable Michael Taylor, who sunk under his task and died, when only five pages

of his work remained unfinished, bequeathing to the world a most remarkable monument of human industry. Dr. M. had always encouraged the design, and now took upon himself to finish the work, to which he prefixed a most masterly introduction, rendering the whole a very complete performance. In the eminent station which he held during the long period of forty-six years, he conducted himself in such a manner as to gain the esteem of all men of science, both of this and other countries; and, it must be admitted, that few have fulfilled its duties with so much ability, none perhaps so usefully for the public. M. Grosley, in his book intituled, "Londres," 3 vols. 8vo. 1770, among many disparaging characters of Englishmen whom he saw in his stay at London in 1765, gives this advantageous one of Dr. Maskelyne, "chez lequel je trouvai une politesse et une complaisance que les Savans de ce rang n'ont pas toujours pour des Passans." As a Christian, both his life and pious resignation to the will of God at his death testify, that, however science might have engaged his attention, his higher duties to his Maker were not thereby neglected.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

*** *Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

THE winning of Fawdon colliery, near Newcastle, is completed, and opens a tract of coal of the best quality, sufficient for a century to come, being the whole mines under the estate belonging to the late Sir Arthur Haselrigge, bart. containing nearly 5000 acres.

Married.] At Blyth, Mr. Stephenson Scaife, of Newcastle, to Miss Wilkinson, daughter of Mr. W. collector of the customs at Blyth.

At Alnwick, Mr. Thomas Riddell, to Miss Weddell.

At Newcastle, Mr. Thomas Reaveley, to Miss Mary Mitchell.—Mr. J. C. Ward, to Miss Margaret Stoddart, of Ravensworth.

At Corbridge, the Rev. J. D. Wastell, of Risby, Suffolk, to Frances, daughter of B. Wastell, esq. of Aydon House, Northumberland.

At Hexham, Mr. Thomas Ridley, to Miss Judith Rogers.

At Newburn, Mr. William Catcheside, of Tenwick, to Miss Robson, of Throckley.

At Berwick, Mr. Clement Pattinson, to Miss Ann Marshall.

At South Shields, Captain John Patton, of the Ceres transport, to Ann, daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Hewison.

Died.] At Newcastle, Henry Richard, son of Mr. William Fife, surgeon.—Mrs. Stephenson.—Mr. John Watson, 66.—Mr. Joseph Renwick, 35.—Mr. A. Mackintosh, 41.—Mrs. Bridget Curry.—Mr. J. A. Kidd, 37.—Miss Ann Hodgson, 22.—Mr. Richard Gee, 22.—Andrew Piery, 100. He retained his faculties to the last.

At Durham, Mr. William Gray, jun. 49.—Mr. William Shaftoe, attorney, captain in the Durham volunteer infantry, 33.

At Newbottle, near Houghton-le-Spring, Edward Wetherall, esq. 68.

At Byker Hill, Mrs. Hunter, wife of Matthew H. esq. 41.

At South Shields, Miss Giles, 40.—Mr. Thomas Carens, 50.—Mrs. Mead, 83.

At North Shields, Mr. William Brown.

At Berwick, Mr. John Craig.—Margaret Douglas, 85.—Jane, wife of Mr. Joseph Atkinson, 60.—Mrs. Steel, 56.—Mr. John Morgan, 66.—Mrs. Mary Heslop, 73.—Mr. John Dunlop, 72.—Mrs. Catherine Hogg, 76.—Mrs. Bruce, 32.

At Bishopwearmouth, Eleanor, wife of Mr. Samuel Clark, 82.—Miss Rippon.—Mr. John Booth, 58.

At Sunderland, Serjeant-major Robinson, of the Westminster militia, 57.—Miss Isabella Graham.—Mrs. Ann Chilton.—Mrs. Jane Wardle, 60.

At Newburn, Mr. John Hedley, 62.

At Seaham Hill, Mr. Samuel Stephenson, 30.

At Alnwick, Mr. John Ancel, 63.

At Hartburn, near Stockton, Mrs. Ward.

At Ryton, Mrs. Thorpe, wife of the Rev. Mr. T. and only daughter of H. C. Selby, esq. of Swansfield.

At Simonburn, Mrs. Bell.

At Acomb Toll Bar, Robert Kell, 92.

At Anick, James Crozier, 101.

At Longhirst, near Morpeth, Robert, son of Mr. Roger Thompson, 20.

At Claypeth, Miss Isabella Wilson, only daughter of Mr. Thomas W. 16.

At Stockton, Charles, only son of Mr. Engledow.

At Seaton Carew, Mrs. Eleanor Smith, 107.

At Simpson Mains, Mr. James Murray, 85.

In Whickham Fellside, Mr. Francis Bennett, 74.

At Tweedmouth, Mr. James Turner, master of the Berwick packet.

At Anick Grange, Mrs. Harbottle, 56.

At Hexham, Mrs. Ellison, widow of the Rev. Mr. E. 88.

At Monkwearmouth, Mrs. Lawson, wife of Mr. George L. 69.

At Shincliff Grainge, near Durham, Mrs. Hopper, wife of Thomas H. esq.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

The Earl of Lonsdale and Sir James Graham, bart. of Edmond Castle, have prevailed on government to grant 10,000l. towards building an elegant bridge across the Eden at Stanwix, which is intended to communicate with the great national road, that has long been in the contemplation of government to make, between Carlisle and Port Patrick.

Married.] At Whitehaven, Mr. Isaac Adamson, of Egremont, to Mrs. Forster.—Mr. William Bacon, to Miss Fisher.—Mr. John Taylor, to Miss Mary Woodall.

At Orton, Mr. William Todhunter, to Miss Elizabeth Cleasby.

At Abbey Church, Holm Cultram, Captain Ray, of Whitehaven, to Miss Ann Holliday, of Mowbray.

At Workington, Mr. George Waters, to Miss Grace Falcon.

In the Isle of Mann, the Hon. Captain Murray, of the 5th regiment, to Miss Bacon, daughter of the late John Joseph B. esq. of Douglas.

At Cross Cannoby, Captain John Walker, of the Termagant of Maryport, to Miss Jane Dawson, of Birkby.

At Crosthwaite, Mr. James Atkinson, postmaster, Keswick, to Mrs. Dunglinson.

Died.] At Carleton Hall, Mrs. Wallace, relict of James W. esq. late attorney-general.

At Brampton, Mrs. Jane Tinling, mother of the late Mr. T. surgeon, 81.

At Town-foot, near Brampton, Mrs. Haliburton, 82.

At Bransty, Mr. William Flanagan, 42.

At Abbey Town, Holm Cultram, Mr. Elliot, surgeon and apothecary.

At Appleby, Mr. F. Hewitson, druggist, lieutenant in the Westmoreland local militia, 33; and five days afterwards, his mother, Mrs. H. 71.

At Kendal, Mrs. Dickinson, 40.—Mrs. Susan Crosfield, 75.—Mr. Thomas Hudson.—Mr. Walker, of the White Horse Inn.

At Burton in Kendal, Mrs. Alice Pearson, 80.

At Bowness, Mr. James Robinson, 32.

At Maryport, Mary, wife of Mr. Henry Vickers.

At Muncaster Castle, the Hon. Anna Jane Penelope Pennington, eldest daughter of Lord Muncaster.

At Workington, Mrs. James, many years keeper of the coffee-room.—Mr. William Milburn.

In the Isle of Mann, Mrs. Kershaw, a maiden lady, formerly of Rochdale, Lancaster, 73.

At Keswick, Henry William Bunbury, esq. formerly lieutenant-colonel of the West Suffolk regiment of militia, and brother to Sir Charles Bunbury, bart. of Great Barton, in that county. This gentleman is well known as an artist, in which he approached nearer to Hogarth, in his representations of life and manners, than any existing painter.

At Carlisle, Mr. William Hislop, surgeon, 23.—Mr. William Johnston, 35.—Hannah Reid, 90.—Jane, daughter of Mr. Thomas Armstrong.—Mr. Thomas Nixon, 75.—Mrs. Catherine Gilpin, sister to Dr. Gilpin, mayor of Carlisle, 71: a lady of considerable literary attainments, and respected by a numerous circle of acquaintance.—Mr. Thomas Losh, 80.—Mrs. Stoddart, 70.—Mrs. Ann Lemon, 66.—Mrs. Mary Robinson, 68.

At Penrith, Mrs. Eliz. Birbeck.

At Whitehaven, Mrs. Eliz. Little, 88.—Mr. John Raney, 53.—Mr. Alexander Spittal, 72.—Captain Fell, of the ship Edward of this port.—Mrs. Lloyd, 43.—Mrs. Lucas, 92.—Mrs. Winter, 58.—Eleanor, daughter of Mrs. Madders, 17.—Mrs. Denton, wife of Mr. John D. one of the landing waiters of this port.—Mrs. Ann Huddleston, widow of Captain H. of the Powell.—Mrs. Walker, relict of Mr. John W. and aunt to Robert Smirke, R. A. 88.—Mrs. Downie.—Mr. John Fell, 62.—Mr. Matthew Younghusband, late bookseller, 68.—Mrs. Losh, relict of Captain L. 81.

At Hensingham, Mr. James Oyes, 86.

At Richmond Hill, near Hensingham, Mrs. Fidler, wife of Mr. Daniel F. 69.

At Bronkinwall, near Ravenglass, Mr. Thompson, 80.

At Allenby, Mrs. Ann Bawman, 51.

At Rockcliffe, Mr. William Cartner, parish clerk, 78.

At Carleton Lodge, near Egremont, John Richardson, esq. 26.

YORKSHIRE.

The erection of a handsome hotel at Askern, near Doncaster, is in a forward state. It offers a liberal accommodation to the visitors at that Spa, and, as a public improvement, reflects great credit on the spirited undertaker.

The subscription Lancasterian school for girls, lately erected in Salthouse-lane, Hull, was opened the 15th of April. A considerable number of ladies, who have taken a very active part in promoting this benevolent institution,

institution, attended on the occasion. Upwards of 200 girls were admitted, to whom the Rev. J. Clarke delivered an affectionate address, which appeared to make a proper impression on the minds of the young pupils, as well as of their mothers, most of whom were present.

At the late West Riding sessions, the new court-house at Pontefract, finished under the inspection of Mr. Bernard Hartley, (surveyor of the Riding bridges) from the plans of Mr. Watson, of York, was opened. For convenience and accommodation, this edifice is acknowledged to be superior to any in the county.

The following report of the woollen cloth searchers in the West Riding, from the 25th of March, 1810, to the 25th of March, 1811, was exhibited:—

Narrow cloths.	
This year 138,252 pieces, or 6,180,181 yards.	
Last year 151,911	5,951,762
Increase 63,411	229,049
Broad cloths.	
This year 272,664 pieces, or 1,671,042 yards.	
Last year 311,239	2,826,048
Decrease 37,575	1,155,006

This diminution of the staple manufacture, is to be traced to two causes; the prohibitory decrees of Bonaparte, and the orders in council of the British government: by the former, of which our manufactures are shut out from the continent of Europe, and by the latter our commercial relations with the United States of America are suspended. Seeing the operation of these measures, and having their effects every day before our eyes in the number of artizans that are loitering about the streets for want of employment, our surprise is not that the quantity of woollens have decreased so much, but that they have decreased so little; and this surprise will appear very natural when the public are informed, that of 1160 shearmen in the town and neighbourhood of Leeds, 400 are out of employ. But a falling off of only 925,957 yards will be, in some measure, accounted for when it is considered that the shipments to America, for the fall trade, in 1810, were as brisk as usual; and that for about six months in that year, the depot system prevailed with its former pernicious activity; so that the decrease in the broad cloths which appears on this official return, though embracing a period of a whole year, has, in point of fact, arisen within the last six months, as will appear from the following quarterly statement:

Narrow cloths.	*Broad cloths.*
1st quarter, 28,333	1st quarter, 11,371
2 46,987	2 75,566
3 34,809	3 58,183
4 48,123	4 58,744

The magistrates very liberally voted 3,000l. towards the erection of the projected Sessions House, at Leeds. This measure will tend to the speedy completion of a plan, absolutely necessary for the administration of justice within the borough, and which must be highly useful and convenient to the Riding at large. Towards the new Sessions House at Sheffield, the magistrates voted 1000l.

The grand tunnel on the Huddersfield Canal is completed, from its commencement at Huddersfield, to its termination at Ashton-under-Lyne, and is entirely ready for navigation. This tunnel was projected and begun in the year 1794. It has cost 130,000l.; is 5420 yards long, seven and a half feet deep of water, and seven and half head-way from the surface of the water. At the bottom of two of the pits it is made wide enough for boats to pass each other, or to unload lime or coal.

Married.] At Leeds, William, eldest son of Richardson Borradaile, esq. of Fenchurch street, to Isabella Mary, eldest daughter of John Oates, esq.—The Rev. Mr. Murray, of Rawdon, to Miss Scott.

At York, Richard Sinclair, esq. recorder of York, to Elizabeth, second daughter of the late William Sotheron, esq. of Darrington.—Mr. Thomas Elton, to Miss E. Knowlson.—Mr. Thomas Waterworth, to Miss Simpson.

At Ripley, William Gunning Campbell, esq. eldest son of William C. esq. of Fairfield, Scotland, to Diana, third daughter of Sir John Ingelby, bart.

At Brandsby, Mr. Robert Maskell, to Mary, only daughter of Edward Wailes, esq. of Colton.

At Bridlington, James Hopkinson, esq. of Billings Hill, near Brandsburton, to Miss Farthing, daughter of the late John F. esq. of Bridlington Quay.

Captain Lally, of the 6th dragoon guards, to Mrs. Moore, widow of Captain M. of Grimston Lodge, near Tadcaster, and daughter of George Townend, esq. of York.

At Hull, Captain C. F. Flaton, to Miss Maria Scruton, of Nottingham.

Died.] At Doncaster, Mr. Frost.—Within the space of one week, J. Todd, 72; T. Jones, 77; Mary Richardson, 78; J. Bryan, 75; and J. Mountain, 75.

At Ecclesfield, Mr. William Greaves, 81.

At Beverley, Mrs. Jackson, wife of the Rev. John Jackson, rector of Cheadle.

At Conisboro', Mr. Merryweather, 80.

At Rotherham, Mrs. Staniforth.—Mr. Flint.

At Bishop Burton, near Beverley, Mr. R. Thirsk, 79.

At Howden, Miss Sarah Day, 40.

At Sheffield, Mr. John Theobald, 28.—Mr. James Fletcher.—Mrs. White.—Miss Mary Chadburn, 25.—Mrs. Powell.—Mr. Samuel Uckley.—Mr. Robert Woollen, 83.—Mr. William Fritchley.—Mr. William Marshall, late serjeant in the 14th foot, 73.—Mr. Abraham Mitchell, governor of the poor-

poor-house.—Mr. George Bateman.—Mrs. Elizabeth Marshall, 85.—Mrs. Thorpe.—Mrs. Ann Hirst, 83.

At Huddersfield, Mr. Thomas Depledge, 47.

At Pontefract, Mr. Serjeant Cockell, one of the leading counsel in the northern circuit.

At Masbro, near Rotherham, Mr. D. Taylor, 27; and a few days afterwards his brother Mr. John T. 31.

Isaac Grainger, 80, long known in the Castle Howard country as the first huntsman of his day, having hunted it for many years under different establishments; but, on the Earl of Carlisle giving up the foxhounds, his lordship was pleased to withdraw him from that line of life, by retaining him at the head of his stable department, where he has for a number of years enjoyed every comfort and attention so peculiarly characteristic of the Earl of Carlisle's goodness to all dependant upon his lordship.

At Bubwith, Mrs. Langstaff, 82.

After having completed his 111th year, John North, of South Holme, near Butterwick, butcher. He was born at Butterwick, in the parish of Barton-le-street, near Malton; never lived at a greater distance than a mile from the house he was born in; retained the use of his faculties to the day of his death; and was considered to be, during the early part of his life, a free liver.

At Wakefield, Henry Andrews, esq. one of the deputy lieutenants for the West Riding, 55.—Mr. James Tate, 41.—Mrs. Amory, relict of Robert A., M.D.—Mrs. Walker.

At York, Mr. A. Bartholoman, proprietor of the York Herald, and one of the common-councilmen for Walmgate Ward, 49.—Philip Samuel Maister, esq. 54.—Mrs. Taylor.—Mr. John Agar, 79.—Sarah, wife of Mr. L. Hay.—Mrs. Hall, wife of John H. esq.—Mr. William Elsworth, of the Elephant and Castle Inn.

At Hull, Mrs. Kirkman, wife of John K. esq. 65.—Mrs. Ann Carter.—Mrs. Rosendale, wife of Captain R. 38.—Mr. Tripp, formerly proprietor of the Hull and Barton ferry, 77.—Mr. John Orton, landing-waiter in the customs at this port, 57.

At Leeds, George Henry, second son of Mr. White, organist.—Mr. John Greaves, of the hotel.

At Ripon, Mrs. F. Hardman, 90.

At the advanced age of 93, the Rev. William Hedges, M.A. rector of Thriburgh and Adwick-le-street, near Doncaster.

At Bawtry, John Nicholson, well known in that neighbourhood by the appellation of Dr. Nicholson, who has practised many years with great success, as an itinerant doctor.

LANCASHIRE.

It is a matter of fact, that, in the present times, the worst perhaps Liverpool ever knew, the foundation stone of a superb gothic church has just been laid; another projected for a different part of the town; two elegant chapels just covered in; the first stone of a third laid; a Magdalen Institution just founded, and an auxiliary Bible Society: for each of which very liberal subscriptions are now collecting.

Married.] At Walton-le-Dale, John Baskervyle Clegg, esq. of Whittington Hall, Chester, to Anne, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Townley Parker, esq. of Cuerden Hall.

At Lancaster, Streethill Harrison, esq. son of the late Streethill H. esq. of Cranage Hall, Cheshire, to Mrs. Hunter, relict of the Rev. John Alexander H. of York, and daughter and co-heiress of the late Thomas Saul, esq. of Lancaster.

At Liverpool, Norman John Bond, nephew of Sir Stephen B. bart. of Woodbank, Cheshire, to Isabella Eliza Speed, grand-daughter of the late Earl of Sandwich.—Mr. Joseph Brade, to Miss Mary Huson.—James Muir, esq. to Miss Brancker, daughter of P. W. B. esq.—Dr. Abraham Solomon, to Miss Helen Tyrie.—Mr. William C. Cardwell, to Olivia, youngest daughter of the late William Wright, esq. of Withington, near Manchester.

At Childwall, Samuel Newton, esq. to Eliza, daughter of the late James Clegg, esq.

At Manchester, J. Ireland Blackburne, esq. M.P. eldest son of John B. esq. one of the representatives of this county, to Ann, eldest daughter of the late William Bamford, esq. of Bamford.

Died.] At Broughton, near Ulverston, Mr. E. Ireland, 74.

At Mashgrave, near Dalton in Furness, Mrs. Hartley, 75.

At Manchester, John Whitehead, esq. principal in the house of Messrs. Whitehead and Son.—Mr. Joseph Fowler, formerly of Nottingham, 84.—Mr. Samuel Satterthwaite.

At Frenchwood, near Preston, Thomas Starkie, esq.

At Preston, Mrs. Satterthwaite.

Alexander Butler, esq. of Kirkland Hall and Beaumont Cote, the senior justice of the peace for this county, chairman of the quarter sessions at Preston, and constable of Lancaster Castle, 78.

At Boulton on the Sands, near Lancaster, Mr. Christopher Atkinson, 59.

At Edge Hill, Mrs. Gibson, wife of Mr. George G.

At Hill Cliff, near Warrington, Mrs. Pollard, 32.

At Everton, James Brade, esq.

At Wigan, Mr. Robert Finch.

At Bedford, near Leigh, Mr. Prescott, formerly printer of the Manchester Journal, 78.

At Killingholm, Mrs. Morrison, after labouring two years under a dropsy, and undergoing the operation of tapping thirty-seven times.

At Haslingdon, Mr. George Dewes, of Hull, 45.

At

At Liverpool, Mr. Robert Skirron, 29.—Mrs. M'Gawley, 28.—Mr. Gelston, visiting apothecary to the Dispensary.—Mrs. Williams.—Miss Venables, daughter of L. J. V. esq. barrister.—Mr. Nicholas Bailey, 87.—Mr. Francis Henry, 72.—Mr. John Wilson, 53.—Mrs. Hannah Leece, wife of Mr. L. schoolmaster, 45.—Thomas, son of Mr. Owen Jones.—Mrs. M. Matthews.—Mr. Thomas Berry.—Mr. Edmund Cockshoot, 46.—Mr. Henry Cartlich, 41.—Mrs. Edwards, a maiden lady, 74.—Mr. William Carterall, 54.—Mr. James Watmough.—Mrs. Jane Bailey, 57.—Mrs. Cartwright, 49.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Nantwich, Edward Kent, esq. to Penelope, eldest daughter of Josiah Oates, esq.

At Sandbach, John Smith, esq. M.P. for Nottingham, to Miss Leigh, daughter of Egerton L. esq. of High Leigh.

At Chester, Thomas Read Abe, esq. of the North Lincoln militia, to Harriet Henrietta, youngest daughter of the late William Probart, esq.—Mr. Nield, of Norley, to Miss Pickering, grand-daughter of John P. esq. of Cadington, near Northwich.

Died.] At Chester, Mrs. Suddones.—Mr. Bage, sen. 68.—Miss Calveley.—Mrs. Garner, mother of Mr. G. of the Dublin Packet.—Mrs. Lambe.—Mrs. Sculle.—Mr. S. Brittain, 31.—Mr. C. Haswell.—Mrs. Parry, wife of Mr. P. bookseller.—The Rev. Ebenezer White, late minister of the Independent Chapel, Queen-street.

At Runcorn, Mr. Richard Johnson, 25.

At Malpas, Mrs. Letitia Churton, widow of the late Mr. Joseph C. the last of the name of that respectable family, whose ancestors have resided in the neighbourhood more than four centuries.

At Marton Hall, Mr. Manley.

At Knutsford, Mr. Ogden.

At Middlewich, Miss Taylor, daughter of Mr. T. surgeon, 19.

At Newton, near Middlewich, Mrs. Wood, relict of Isaac W. esq.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Chesterfield, John Charge, esq. to Mrs. Jennings, widow of Robert J. esq. of Spital House.—Mr. Knowles, of Stockport, to Miss A. Mellor.

At Quarndon, Mr. Thomas Grime, of Derby, to Miss A. Mellor.

Died.] Mr. Peter Robinson, son of the Rev. Mr. P. vicar of Norton. At Dronfield, Mr. M. Blackwell.

At Spondon, William Snowden, esq. a justice of the peace, and an alderman of Derby, for which he had twice served the office of mayor.

At Wirksworth, Mr. G. Buxton, surgeon.—Mrs. Stone.—Mrs. Cole.

At Etwall, Mr. John Procter, 22.

At Stanton, Mrs. Scattergood, 78.

At Chesterfield, Mr. Robert Statham.

At Smalley, Mrs. Birch, 24.

At Morley, Mr. Harry Shaw.

At Tibshelf, Mrs. Barratt, 23.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

On Monday the 15th of April, the members of the Nottingham Sunday School Union held their second annual meeting, at the New Methodist School-room, East-street, in that town. The place of meeting was much crowded, and the reports of the different schools in connection with the Union, were on the whole very encouraging. In general, there had been observed in the last six months much improvement in reading, &c. and especially in those schools where a part of the Lancasterian system had been adopted. In several instances much good had arisen from religious instruction; some highly interesting communications were made by different persons present, and a very pleasing letter was read from the London Sunday School Union. It appeared by the reports, that about 6000 children were instructed by forty societies of methodists and other dissenters in the Union, by about 700 voluntary teachers.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. Thomas Henton, schoolmaster of Shelford, to Miss Marvin.—Mr. Samuel Elliott, of Worksop, to Miss Mary Jefferies.—Mr. Samuel Ward, of Sutton Works, to Miss Goodman, of Sutton.

At Newark, Mr. Robert Parker, to Miss Mary Kirk.

At Worksop, Mr. Marsh, of Leverton, to Miss Lucy Featherstone.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mrs. Cartwright, wife of Mr. George C.—Mrs. Hornbuckle, relict of Mr. Alderman H. 49.—Mr. W. Meats.—Mr. John Lineker, 39.—Wm. Pidcock, gent.—Mrs. Hannah Maltby, 75.—Mr. Thomas Randal.—Mr. Wm. Haslam, 68.—Mrs. Morris.—Mrs. Harvey.—Mr. Birtles.—Mr. Whitlock, one of the senior councilmen of the corporation.—Mrs. Eliz. Lineker, widow of Mr. Samuel L.—Mr. Richard Wilson, schoolmaster, 51.—Sophia, daughter of Mr. George Elliott, 18.

At Tollerton Hall, Mrs. Neale, wife of Pendock N. esq. 53.

At Mansfield, Mr. George Wightman, 85.

At Orston, Mrs. Rippingale, 26.

At Newark, Mr. Richard Marshall, 59.

At White Houses, near Retford, the Rev. Wm. Cheales, rector of Markham, 56.

At Sherwood Lodge, Miss Collett, daughter of Russell C. esq.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

A handsome cross is about to be erected in the market-place of Grimsby; it is also in contemplation to hang a new peal of eight bells in the church.

Twenty-two silver coins were lately turned up by Mr. Thomas Cordley, whilst at plough in a field in the parish of Moulton: they are half-crowns, shillings, and sixpences of Queen Elizabeth, and some immediately succeeding English Sovereigns.

Married.] At Louth, the Rev. Mr. Cameron,

meron, minister of the Baptist Chapel there, to Miss Vicars.

At Somerby, Capt. Smith, 40th regiment, to Miss Dele.

At Stamford, Mr. Inman, of the Crown and Woolpack Inn, to Miss Ann Drake.

At Grimsby, Mr. John Nicholson, jun. of Bradley, to Miss Anna Maria Holiwell, second daughter of the Rev. George H.

At Boston, Mr. Foster, master of the Great Britain, of that port, to Miss Mary Mawer.

At Stamford, Charles Marshall, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Miss Eliz. Guest, of London.

Died.] At Lincoln, Mrs. Thompson.—Frances, relict of Wm. Hildyard, esq. 77.—Mrs. Mace.

At Langton Hall, Mrs. Langton, wife of G. L. esq. and youngest daughter of Lady Kaye.

At Louth, Mr. J. Scott, 75.—Mrs. Eliz. Jackson, 80.—Mrs. Rebecca Jackson, 92.—Mrs. Bratley, 41.—John Robinson, esq. father of the corporation, 80. He had been indisposed for several weeks, but was able to receive the visits of his friends to the day of his death. He sat down to dinner as usual with his family, but soon finding himself worse, he walked up stairs with very little assistance, and the moment he was laid on the bed, without the smallest pain, resigned his spirit into the hands of Him who gave it. If he had lived till Whitsunday, he would have closed his seventh wardenship. He was a worthy example of the kind and tender husband, the affectionate father, the sincere friend, and the humble Christian. The amiable simplicity of his manners, the mildness of his disposition, and the candid allowance which he invariably made for the frailties incident to human nature, endeared him to all who had the pleasure of knowing him.

At Tathwell, Mrs. Farr, 76.—Mr. J. Leonard, 41.

At Morton, near Gainsbro', Mr. Edward Ridge, 80.

The Rev. Edward Jorden, vicar of Messingham and Bottesford, 55.

At Stamford, Mrs. Coates, wife of Mr. John C. 85.

At Alford, Mr. John Allcock, 73.

At Spalding, Mr. Shuttleworth, of the Talbot Inn.

At Tetney Locks, Mr. R. Chatterton, many years engineer of the Louth Navigation, 68.

At Boston, Mrs. Wright, wife of Mr. W. druggist, 32.—Mr. Edward Reaney, 70.—Mrs. Elverson, wife of Mr. Wm. E. of Quadring.—Mr. Wm. Farnsworth, 34.

At Grantham, Mr. John Wood, 81.

At Toft, near Market Rasen, Mrs. Hodgson, mother of the Rev. Mr. H. 92.

At Sleaford, Mr. Wm. Falkner, of Anwick.

At Calceby, Mrs. Maltby.

At Brigg, Mrs. Mary Smith, 79.

Mr. W. White, many years steward to Sir Thomas Whichcote, bart. of Aswardby Park, 90.

At Hogsthorpe, near Alford, Mr. Joseph Coupland, 81.

At Burton Strater, Mr. C. Bell, jun. of Irby. He was crossing the Trent, on his return homeward from Yorkshire, when the ferryman had recourse to the dangerous experiment of hoisting the sail, which so frightened the horse belonging to Mr. Bell, that the animal leaped overboard, and at the same time drove his owner and the ferryman into the river, who were both unfortunately drowned. A woman and boy, who were also on board the passage boat, sustained no injury.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Johnson, of Seagrave, to Miss Cragg, youngest daughter of Mr. C. of Forrest lane, near Loughborough.

At Leicester, Mr. Heard, to Miss Marston.—Mr. W. Talbot, to Miss Spencer, of Syston—Mr. Ireland, of Wisenton, Derbyshire, to Miss Cox, daughter of Mr. C. of the Fish and Quart Inn.—Mr. T. W. Dabbs, to Sarah, second daughter of Mr. Barratt.

At Catthorpe, Mr. Weaver, of Shrewsbury, to Susanna, eldest daughter of the late Rev. John Pyefinch, rector of Pulverbatch, and of the first portion of Westbury, in this county.

At Wragdale, Mr. John Hickman, to Miss Henton.

At Stapleford, Mr. Martin Killingley, to Miss Ann Berridge.

Mr. James Moon, of Finedon, Northamptonshire, to Mary, youngest daughter of Mr. Thomas Nixon, of Bitteswell.

At Burbage, Mr. Winterton, of Brandon, Warwickshire, to Miss Winterton, of Sketchley.

At Wartnaby, Thomas Neal, esq. of Berkeley, Glocestershire, to Miss Adams, eldest daughter of Mr. John A.

Died.] At Leicester, Mrs. Parsons, relict of Mr. Alderman P. 82.—Lucy, eldest daughter of the Rev. John Atcheson, 20.—Mr. John Cooper, 28.—Mr. Brookes.

At Oadby, Mrs. Cockram, 54.

At Leisthorpe, Miss Brown, daughter of the late John Suffield B. esq.

At Gaddesby, Mrs. Hardy, 70.

At Loughborough, Mrs Adams, wife of Mr. A. printer, 30.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Wolverhampton, Mr. Robert Bill, to Jane, second daughter of the late Mr. John Thomas, of Womborne.

At Lichfield, Wm. Sandles, esq. to Miss Kitson.

At Penkridge, the Rev. James Walhouse, of Teddesley Coppice, to Miss Huskisson, daughter of the late Wm. H. esq. of Oxley, Staffordshire.

Capt.

Capt. J. St. George, of the 80th regiment of foot, to Miss F. Campbell, daughter of the late A. C. esq. of Stafford.

Died.] At Newcastle, Mr. Ralph Barnes, 87.

At Whitgreave, of the small-pox, Mr. J. Till, 59.

At Alrewas, Mr. Richard Yeld.

At Wolverhampton, Harriet, eldest daughter of George Molineux, esq.

At Madeley, Mr. E. Yate, third son of T. Y. esq.

At Shelton, Ephraim Chatterley, esq. 70.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Proposals have been circulated for raising, by subscription, a capital of 30,000l. for establishing, in Birmingham, a company, for the better supplying the town and neighbourhood with timber, both of foreign and British growth, and with other articles, principally imported from northern climates, to be called, the Foreign and British Timber Company, with a capital of 30,000l. in shares of 50l. each.

Married.] At Willoughby, Mr. J. Hesom, to Miss Mary Malin, whose united ages amount to 29 years.

At Hampton on the Hill, Mr. John Hawkes, to Mrs. Cooke.

At Barford, Thomas Comber Raybould, esq. of Kinfare House, Staffordshire, to Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. Jason Bourne.

At Kenilworth, Mr. Joseph Butler, of the Five Ways, Birmingham, to Miss Breedon.

At Birmingham, Mr. Joseph Rider, of Westbromwich, to Mrs. Woodcock.—Mr. Richard Shaw, of Betchton, Cheshire, to Miss Mary Jones, of Coventry.

At Coventry, Mr. Cope, of Edgbaston, to Miss Bennett.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mr. Joseph Day, 65.—Mrs. Clamroch.—Mr. Richard Williams, 59.—Mr. Thomas Willington.—Mr. Benjamin Henley, 53.—Mr. Wm. Till, 34.—Mrs. Jones.—Miss Rebecca Adcock, 18.—Mr. J. Hayward, 61.—Mr. Richard Peck, 60.—Mrs. Burt, wife of Mr. Wm. B. 72.—Mrs. Best, 63.—Mr. Deykin.—Mrs. Deborah Simmons, 82.

At Coventry, George Howlette, esq. senior alderman, 65.—Mr. Wm. Wilson, 48.—Mr. John Cash, 68.—Elizabeth, daughter of Mrs. Pollard, 15.

At Rushall Hall, Mrs. Parson, wife of Mr. Joseph P.

At Harborne, Miss Orr.

At Henley in Arden, Mr. J. Field, jun.

At Radway, near Edge Hill, the Rev. G. D. Meather.

At Camp Hill, Juliana, eldest daughter of J. N. Ludford, esq.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Shrewsbury, Mr. Highway, to Martha, daughter of the late Mr. Moreton, of Albright Hussey.—Mr. Wm. Dodd, to Miss Birch.—Mr. Thomas Gough, of Chester, to Mrs. Mary Price.

At Whitchurch, Mr. Edwards, surgeon, to Miss Done.

At Whittington, Mr. Wm. Edisbury, of Wrexham, to Miss Owen, of Ebnal, near Oswestry.

At Sylattin, Mr. Peters, to Mrs. Rider, of Oswestry.

At Ludlow, Mr. Nathaniel Aaron, to Mrs. Martha Spruce.

At Winstanstow, Mr. D. Lloyd, of the Grove, to Elizabeth, only daughter of Mr. Lokier, of Stretford.

At Moreton Say, the Rev. F. W. Holme, rector of Meysey Hampton, Glocestershire, to Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Pigot, esq. of Almington Hall, Staffordshire.

At Bridgnorth, Mr. Hinton, attorney, of Much Wenlock, to Miss Tomkies, formerly of Adcot Hall.

Died.] At Priors Lee Hall, Mrs. Eliz. Wright, relict of Mr. Gilbert W. of Birmingham, 69.

At the New House, near Wem, Mr. Thomas Wilkinson.

At Wem, Mr. Roger Ireland, 22.

At Ludlow, Mary Anne, daughter of Mr. Green, of the Crown Inn.—Joseph Wells, eldest son of Mr. Jones.

At Whitchurch, Mr. James Turner Meakin, surgeon, 62.

At the Druid Inn, near Corwen, Mrs. Roberts.

At Shrewsbury, Mrs. Stanley, 77; and, three days afterwards, her sister, Mrs. Adams.—Mr. G. Humphrys.—Mrs. Maddocks.—Mrs. Mary Watkies, 89.—Mr. J. Lloyd.—Mr. Richard Wilding, sen.—Mr. Samuel Fewtrell.

At Coalport, Wm. Rose, esq. captain of the Apley Company, in the Morfe and Royal Oak regiment of volunteer infantry.

At Hadley, Mrs. Clift, 21.—Mr. T. Price, 20.

At Bridgnorth, Mrs. Moore, wife of F. M. esq.

At Hatton Grange, Mr. Wright.

At Shenstone, Mr. J. Hill, 72.

At Norton, near Condover, Mrs. Oakly, 72.

At Bishop's Castle, Mr. John Davies, of the Unicorn Inn.

At Hadley, near Wellington, Miss Slater.

At Oswestry, Mr. Hayward.—John Gibbons, esq. banker.

At Acton Burnell, Sir Edward Smythe, baronet, of that antient and respectable mansion, and of Wootton House in the county of Warwick. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his only son, now Sir Edward Joseph Smythe, bart.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Kidderminster, Mr. Joshua C. Cooper, to Miss Roberts, daughter of the late John R. esq.

At Ripple, William Matty, esq. of Royal, to Miss Leaver, of Upton.

Died.] At Powick, near Worcester, Mr. John Herbert, sen. 65.

At Blockley, Mr. Joseph Morris, practitioner in physic.

At Upton on Severn, Mrs. Houstoun, wife of Lieutenant-colonel H. and third daughter of William Whitmore, esq of Dudmaston Hall, Salop.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Kington, Mr. Samuel Harkell, of Pegglesworth, to Miss Martha Hecks, of Beckford, both in Glocestershire.

At Richard's Castle, Mr. Clark, of Hereford, to Miss S. Tomlins.

At Cradley, George Hales, esq. of the Bean House, to Frances, youngest daughter of the late —— Caldwall, esq. of Hope End.

At Leominster, Mr. Tagg, solicitor, of London, to Mrs. Payne.

Died.] At Lugwardine, the Rev. John Freeman.

At Leominster, Mrs. Lloyd, 84.—Mr. Benjamin Evans, 85.—Mrs. Coleman, wife of Thomas C. esq. banker.—Mr. Richard Downie.

At Hereford, Mrs. Car, 64.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Married.] At Monmouth, Mr. Roberts, to Maria, daughter of the late Mr. James Powell.

Died.] At Usk, Thomas Jones, esq. formerly major in the Monmouth and Brecon Militia.

At Grossmount, Miss Shanks, eldest daughter of Capt. S.

At Red hill, near Monmouth, Mr. John Collins.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

A plan is proposed which, if carried into execution, will make Clifton Downs an object of rivalry to Bath, in that particular in which Bath is most celebrated; viz. to erect a set of artificial baths for hot water vapour, and cold ablution on Dr. Kentish's plan, whose success in preventing the first approaches of consumption from scrophula, and other causes, by means of warm vapour, and warmed atmospherical air introduced through earthen stoves, now begins to be generally acknowledged. It is also in contemplation, and will probably be soon executed, to cut out a most noble esplanade from Mrs. Miles's house, quite down to the rocky promontory that overhangs the River Avon. Such a walk as this would exceed in beauty and convenience every thing of the kind in England; for even now, in its irregular state, it is every Sunday frequented by thousands of decently dressed people, and generally two or three bands in the evening, being sufficiently long and wide to afford room for all classes to walk without interrupting each other, and commanding views of the river and hanging woods opposite, that are unequalled in point of beauty by any other spot in the island.

The Cambray Spa, Cheltenham, the property of Colonel Riddell, is now opened to a select number of respectable subscribers, and is likely to become the resort of fashion. The strengthening and excellent quality of its water needs no eulogium from its well-known and peculiar virtues, but the situation of the Spa demands praise, its scite being in the highly respected owner's garden, laid out by the hand of taste, interspersed with shrubs and flowers, whilst the serpentined gravelled walks afford a promenade, and the whole being inclosed, free from every species of inconvenience. The addition of the simply-elegant temple, appropriated for receiving the water, gives effect to the scene, uniting convenience with tasteful judgment.

Married.] At Newland, Thomas Francis Procter, esq. of London, brother to the Rev. P. M. Procter, vicar of that parish, to Mrs. Mullion, sister to Mrs. Procter.—Thomas Minster, M. D. of Stow, in this county, to Ann, daughter of the Rev. S. Paget, of Petherton, Somerset.

At Twining, Mr. Charles Prior, to Mary, youngest daughter of William Phelps, esq. of Puckthrup.

At Hawkesbury-Upton, Mr. James Goulter, of Petty France, to Miss Allen, of the Pound Farm.

Mr. Wells, attorney, of Wooton-under-Edge, to Jane, daughter of Mr. Pearce, attorney and town clerk, of South Morton.

At Winchcomb, S. F. Sadler, esq. solicitor, to Miss Wool.

At Weston-sub-edge, John Hancock, esq. of Stratford upon Avon, to Miss Price, daughter of Mr. P. of Norton Grounds.

At Moreton Say, the Rev. P. W. Holme, rector of Meysey Hampton, to Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Pigott, esq. of Almington, Staffordshire.

Died.] At Cirencester, Elizabeth, relict of Giles Daubeny, esq. and second daughter of the late John Gan ing, esq. of Old Burlington-street, London.

At Gloucester, Samuel Jeynes, esq. 35, of that city, only son of the late Sir Edwin J. and a partner in the banking house of Messrs. Turner, Morris, Jeynes, and Co.—Mr. John Chester, 72.—Mr. James Ireland, 65.—Mr. John George, 90.—Mr. Haines, 70.—William Viner, esq. 79. He resided upwards of fifty years in Fenchurch street, London, in the drug trade, and a few years ago was nominated one of the sheriffs of the metropolis, but paid the usual fine rather than serve. He has left, among many charitable donations, 500l. to the Gloucester Infirmary.

At Newent, Mrs. Hannah Bower, sister to John B. esq.

At Clapton, near Berkeley, Mr. Baker, 63.

At Winchcombe, Mrs. Chester, 60.

OXFORDSHIRE.

On the 12th of April, a most destructive fire broke out at the dwelling-house of Mr. Robert Taylor, at Warkworth, near Banbury, which,

which burnt down the same; also the dwelling-house of Mr. Osborn, with all the extensive barns and out-buildings of Messrs. Osborn, Maull, and Drury. The fire was carried by the violence of the wind to a dwelling-house some hundred yards distant, which was consumed. The cries of a valuable mare in foal, pigs, &c. which were burnt, were truly distressing. The loss in corn, hay, and goods, is very great; and insured only to a small amount. Only one house could be saved, and that had taken fire. Four engines attended, but could save a very small part of the household goods, stock, &c. Notwithstanding the exertions of the inhabitants of Banbury, and the engines from thence, the wind was so very high, that in less than two hours the village was nearly burnt down. Mrs. Osborn was severely burnt.

Married.] At Oxford, Mr. James Taylor, to Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Neale, of Storesfield.—Mr. William Costar, to Miss Lee.—Mr. Newman, of the Black Swan, to Martha, fourth daughter of Mr. Busby Godfrey, of Cumner.—Mr. Ezra Goodyer, to Miss Knapp.

At Coombe, near Woodstock, Mr. Harris, to Miss Mary Couling.

At Kidlington, Mr. Henry Crook, to Miss Rowland, of Water Eaton.

Died.] At Oxford, Mrs. Grain, 69.—Mr. Greenwood, formerly master of the New Inn.—Mr. Robert Brown, 72.—Mr. Anthony Hull.—Mrs. Glover, 52.—Mr. Richard James, 71.—Mrs. Green.—Mr. Appletree, 82.—Mr. William Hall.—Mrs. Ellis.—Mrs. Dolley, wife of Mr. Robert D. 41.—Mr. Grump, a member, of the common-council, 76.—Mr. Richard Walker, of the Bell Inn.

At Wytham, Mr. Christopher Lipscombe, 76.

At Charlgrove, Mr. Neil.

At Doddington, Mr. H. Churchill, a member of the corporation of Oxford.

At Kidlington, Mr. Hooday, formerly master of the Swan Inn, Tetsworth, 86.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Badby, the Rev. A. H. Matthews, Fellow of Jesus College, Oxford, to Charlotte, second daughter of the late R. Marriott, esq.

Died.] At Oundle, Mrs. Wiginton.—Mr. Joseph Fisher.

At Peterborough, Mrs. Image, relict of the Rev. Mr. I.

At Lowick, Mr. John Calston, 70.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Beaconsfield, William Collier, esq. of Witney, Oxon, to Miss Sarah Dell.

At Aylesbury, Richard, only son of the late Mr. Richard Holloway, of Newton Toney, Wilts, to Anna Maria, youngest daughter of the late John Rawbone, gent.

Mr. William Bristow, of Eton College, to Miss Lucy Bevington, of the same place.

Died.] Philip Box, esq. banker of Buckingham, and of Fleet-street, London, receiver-general and a magistrate for this county.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Flamstead, Benjamin Somers, esq. of Markgate-street, Bedfordshire, to Miss Pope, only daughter of the late Jeremiah P. esq. of the Hyde.

At Baldock, Joseph Morris, esq. of Ampthill, Beds, to Martha, daughter of John Pryor, esq.

Died.] Suddenly, whilst dressing himself, the Rev. John Norman Ord, rector of Wheathampstead and Harpenden, eldest son of the Rev. Dr. O. of Fornham, Suffolk. The above valuable preferment, estimated to be worth 1200l. per annum, is in the gift of the Bishop of Lincoln.

At Gravely, Mrs. Salisbury, wife of the Rev. Thelwall S.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

A numerous and respectable meeting of the proprietors and occupiers of land, in this county, was lately held at Cambridge, the Earl of Hardwicke in the chair, and entered into a variety of resolutions for forming an Agricultural Society. The Earl of Hardwicke was appointed president. The first general meeting of the society will be held on Wednesday, the 26th of June, at Cambridge.

An occurrence has taken place at Newmarket, which is the subject of general conversation and surprise among the frequenters of the turf. Several horses were entered for the claret stakes, and, as usual, were taken out one morning for exercise. They all drank at one watering-trough. Some time after they had been watered, six of them were observed to stagger, and then to roll about in the greatest agony. Four, whose value is estimated at 7000l. or 8000l. are since dead. On examining the water-trough, it was found that the water had been poisoned. The horses were the property of Lord Kinnaird, Sir F. Standish, and Mr. Sitwell. The Jockey Club have resolved to offer a reward of 1000 guineas, and an annuity of 100l. a year, to any person who will furnish a clue, by which the perpetrators of the abominable act may be discovered.

Married.] At Wisbech, Mr. Cripps, to Miss Dewburn, second daughter of Mr. D.

At Cambridge, the Rev. Edward Simons, M.A. rector of Ovington, to Miss S. M. Roberts.

Died.] At Cambridge, J. Longley, esq. 92.—Mrs. Purchas, wife of John P. esq.—John, only son of Mr. Lewis Apsey, 37.—John, eldest son of John Ingle, esq. 22.

At March, Isle of Ely, Mr. John Household.

At Soham, the Rev. P. B. Scott, 69.

At Ely, Mr. Nathan Spooner.

At Whittlesford Lodge, Mrs. Fisher, of London, 50.

At Upwell, Mr. James Miles.

NORFOLK.

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The friends to the general education of the lower order of society, must view with satisfaction the progress which has been made in that important subject within the last twelve months, in Norwich. Two large schools for the education of girls, have been organised by Miss Harriet Howell, besides a private one under the immediate patronage of the Miss Gurneys. In addition to this, an excellent school for four hundred boys, on the plan of Mr. Lancaster, is now opened under the superintendance of Mr. M'Rea, which promises the most important advantages to the poorer inhabitants of Norwich, and exhibits a striking specimen of the peculiar advantages and excellences of Mr. Lancaster's system. Amidst this general adoption of the new methods of diffusing instruction, the court of Guardians for the Maintenance of the poor, have opened a school for the children of the workhouse, composed of about eighty boys and girls, which they have put under the management of Miss Howell, and which has been attended with the most compleat success.

Married.] At Yarmouth, the Rev. Edward Missenden Love, rector of Ashby, Suffolk, to Charlotte Maria, youngest daughter of James Fisher, esq.—The Rev. Charles James Fisher, to Mary Ann, second daughter of D. Colby, esq.—Mr. Daniel Hodson, of London, to Mary, daughter of the late Mr. N. Palmer.—Alexander Nesbitt, esq. of Teignmouth, to Miss Maria Fisher, daughter of William F. esq.

Mr. Anthony Canham, of Fordham, near Downham Market, to Miss Holland, daughter of Edmund H. esq. of Swaffham.

At Norwich, Mr. W. Storey, to Miss Page.—Mr. James Blake, to Miss S. Outlaw.

Mr. Drake, of Meyton Hall, to Miss Alexander, eldest daughter of the late Major A. of Caistor.

Died.] At Yarmouth, Lady Gardner, wife of Rear Admiral Lord G. and daughter of Lord Carrington.—Mr. Wm. N. Elvidge, 52.

At Lynn, Mrs. Hadley.—S. Baker, esq.—Elizabeth Jarrard, 111.

At Bawdeswell, Richard Lloyd, esq. 66.

At Roydon, near Diss, Mr. John Bailey, formerly a farmer at Shelfanger, in this county, 109.

At Acle, Mrs. Newstead, wife of Mr. N. of the Queen's Head Inn.

At Herford Hill House, Lakenham, Ellen, second daughter of Thomas Thurtell, esq. 13.

At Eaton, Mr. T. Jeeks.

At Swaffham, Mr. James Johnson, printer, 63.

At Quidenham, near Harling, Manning Gooch, esq. 75.

At Downham Market, Mrs. Gillingham.—Mrs. Holliday.

At Walsingham, Mr. George Rix, 77.

At Thurne, Mr. G. Wigg, second son of the late Mr. W. 22.

At Swainsthorpe, Mrs. Ann Gooch.

At Norwich, Mrs. Hubbard, 61.—Mr. John Curchin.—Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Ralph Coulson, 74.—Miss Norgate, daughter of Mr. Nicholas N.—Mr. W. Hutchinson, 33.—Mr. J. Lock, 63.—Mrs. Elizabeth Paul, 71.—Mrs. Booth, wife of Mr. William B. bookseller, 49.—Mrs. Ann Gooch, 68.—Mr. Woodhouse.—Mr. William Swann, 65.

SUFFOLK.

At a late meeting of the parishioners of St. James's, Bury, held at the vestry, for the purpose of taking into consideration the dangerous state of the steeple of that church, it was resolved to take down the turret, to lower the bell stage, and otherwise secure it from the apprehended danger.

Married.] The Rev. Joseph Cotterill, rector of Ampton, to Miss Boak, daughter of the Rev. Mr. B. rector of Brockley.

At Buxhall, Mr. Ebenezer Cooper, to Miss S. Mayhew.

At Sudbury, Mr. Benjamin Cook, to Miss Jones, second daughter of Mr. H. J.

Died.] At Woodbridge, aged 61, Mr. Robert Loder, bookseller. Mr. L. was known to the public, not only as a bookseller, but as an author; his "History of Framlingham," and several other antiquarian tracts, displaying considerable industry and research.

At Stonham, Fanny, eldest daughter of Mr. Cockerill, 22.

At Clare, Mr. Samuel Collis, 27.

At Bury, Mr. David Shadow.

At Framlingham, Mr. Bloss, sen. 86.

At Wrentham, Mr. Charles Allear, 37.

At Great Finborough, Mr. Christopher Groom, 89.

The Rev. John Eade, rector of Cotton, and vicar of Tannington and Brundish, 77.

At East Bergholt, Mrs. Rhudde, wife of the Rev. Dr. R.

ESSEX.

At a sale lately held near East Ham church, of 92 Merino sheep, part of the Escurial stock, 38 rams averaged 42l. 5s. and one was sold at 62 guineas; the ewes, supposed to be in lamb, 34 in number, averaged 23l. 14s. and 20 couples of lambs and ewes averaged 30l. 17s.; a two-toothed ewe, with an ewe-lamb, was sold for 40 guineas.

Married.] At Wanstead, Mr. James Lambert, of Barking, to Miss Jane Willis, of West Ham.

At Witham, Jonathan Bullock, jun. esq. of Faulkborne Hall, to Margaret, eldest daughter of the Rev. Andrew Downes.

At Chelmsford, Mr. B. P. Lewin, of Little Baddow, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Mr. Palmer, of the Dolphin Inn.

Died.]

Died.] At Halstead, Lieut.-general Urquhart.

At Springfield Hall, Charlotte, third daughter of Mr. Samuel Abrey.

At Southminster, Mrs. Alston, 77.

At Harwich, Mr. George Peacock, 79.

At Billericay, Mr. Thomas Joslin, 41.

At Purleigh, Mr. Daniel Kerridge.

The Rev. John Houghton, B.A. vicar of White Colne, and more than 53 years master of the grammar-school at Halsted, 79.

At Colchester, Mrs. Elizabeth Manning, who had for upwards of 30 years conducted the business of the post office there.—Mrs. Jones, relict of Mr. J. late of Tolleshunt D'Arcy, surgeon

At Parsloes, Mrs. Fanshawe, relict of John Gascoyne F. esq. 63.

At Great Saling, Mr. Perry.

At Writtle, Mrs. Blyth, 66.

At Dickley Hall, Mistley, Mr. Samuel Risbee.

At Moulsham, Miss Margaret Mayhew, 24.

At Runwell, Miss Hardy.

At Little Totham Hall, by the injury which she received in leaping out of a chaise, through fright at the viciousness of a horse by which it was drawn, Mrs. Carter, wife of Mr. William C.

At Stisted, Mr. John Banes, 64.

KENT.

In the interval between the evening of Saturday, April the 27th, and the following Monday morning, the Union Bank, belonging to Messrs. Baker and Co. in Canterbury, was entered by some unknown means, and notes and cash to a considerable amount (it is said 12,000l.) stolen from it. The circumstance was discovered about nine on Monday morning, when the chief clerk, being about to proceed to the business of the day, found some obstruction in unlocking the iron door of one of the closets, and on farther search it appeared that this, as well as another closet, had been opened and relocked, and that an iron chest which was fixed within-side of one of them had been forced open apparently by prizing the lid of it. This chest, besides the notes of the firm, contained also the receipts and transactions of the bank on Saturday, which it was customary to deposit there in the bulk till the Monday following. Such, however, was the systematic method with which this robbery was effected, that the checks paid in the course of Saturday, and the bills not negociable, were sorted and separated from the other notes, and such only taken as could be passed, consisting of Bank of England and local and provincial notes; in addition to these, a gold watch, and (what seems extraordinary the thieves should have encumbered themselves with) the paper moulds of the firm were also taken. One hundred 1l. notes of the firm luckily escaped attention, and a pearl necklace of very considerable value, which was contained in a small leathern trunk, although the lock of the same was forced off, was also left. How an entrance was obtained into the bank is uncertain, as no violence appeared to have been used to the lock of the outer door, but it would seem that the locks of the iron doors had been picked and relocked, one of the wards having been twisted off in the act, and a piece of a small steel saw which had been broken was also left behind.

On Tuesday last the first stone of a New Chapel was laid in St. Peter's-street, Canterbury, for the society in the connexion of the late Rev. J. Wesley, who have, for the last 46 years, occupied a chapel in King-street. The premises will be settled on trustees who will be obliged, by the terms of their trust deed, to lay out the income arising from the premises in charitable and religious purposes for ever.

Married.] At Dover, Capt. R. Thomson, Royal Engineers, to Harriet, eldest daughter of Samuel Latham, esq.

At Rochester, John May, esq. of the Ordnance department, Ceylon, to Miss Woodcock.—Capt. Gordon Brimer, R.N. to Mrs. Glasse.

At Smarden, Mr. Thomas Witherden, of Biddenden, to Miss Lydia Hope.

At Old Romney, Mr. W. Tunbridge, to Miss Frances Tuesley.

At Canterbury, Mr. Welch, comedian, to Miss Elizabeth Simmonds.

At Chatham, Mr. W. Matthews, jun. to Miss Jane Coney.

At Deal, Captain Clarke, of the Harmony victualling transport, to Susannah, daughter of Mr Edward Olleson.

Died.] At Fairy Hall, Isabella Alexandrina Louisa, daughter of the Count and Countess Byland. 11.

At Woolwich, aged 82, Mr. Hugh Mitchell, druggist there during 50 years. His liberality in support of the Gospel, and towards the poor, and exemplary deportment through his long life, have made his loss publicly felt and generally lamented in the town and neighbourhood.

At Bromley, John Stratton, esq. of Little Berkhamstead, Herts.

At Sandwich, the Rev. John Connant, rector of St. Peter's, Sandwich, and of Teynham, in this county.

At Maidstone, Mrs. Elizabeth Tegg, a maiden lady, 84.—Mr. Richard Cutbush, sen.

At Stourmouth, Mr. Robert Wraith.

At Elham, Charles, son of Mr. John Chapman, 17.—Mr. W. Holladay, sen. 70.

At Goodnestone, Marianne, fourth daughter of the late Sir Brook Bridges, bart. 36.

At Chartham, William Smith, sen. esq.

At Dover, Mr. W. Pierce, 85.

SURRY.

Married.] At Streatham, Thomas Harrison, esq. barrister, to Mrs. Shepley, relict of Richard S. esq. of Carshalton.—John M'Taggart, esq. of Knot's Green, to Susannah, daughter of John Kymer, esq.

Died.]

Died.] At Tooting, Christopher Wilson, esq. of Aldermanbury, 84.

At Ewell, Mrs. Smith, wife of Richard Carpenter, S. esq. 69.

At Epsom, the Rev. J. Thomas.

At Kew, Mr. Wall, of Richmond. He suddenly fell down, and instantly died. Mr. Wall had come from Richmond to Kew, with two of his young children and a female servant, purposely to see the Prince Regent pass. He fell down between his children, and was carried lifeless into a neighbouring public-house. Mr. Wall was a very worthy man, very much respected at Richmond, and has left a widow and nine children to lament his premature death. His family has been known at Richmond for upwards of 120 years, as booksellers, stationers, and newsmen, and keepers of the circulating library, since the commencement of that institution.

At his house at Stockwell Park, after a long season of bodily suffering, in the 65th year of his age, Thomas Woodrouffe Smith, an eminent merchant. With an extensive knowledge of the world and its concerns, of which his success in business afforded an ample proof, he possessed, what was much more meritorious, a benevolence of disposition, which, under the guidance of great experience and strict integrity, induced him to render important services on many occasions, to numerous individuals in the conduct of their affairs. Whilst his body lingered under painful and long-continued infirmity, his mind was vigorously intent upon objects connected with the improvement and well-being of human society, and in this trying period of his existence, his perception seemed to be as clear as his benevolence was ardent. His connection with the religious Society of Friends, was at a period of life, when his judgment might be supposed to confirm his choice upon the stable principle of rational conviction; and, with a strong attachment to the profession he had adopted, he maintained a liberality of sentiment worthy of the enlightened Christian. The loss of such a man must be felt by the community, and is sincerely regretted by the poor in his neighbourhood, who were constant partakers of his bounty.

SUSSEX.

The fate of the Grand Southern Canal Bill (says the Editor of the Lewes Journal) has given general satisfaction; particularly to the landed interest on the proposed line of the canal. It was thrown out at the second reading in the House of Commons, upon a division, by nearly six to one. The project for cutting the above intended extensive canal, was according to the printed case of the land owners, &c. who successfully opposed the bill, one of the numerous class of speculative projects set on foot by persons, whose principal object it is to make advantage by the sale of shares in the infancy of an undertaking; and this project would have affected landed property of the value of millions of money! The professed object of the Bill was to convey commodities by water from London to Portsmouth; this was to have been effected by a cut of about 96 miles in extent, between Portsmouth and Tunbridge; from whence the remaining transit to London, was to depend on other navigations, the first of which would have been thirty miles up the river Medway, (a most defective navigation) private property, the owners of which might have refused admittance of craft, unless upon their own terms: the further part of the transit was to have been through the Thames and Medway canal, an unfinished work, and then up the Thames, from below Gravesend to London, making a circuit of more than double the distance from London to Portsmouth, by land! To effect this work, fourteen hundred acres of land, (the greatest part of it in the highest state of cultivation) would have been consumed by the canal and reservoirs, and some of the first estates in the country have been literally cut to pieces. The estimated expence of this undertaking was 741,490l. and this would in all probability have been swelled to upwards of a million sterling! How could the interest of such a sum have been raised, in a country without manufactures, and in which manure is at present procured at a much cheaper rate than it could have been by the proposed canal. We have on former occasions expressed ourselves good wishers to a canal from London to Portsmouth; and are still of opinion, that a properly chosen line, (and such a one it is said is now in contemplation) ramifying, by the rivers Adur and Ouse, to the ports of Shoreham and Newhaven, would be found not only convenient, but very advantageous to the kingdom at large.

The commissioners for Newhaven Piers, with a laudable attention to the public convenience, have not only caused lights to be exhibited at proper hours in the night, on the Pier-head, but have also placed buoys in such situations, as to mark the channel most distinctly in the day-time. The lights are upon the most simple construction, pointing out the direction of the channel by being kept in one.

Married.] Mr. T. Palmer, jun. of East Grinstead, to Harriet, only daughter of the Rev. William Jackson, of Rye.

At Hawkhurst, Mr. Thomas Cooper, solicitor of Lewes, Sussex, to Lucy Elizabeth, second daughter of T. Durrant, esq. of Salehurst Park.

Mr. James Skinner, jun. of Alfriston, to Miss Hawes, niece and heiress of the late Malthias Caldecot, esq. of Sherrington House.

Died.] At Eglestone Place, near Storrington, Mrs. Patty Foreman, a maiden lady, aged 71. She possessed considerable property, but, having no relation living, she bequeathed the greatest part of it, upwards of 60,000l. to her bailiff; in addition to which she gave a legacy of 1000l. to one of his daughters.

At

At Mayfield, the Rev. John Kirby, 68.

At Patcham, Mrs. Scrase, 85.

At Southover, Mrs. Rogers, relict of T. R. gent. 83.

At Ringmer, Mrs. Shadwell, 70.

At Portslade, Mrs. Borrer.

At Ashdown House, John Fuller, esq.

At Worthing, Mrs. Cogger.

At Chichester, Mr. Wilmhurst, sen.—John, youngest son of Mr. James Lacy, 16.

At Sidlesham, Mr. Follet.

At Shopwick, near Chichester, Mrs. Stewart, relict of Major-General S. of the Royal Artillery.

HAMPSHIRE.

That noble pile, Winchester Palace, which was erected by King Charles II. from a design of Sir Christopher Wren, was used in the American war, as a French, Dutch, and Spanish, prison, afterwards formed the reception of French emigrants, and, till of late, served as military quarters, until from dilapidations, the too great height and size of some of the rooms, and other causes, it was condemned as such. It is now converted into a permanent barrack for the reception of 1,800 infantry, in comfortable lofty rooms, to contain twelve men each, with some convenient bedsteads (so constructed as when turned up to afford a good seat), large stovegrates, tables, forms, arm-racks, shelves, closets, &c. &c. for the comfort of the soldiers; and excellently ventilated, by means of a simple tube periorated with holes; and what is particularly convenient, in bad weather, the whole of the troops may be paraded with ease under cover, in the different extensive galleries. The wings are fitted up in a very superior manner for the officers. The extent of the building from East to West is 216 feet, from North to South 389 feet.

Married.] Lieutenant Barnes, of his Majesty's ship, Victory, to Miss Kentish, of Weovil, near Gosport.

At Alverstoke, the Rev. J. Purkis, of Southampton, to Miss Johnson, of Gosport.—John Hargraves, esq. of the Sussex militia, to Harriot, second daughter of Major Whitcomb, of Gosport.

At Romsey, Mr. Daniel Sharpe, jun. banker, to Harriet, eldest daughter of Mr. Clement Sharp.

Died.] At Hazeley Heath, Ann, third daughter of the late William Jepson, esq. of Lincoln.

At Southampton, the Hon. Henrietta Dillon, daughter of Viscount Dillon, of Ditchley House, Oxfordshire.

In his 76th year, Andrew Williams, esq. of Devonshire-street, Portland-place, London, and formerly of Southampton. He was at Mrs. Taylor's, at the Polygon, on a visit for a few weeks, with his son. He went to bed at night in perfect health, but was a corpse by eight in the morning, before any medical assistance could be had. This gentleman had been physician general and a colonel, in the honourable East India Company's service at Bengal.

At Wakefield, near Winchester, Lieutenant-general Loftus Tottenham, colonel of the 55th regiment of infantry, 95.

At Fareham, the Rev. John Woolls, rector of that parish.—In Jersey, the Rev. John La Clocke, rector of the parish of Trinity.

At Kingston, Mr. Wooldridge.

At Grange, near Titchfield, Philip Osbaldiston, esq. formerly in the Port trade.

At Winchester, in consequence of her apron accidentally taking fire, Mrs. Holdaway.

At Kitchill, Isle of Wight, John, only son of John Popham, esq. 20.

At Newport, Henry Trattle, esq. father of the corporation, 92.

At Portsmouth, Mrs. Breadon, relict of Captain B. of the Royal Marines.—Miss Moseberry.—Mr. Twyncham.—Mr. Norris, many years warehouse-keeper at the custom-house of this port.—Mrs. Good, 77.—Mr. Pope.

At Shalden, near Alton, Thomas Smith, esq. 49.

At Lymington, Mr. J. B. Moody, surgeon.

At Pouncefoot Hill, near Romsey, Mrs. Boorn.

At Christ-church, Mrs. Slann, wife of James Bright, S. esq. 84.

At Bishop's Waltham, the Rev. Charles Walters, curate of that parish, 62. He had for many years, jointly with his brother, the Rev. John Walters, and also latterly with his son, the Rev. Charles Walters, conducted the grammar-school at Waltham, which has produced many respectable persons in the army, the navy, and in trade, and who, from a respect to their tutor, and from friendship formed at school, instituted an anniversary in the town commemorative of past events. He went off from Winchester-college to Trinity-college, Oxford, having lost his election for New-college; and, on quitting school, Dr. Warton took him by the hand, and, with tears at parting said, he had not left his superior for good morals or orderly conduct. When in deacon's orders, he obtained the chaplaincy of Newport in the Isle of Wight, where he established a school; and after ten years residence there, he, on the death of the Rev. Mr. Evans (who succeeded the Rev. Mr. Gibson, at Bishop's Waltham), removed to that place, carrying many of his pupils with him, and where he raised by his character a respectable seminary, in which he was assiduously assisted by his brother before-named, and also by his son. The Sunday preceding his death, he preached an animated discourse to an attentive audience on repentance. On Tuesday he went to the extremity of his parish, to administer the sacrament to a sick gentleman. The next morning, in school, he found himself unwell, and went home to breakfast, became chilly, and added to his dress; could not attend

morning

morning prayers, which his son did for him at church; was seized at noon with a pain in his side, was bled, grew rapidly worse, and at midnight peacefully resigned his spirit to his Maker, without pain, struggle, or groan, dying as he had lived. The following Sunday, the worthy rector preached from the Revelations, "I heard a voice from Heaven," &c. to a congregation in tears; and, when he had finished, sat down in the pulpit and wept himself. The funeral, it is computed, was attended by about 1500 persons, whose behaviour expressed their feelings: the parish may be sixteen miles in circumference, and in it 1700 souls. The procession was led by the rector and the two medical gentlemen bare-headed, from the house to the church, through a crowd of spectators, with many of the French and Dutch prisoners in town, who uncovered as it passed. Opposite the school, the pupils, having formed themselves into two lines, of their own accord, permitted the procession to pass between them, and then followed in the rear of the mourners, and, by their attentive, affectionate, and orderly, conduct, gained the esteem of the whole auditory. The service was read by the rector, and thus terminated the earthly career of a faithful parish priest. These particulars exemplify almost the primitive ages of Christianity, from the mutual love and esteem subsisting between ministers and people. It is mentioned to shew, where such harmony exists, what an excellent tendency it has to promote the happiness of a parish. The separation was as affectionate as the Apostle Paul experienced, when the church wept at his departure, on his saying, They would see his face no more.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Little Bedwin, J. F. Newton, esq. of Jesus' college, Cambridge, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late William Kent, esq. of Little Bedwin.

At Bradford, Mr. A. Matis, of Wheyatts, to Miss Gale.

Died.] At Easton Grey, Mr. Tanner.

At Salisbury, Mrs. Hussey, wife of James H. esq. 28.—Mrs. Wright, widow of Mr. W. late keeper of the county goal, and mother of Mr. Willis, the present keeper.—Mrs. Wapshare, relict of C. William S. esq.—Mr. George Fry, of the Cross Key's inn. He was going up stairs at an inn in Devizes, where he had arrived on business an hour or two before; when he unfortunately missed his hold of the balusters, and fell backward, by which one of his arms was broken, and he was much bruised in the side. He was conveyed home, with faint hopes of his recovery; but medical and surgical skill were unavailing, he languished a week, and then expired, in his 48th year.

At Fisherton, Mr. Charles Page.

At Maddington, Mrs. P. Blake.

At Westhampton, T. Noyes Lewis, esq.

At Milston, near Amesbury, Mr. William Hayden.

At Devizes, Dr. Spalding, whose benevolent disposition and assiduity in the duties of his profession, had gained him general esteem, and whose loss will be sensibly felt and long deplored by the poor of that town and neighbourhood.

At Langley Burrel, Mary Jane, wife of the Rev. Robert Ashe, rector of that parish.

At Cricklade, the Rev. W. Wavell.

BERKSHIRE.

His Majesty, in testimony of the affectionate services and attention of the late Miss Gascoigne, to the departed Princess Amelia, has ordered a marble tablet to her memory, to be placed on the right hand aisle of Saint George's Chapel, Windsor, with the following inscription:—

KING GEORGE III.
caused to be interred near this place
the body of MARY GASCOIGNE,
Servant to the Princess AMELIA;
and this Stone
to be inscribed in testimony of his grateful sense
of the faithful services and attachment
of an amiable young woman to his beloved daughter;
whom she survived only three months.
She died 19th of February, 1811.

The following is a correct account of the royal sepulchre now constructing in Wolsey's tomb-house at Windsor:—This building adjoining the east end of St. George's chapel, was erected by Henry VII. as a mausoleum for himself and his successors; but this monarch having determined on a more noble design at Westminster, this structure remained neglected till Cardinal Wolsey obtained a grant from Henry VIII. The prelate intended it for his own burial place, and with a profusion of expence began a most sumptuous monument, but his disgrace prevented its completion. During the civil wars it was despoiled of all its splendour; James II. having converted this building into a Popish chapel, the religious zeal of the populace was exercised in the destruction of its windows and internal decorations. In the ruinous state in which it was then left it remained till the year 1800, when by order of his Majesty the exterior was in part repaired. Various were the conjectures as to the future appropriation of the building, when in November last the determination to convert it into a royal cemetery was carried into effect. The workmen employed in removing the earth then discovered two coffins in a stone recess, about three feet below the surface; one containing the remains of Elizabeth Wydville, Queen of Edward IV. the other that of George, the third son of the said king and queen. From this time the work has rapidly proceeded. An excavation has been formed in the dry rock of chalk, of the whole length and width of

of the building, to the depth of 15 feet from the surface. In this the sepulchre is constructing. The dimensions of the tomb are 70 feet in length, 28 in width, and 14 in depth. The receptacles for bodies on the sides of the tomb are formed by massive Gothic columns, of an octagon shape, supporting a range of four shelves, each of which in the space between the columns will contain two bodies, the whole range of each side admitting 32 bodies. At the east end are five niches for the reception of as many coffins. In the middle it is intended that 12 low tombs should be erected for the sovereigns. The sepulchre will thus contain 81 bodies. The columns are of a fine Bath stone, and the shelves of Yorkshire stone. A subterraneous passage will be carried from the vault to the floor of the choir of St. George's chapel, in which an aperture will be made for the bodies to descend. From the columns will spring a vaulted roof over the tomb. The building itself is intended for a Chapter-house for the service of the Order of the Garter. In completion of this design, the present cieling painted by Verrio, which is much defaced, will be taken away; and a Gothic roof, in unison with the general character of the building, will be substituted. The whole will undergo a complete repair, many internal decorations are now preparing. The sepulchre, which is distinguished by a simplicity, elegant and grand, incites the spectator to a solemn consideration of the purposes to which it will be appropriated. The holy places in which the ashes of departed greatness rest, are ever contemplated with a sacred awe; nor is the impression less powerful, when, in the observation of a mausoleum destined to receive the last remains of existing and unborn grandeur, the mind wanders in the abyss of futurity, and pursues a long succession of monarchs and their progeny who may here sleep, until the tombs render up their dead. The sepulchre is from the design of Matthew Wyatt, esq.

Married.] A. J. Croft, esq. eldest son of James Croft, esq. of Greenham Lodge, to Mrs. J. F. Nicholls, relict of J. F. Nicholls, esq. and daughter of H. Mount, esq.—Mr. Thomas Cowderoy, of Woolhampton, to Miss Lovelock, daughter of the late Edward Lovelock, esq. of Newtown.

At Marcham, Mr. Wright, to Miss Osborne.

Died] At Windsor, aged 79, John Lyster, serjeant and drum-major in the Stafford militia. He had served his country from his "youth up," having fought under his late Majesty George II. in Germany; with Wolfe, at Quebec; he was likewise at the battle of Bunker's Hill, and was actively and zealously engaged during the greatest part of the American war. He was the senior drum-major in the army, having held that station forty-six years; the last thirty in the above regiment. He was highly distinguished in the service by the peculiar elegance of his salute, and respected for the integrity of his character.

At West Hunney, near Wantage, Mr. John Wicks, 73.

At Marcham, James Symonds, esq.

At Abingdon, Mrs Frances Thorpe, 57.

At Hurley, near Reading, Edward Sherwood, esq.

At her father's house at Greenham, near Newbury, in the 23d year of her age, Ann Eliza Bicheno, elder daughter of the Rev. J. B. Her death was occasioned by a singular and long protracted *constipation* of twenty-seven months! and for two years of which time her general health and good spirits were such as to prevent all alarm, or even suspicion, of the enemy that was silently depositing the materials of death. As a warning both to such as may be afflicted with this deceiving and dreadful disease, and to those from whom medical assistance may be sought in similar cases, farther particulars will probably be published in some physical work. But, in recording this melancholy event, it would be injustice to the amiable virtues of the deceased, not to add, that very few leave behind them such traces of female excellence. One chief beauty of her character was, that she shone most in the discharge of the duties of that particular station in which Providence had placed her; kind, open-hearted, and cheerful, she enlivened all around her, and her place in the domestic circle and among her friends, will often be viewed with that melting reflection, "The place that knew her will know her no more!" But the grief which we suffer for the loss of such valuable friends, is always mingled with a balm to soften its anguish. When we look back and contemplate their lives, what consolation can be greater than to know that they were pious, benevolent, and worthy to be loved? The thought of the death of such cannot be unconnected with that of their immortality; and selfish indeed must that heart be that gives itself up to immoderate sorrow, and obstinately rejects that comfort, which a well-founded hope of their arrival at perfection presents. And, in the affliction which we here record, it is an unspeakable consolation to the parents and friends of the departed, to reflect that, whilst she lived in health, she delighted in doing good, and that when by the most distressing of diseases, she was called to encounter death, she was able to triumph over his terrors, and to comfort them who sought to comfort her.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

On the 12th of April, about two o'clock in the afternoon, a fire broke out in Merriott, near Crewkerne, by which about twenty-three dwelling-houses and cottages, besides outhouses, &c. were completely destroyed. It originated in the malt-house of Mr. John Murly, common brewer. The wind being uncommonly high, the flames extended with such rapidity, as to render almost useless any

attempts to extinguish them, so that in the course of about four hours nothing was left of the houses but the bare walls.

We are happy in being enabled to correct an error in regard to Sydenham Teast, esq. of Bristol, whose name was included in the obituary of our last Number; having the authority of that respectable gentleman himself, for assuring his friends that he is in good health. If he will take the trouble to refer to the files of the Bristol or Bath papers, he will most probably find the source from which this statement was derived. If persons resident on the spot are often imposed upon in such particulars, it cannot appear surprizing that mistakes of this kind should sometimes creep into the pages of the Monthly Magazine.

Married.] At Bath, De Lacy O'Brien, esq. nephew of the late Marshal De Lacy, to Miss Simpson, only daughter of the late Captain S.—Mr. John Harrison, of Poole, to Martha Haydon.—Bryant Troughton, jun. esq banker, Coventry, to Miss Maria Goulden, of Temple Cloud.

At Frome, Sparks Martin Phelps, esq. of Llangwarren, Pembroke, second son of John Martin, esq. of Withybush, to Mary, second daughter of John Douglas Middleton, esq. banker.

Died.] At Bath, in his 84th year, Sir William Addington, who for upwards of twenty-three years was a magistrate of the Public Office, Bow-street, in which situation he evinced a spirit, fidelity, and zeal, for the public good, highly honourable to his character. In the year 1795, at a meeting in St. Pancrasfields, he was particularly active, and in the suppression of many riots, (especially in those of the year 1780) no magistrate ever stood more conspicuously distinguished. In the memorable affair of Hadfield, he acted with that penetration and firmness, unshaken by popular ferment, for which he was remarkable; and although his judgment at the time was questioned, and conduct severely commented upon, the correctness and integrity of both, were afterwards sanctioned, on the trial of that unfortunate man, by the verdict of a jury, under the direction of Lord Kenyon. Sir William withdrew from his public situation, but the treatment he experienced in this affair, was a source of disquietude to him during his remaining days. In him were united the utmost generosity of disposition, and liberality of sentiment, with accomplishments particularly characteristic of the gentleman and scholar. His elaborate 'Abridgment of the Penal Statutes,' is a work, which, for utility, and remarkable perspicuity of arrangement, has been greatly admired.—Mrs. Chetwynd, relict of William Henry C. esq. of Grendon, Warwickshire, and aunt to D. S. Dugdale, esq. M. P. for that county.—Mrs. Jenkins, relict of John J. esq. of Stow, Gloucestershire, 72.—Anthony Deane, esq.—O. O. Elliot, esq. of Binfield, Berks.—Mrs. Elizabeth Randolph, eldest surviving daughter of the late Herbert R. Canon of Salisbury.—William Culverden, esq. of Lavender House, Henley, Oxon.—Mrs. Clarke.—Mrs. Rochfort, wife of John R. esq. of Clogrennan, county of Carlow.—Mr. Mathew Miller, solicitor.—Mrs. Wynne, relict of the late William Wynne, of Wern, in the county of Carnarvon, esq. and daughter and sole heiress of the late Edward Williams, esq. and the Right Honourable Viscountess Bulkeley, of Peniarth, in the county of Merioneth.—Benjamin Hollingworth, esq. of Dalston, near Hackney.—Mrs. Jane Davies, daughter of the late Dr. D.—Mrs. Incledon, wife of Mr. I. comedian, and daughter of Mr. Howell, of this city.—Mrs. Davenport, wife of William Yelverton D. esq. of Davenport House, Shropshire.—Mrs. Hedges, relict of Thomas H. esq. many years resident at Widcombe House, near this city; and only surviving daughter of Stanford Wolferstan, esq. of Statfold-hall, near Tamworth, Staffordshire.—William Hatsell, esq. formerly major of the 19th regiment of foot, 74.—Mrs. Jane Davies, daughter of the late Dr. D.—Charles youngest son of Thomas Read, esq.—Fitzherbert Richards, esq.—S. P. Bean, esq. of Stoke under Hamden.—Mrs. Woodhouse, wife of Mr. W. of the White Hart Inn.—Mr. Dowland, a young and promising member of the Bath Dramatick Company.—Emilia, wife of J. Westenra, esq. late lieutenant-colonel of the 9th dragoons.

At Kingsdown, William Clarke, esq. solicitor of Bristol.

At Stoke under Hamden, John Banfield, esq.

At Bridgewater, Mrs. Mary Bowering, 74.

At Taunton, Mary, relict of Major general Douglas.

At Wells, Mr. Ballin.—Mr. James Knight.

At Bristol, Marianne, fourth daughter of John Savery, esq. 20.—Miss Moens, daughter of Adrian M. esq.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] Peter Graham, esq. of Wimborne, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Stephen Burt, esq. of Witchampton.

At Dorchester, Mr. J. Windsor, aged 16, to Miss Keates of Fordington, 15.

Died.] At Oakford Fitzpaine, the Rev. Thomas Buller, rector of that parish and of North Barrow, Somerset.

At Yeovil, Mrs. Shew, 89.

At Corfe, Mrs. Lee, wife of Mr. Samuel L. of Hillfarrence.

At Dorchester, Mr. Thomas Brind, 82.

At Stockhouse, Huish Wolcot, esq. of Lyme, 59.

At Sherborne, Pretor, eldest son of Samuel Whitty, esq. 16.

DEVONSHIRE.

An entire iron boat, which carries eight tons, has been built at the Mount Foundery Iron Works in Tavistock; it was launched on the Tavistock Canal. Great discoveries have recently been made in the tunnel

under Morwaldown, which forms part of this canal; rich veins of copper ore, of amazing thickness, begin to show themselves, and promise an abundant profit to the proprietors in this spirited undertaking.

The Streight, called the Bridge, between the island and the Redding Point, at the entrance of Plymouth harbour, is as fatal to ships boats, in a squall of wind, particularly from S.S.E. as the Streights between Scylla and Charibdis, in the Mediterranean; and in the course of the last twelve years, by endeavouring to pass this dangerous passage, no less than fifteen men of wars' boats, of different descriptions, have been swamped; three captains of the navy, two lieutenants, four midshipmen, and nearly sixty-five seamen, have been drowned.

Married.] At Teignmouth, Samuel Gibbons, esq. of the army medical staff, to Miss Paddon.—John Betts, esq. of Knowle House, near Bristol, to Emma, eldest daughter of T. M. Young, esq.

Died.] At Tiverton, the Rev. William Walker, rector of Broughton Gifford, Wilts, and of Sainswick, Somersetshire, prebendary of Wells, and in the commission of the peace for this county.

At Exeter, Captain Titus Conyers, of the Royal Marines, 85.—Captain Edward Batson, of the East Kent militia.—Mr. Daniel Harrold, 81.

At Teignmouth, Mrs. Brydges, and a few days afterwards her husband, Capt. B. of the Royal Navy.—Miss Jane Abrams.

At Sandford, William Brown, esq.

At East Budleigh, Mrs. Yeates, wife of M. L. Y. esq. banker, Exmouth.

At Paignton, Clara, only daughter of the Rev. Mr. Compton, 22.

At Crediton, Mrs. Mary Pope, 87.

At Plymouth, Rear-admiral J. G. Kinneer, 58.—Mr. Piercy, 79.—Mrs. Margaret Austin, 78.

At Aylesbeare, the Rev. H. Marker, jun.

At Alphington, Lucy, wife of Edward Barnell, esq. of Demarara.

At Exeter, Mrs. Blair, wife of Colonel B. of Bayford, Herts, 30.

CORNWALL.

On Monday the 18th of February, 1811, two labourers being employed by a person of the name of Thomas Mannell, to raze the barrow near Chacewater, called Creege Broaz barrow, for the purpose of manuring a field, which he rents of Lord Falmouth, discovered a small urn at the bottom of the barrow, in the centre of its base, and 20 inches under the surface of the field. The urn was inclosed by five stones, four of which were placed on their edges, and formed a square, whilst the fifth, being placed on the top, became a barrier to the mingling of the superincumbent earth, with the contents of this rude sepulchre. In the urn were black ashes, and round it a considerable quantity (about two gallons) of ashes and human bones, in a state of great decay. The urn is made of baked clay, and of a greyish stone-colour, and, in figure, resembles very much that in the 18th Plate of Borlase's Antiquities, said to be found in Perran Sands, except that it does not taper so much at the base, and is about half the size. It is 5 inches 6-8ths wide at top, three inches 1-4th wide at the bottom, and is five inches 1-4th high; the thickness is 1-4th of an inch, and it is rudely indented on the outside in a very irregular manner, with the point of some tool. It varies also from the Perran urn, in having a handle very similar to such as are now affixed to our common stone jars.

Married.] At Padstow, Captain James Yeo, to Miss May.

At Fowey, Mr. William Hocken, to Miss Cowling, daughter of Captain William C. of the London trade.

At Gluvias, —— Nicholl, esq. to Miss Charlotte Thomas.

Died.] At Falmouth, Captain D'Arcy, of the 47th regiment, of a decline, in consequence of a cold caught in hard service at Cadiz, 25.—Mrs. Edmonds, relict of Captain E.

At Truro, Mrs. Martin.—Mary, daughter of Mr. Crossman.

At Mevagissey, Mrs. Mary Webb.

At Gorran, Mr. John Davey, 96.

At Trescow, Scilly, Mr. James Pender, 53.

At Croft West, Thomas Michell, esq. 84.—Edward, son of Francis Paynter, esq. of Trekenning.

At Helston, Sophia, wife of the Rev. Edward Rogers, prebendary of Sarum, 27.

At Whiteley House, Humphrey Lawrence, esq. one of the free burgesses of Launceston.

At Marazion, Mrs. Thomas, 70.

At Pentire Glaze, St. Minver, Miss Jenefer Hick, 16.

At Penzance, the Rev. John Thomas Thompson.

WALES.

A society has recently been formed at Llangollen, in aid of the British and Foreign Bible Society in London; and the zeal and activity of the clergy in promoting Sunday schools throughout the principality is very successful. The country gradually improves in knowledge, civilization, and every christian virtue, the evident effects of these laudable institutions.

Married.] At Lanishen, William Davies, esq. of Ponty Pandy, Glamorgan, to Frances, second daughter of the late John Knight, esq. of Lanblithian.

Died.] At Wenvoe Cottage, the Rev. David Davies, rector of Landough, and vicar of Roath, near Cardiff.

At Montgomery, Mr. John Poundley, master,

master of the free-school, and clerk to the commissioners of taxes for several divisions of that county.

At Swansea, Mrs. Oldisworth, wife of the Rev. Mr. O. curate of St Mary's, Swansea, and daughter of the Rev. Edward Sparkes, vicar of Fairford, Glocestershire, 45.—Captain Rowe, 63.

At Groes, near Denbigh, John Jones, esq.

At Pante Cottage, near Builth, Mr. Thomas Jones, surgeon.

At Cefn Mine, Carnarvon, Mrs. Edwards, relict of Timothy Edwards, esq. a captain in the Royal Navy, and mother of Colonel E. of Nanthoran.—The Rev. Mr. Davies, curate of Laugharne.

At Margam, Glamorganshire, Hopkin Llewellyn, 89.

Aged 22, Mrs. Symes, wife of E. B. S. esq. of Brynhafod, near Llandilo, Caermarthenshire, and daughter of William Jemmett, esq. late of Little Milton House, Oxfordshire.

In the parish of Lanspythid, Breconshire, Thomas Powell, 80. At the age of 71, he married his second wife, by whom he had five children, all now living: his eldest son is fifty-nine, and his youngest child is one year old.

NORTH-BRITAIN.

The great undertaking of erecting a light-house on the Bell or Cape Rock, having been completed, and the lanterns lighted up in the beginning of February last, the vessel, which had been moored with mushroom anchors off the rock, as a temporary floating light, became no longer useful in that capacity, and was removed to Leith as soon as the weather would permit. She had been moored on the 14th July, 1807, and remained stationary till the 11th February last, about three years and seven months. Her bottom, it was naturally to be expected, would be very foul; but, in this respect, it surpassed any idea that had been formed. It presented, indeed, a very singular spectacle, being completely invested with a thick coating of sea-weeds, muscles, mollusca, and zoophytes. The larger sea-weeds, chiefly Fucus, Digitatus, and F. esculentus, were in general, from 4 to 5 feet long The muscles were of the species called Mytilus pellucidus, of a large size, and in the most vigorous state of health, as indicated by the well-marked striæ on their shells. In general, they measured three inches and a half in length, and one inch in breadth. Some of the common acorn-shell (Ballanus communis) were so uncommonly large, that they measured an inch and a half in diameter at the base. Solen minutus was abundant. Many specimens of the Doris papilliosa adhered to various parts of the hull; with numerous small marine vermes of the genera Aphrodia, Nereis, Lineus, and others. By the attention of Mr. Stevenson, engineer for northern-lights, specimens of all the different vermes, shells, and sea-weeds, found on the vessel, were preserved.

Died.] At Fortrose, aged 41, John Watson, esq. late of Trelawney, Jamaica, one of the magistrates of that burgh, much respected and lamented.—Mrs. Mann, 84.

At Cromarty, aged 74, Mrs. Barkly, much and justly regretted.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Hazelymph, in Jamaica, James Charles Lawrence, esq. of Hazelymph and Saint Ives. He had been a member of the Assembly, and was descended from the notable Henry Lawrence, of Saint Ives, in Huntingdonshire, and Saint Margaret's, in Hertfordshire, President of the Council of State, and one of Cromwell's peers.

In November last, at Cawnpore, Oude, Bengal, after a few hours illness, Eliza, wife of Samuel G. Evans, esq. of the Honourable Company's Establishment, and only child of the Rev. William Lucas, of Doctors' Commons. Of this amiable lady's life, the last nine years were passed in India; where, from her correct deportment, engaging manners, and genuine wit, heightened by a fascinating sprightliness which might be truly termed peculiar to herself, she was received in the first circles with approbation and esteem: but, after all, the best praise that can be given her is, that which she deserved as a daughter, a wife, a mother, and a friend.

At Prince Edward's Island, J. M. Macdonald, esq. of Iracadie; a gentleman of very considerable property and literary attainments, late captain of the 84th regiment of foot.

In the same island, of an apoplectic fit, Robert Hodgson, esq. late of Causeway Foot, near Keswick, Cumberland, Speaker of the House of Assembly, Clerk of the Crown, Coroner and Prothonotary of the Supreme Court. Both of these gentlemen are much regretted, especially the latter, whose places will, perhaps, never be again so ably filled.

On board his Majesty's ship Bulwark, on her passage from Cadiz, Thomas Frederic Nicolay, esq. senior staff surgeon of the British army in the Peninsula. This zealous and faithful servant of his king and country, after a period of nearly eighteen years active service in Egypt, at Copenhagen, in Portugal, and Spain, &c. &c. fell a victim to the effects of the fever which raged in Cadiz, in December last, having caught the infection in the conscientious discharge of his professional duties. As he lived esteemed and respected, so he died, at the early age of 36 years, most sincerely and justly regretted by all who had an opportunity of knowing his many public and private virtues.

At Rome, Caroinal Erskine, a younger son of Colin Erskine, of Cambo, in Fife, son of Sir Charles Erskine, of Cambo, baronet. His father was a painter, educated in his profession at Rome, and married there a Roman lady of respectable birth. He was a man of talent, a good scholar, a true Scots patriot, an honest man, and an excellent companion.

MONTHLY

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

BRITISH TRADE AND MANUFACTURES.—The expulsion of the French out of Portugal has once more opened a trade with that country, and, in consequence of it, vast quantities of goods of the manufacture of Great Britain are now shipping for Lisbon and Oporto, among which the manufactures of Manchester, &c &c. will not be of the least in quantity. Linens, calicoes, and woollen cloths, are in great demand in Portugal. Provisions, as hams, bacon, cheese, porter, &c. command a ready sale, with good profit attached to them, provided the quality is good, as the consumption of our own troops of these articles must be very considerable indeed. Large quantities of hay and straw have been exported, as the country does not produce such as our army require, and there is no doubt the speculators in it will benefit considerably. In the neighbourhood of Oporto, the peasants are returned to the cultivation of the vine as usual, so that a considerable reduction may be expected in the course of next year, in the price of their wines, now selling at the enormous price of 120l. to 125l. per pipe! The exports of British manufactured goods to Spain is limited, as the trade is confined to Cadiz alone, and the consumption there for our exports but trifling.

FRANCE.—The commerce with this country being at present cut off, we only have to state, that the prices of West India produce were, within a few weeks past, as follows, at Paris: refined sugar, 5s. to 5s. 6d. per lb. weight; raw sugar, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 8d. per lb.; coffee, 7s. to 7s. 6d. per lb. Thus Bonaparte plays on his subjects, by prohibiting the import of our colonial produce into the Continent. We are assured from a gentleman who lately made his escape from a French prison, that coarse woollen cloth, such as sells here for 12s. per yard, is worth 60 francs, or 58s. British, per yard: so much for the woollen manufactures of this country! Wines, brandies, and all kind of produce of France, are offered at any price there, but no purchasers for them; hence arise the late considerable failures of the once most respectable houses on the Continent. Rags, such as our paper-makers want for the mills, are the principal article that France abounds with, and if they could be brought hither, would prove a good speculation to the importer.

PORTUGAL.—The commerce of this country begins once more to revive, as there is a want of every kind of British manufactured goods throughout the whole country, and considerable orders are now executing in all the manufacturing towns of Great Britain. The enormous discount on paper money has found its level, and confidence among the merchants, &c. &c. revives fast; so that we may expect things here to amend in time, although it must take considerable time for a country like this, overrun by a hostile enemy to regain that confidence so long enjoyed all over Europe.

SOUTH AMERICA.—In our last we stated, the trade of this country to be rather brisk, and have the pleasure now to say that every mail from the Brazils confirms it. Our speculators to this part of the world, who were totally ignorant of the goods suitable for the market here, now begin to find their error in sending out any kind of low-priced goods, and have, in consequence, changed their system, by shipping off articles of rather a superior quality, fully suitable for the market of Rio. Large remittances have been lately received by our merchants there, and we expect that the commerce with this part of the globe, will be of the first consequence in time: but the trade to the Brazils requires that kind of knowledge that can be only obtained by speculations prudently conducted.

Current Prices of Shares in Navigable Canals, Docks, Bridges, Roads, Water Works, and Fire and Life Insurance Companies, at the Office of Messrs. Wolfe and Co. Canal Dock and Stock Brokers, No. 9, 'Change Alley, Cornhill, 21st May, 1811.—Grand Junction Canal, 232l. per share.—Grand Surry ditto, 98l. ditto.—Kennet and Avon ditto, 40l. ditto.—Rochdale ditto, 52l. ditto.—Wilts and Berks ditto, 30l. ditto.—London Dock, 128l. per cent.—Ditto Scrip, 25¼ ditto premium.—West India ditto, 165l. ditto.—Commercial Road ditto, 136l. ditto.—East London Water Works, 165l. per share.—Grand Junction ditto, 8l. per share, premium.—South London ditto, 112l. per share.—Kent ditto, 10l. per share premium.—West Middlesex ditto, 2l. ditto.—Albion Insurance Office, 57l. per share.—Globe ditto, 120¾l. ditto.—Imperial ditto, 94l. ditto.

The average prices of Navigable Canal Property, Dock Stock, Fire-office Shares, &c. in May, 1811, (to the 25th) at the Office of Mr. Scott, 28, New Bridge-street, London. Trent and Mersey, or Grand Trunk Canal, 1200l. the last half-yearly dividend at the rate of 45l. per share clear, per annum.—Birmingham, 1085l. ex dividend 21l. clear, half-year. Staffordshire and Worcestershire, dividing 21l, per share clear, half-yearly, 790.—Monmouth, 120l.—Grand Junction, 245l. to 233l.—Shrewsbury, 145l. dividing 8l.—Kennet and Avon, 42l. 10s. to 40l.—Wilts and Berks, 29l. 10s. to 30l.—Rochdale, 52l.—Ellesmere, 84l.—Grand Western, 18l. 10s. discount.—Lancaster, 25l. ex dividend 1l. per share, clear.—Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 24l.—Worcester and Birmingham Old Shares, 38l.—New ditto, 10s. premium.—Thames and Severn new shares, 37l.—Croydon, 30l.—West India Dock Stock,

165l.—London Dock, 127½l. to 128l.—Ditto Scrip, 25l. per cent. premium.—Commercial Dock old shares, 159l. with new share attached.—Albion Assurance, 54l.—Globe, 120l. to 120l. 10s.—Rock, 18s. premium.—East London Water-Works, 160l.—Grand Junction ditto, 10l. 10s. premium.—London Institution, 68l. 5s.—Strand Bridge, 12l. discount.—London Flour Company, 8l.—Dover-street-road, 1l. premium.—Commercial Road, 135l. per cent. ex half-yearly dividend 3l.

NATURALIST'S MONTHLY REPORT.

APRIL.

Budding month.

Emblem of life! see changeful April sail
In varying vest along the shadowy skies,
Now bidding summer's softest zephyrs rise,
Anon recalling winter's stormy gale,
And pouring from the cloud her sudden hail.

ON the 1st of the month the wind was south-east; on the 2d westerly; on the 3d north-west, and afterwards south-west; on the 4th and 5th easterly; on the 6th east, and south-east; on the 7th north-east; on the 8th and 9th easterly; on the 10th variable; from the 11th to the 16th westerly; in the afternoon of the 17th south; on the 18th west; on the 19th south-east, and afterwards south-west; on the 20th and 21st southerly; on the 22d south-east; on the 23d and 24th south west; on the 25th variable; on the 26th and 27th westerly; on the 28th south, and south-west; and on the 29th and 30th westerly.

There have been very few stormy days during the present month. On the 12th we had strong winds; in the morning of the 19th fresh gales, and in the following night a heavy squall with rain. The night of the 20th was also squally; and the morning of the 29th was stormy. We had rain, more or less, on the 4th, 6th, 7th, 10th, 13th, 16th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 26th, 28th, 29th, and 30th.

April 3d. This was a beautifully bright and warm day. The bloom-buds upon the fruit trees have been considerably enlarged within the last few days, and promise a great profusion of blossom.

April 4th. Fine, gentle rain nearly the whole day.

April 6th. Some of the swallow tribe are arrived. Three or four were seen flying about near the surface of the river, apparently in pursuit of insects. The great body of swallows and martins will not, however, make their appearance probably in much less than a week from this time.

In the nights of the 7th, 8th, and 9th, we had very sharp frosts, which will tend greatly to check the progress of vegetation. It may be fortunate for the ensuing fruit-season that very little indeed of the bloom is yet expanded.

April 11th. Gudgeons spawn.

April 13th. The cuckoo-flower (*cardamine pratensis*), wall-flower (*cheirantbus cheiri*), dog's mercury (*mercurialis perennis*), wild strawberry (*fragaria vesca*), cowslip (*primula veris*), ground ivy (*glecoma hederacea*), red nettle (*pedicularis sylvatica*), and harebell (*Scilla nutans* of Smith), are now in flower.

April 17th. The cherry-tree is in bloom. Gooseberry and currant trees are in full leaf, as are likewise the elder and lime. The leaves of the hazel, and the sloe and hawthorn appear.

The swallows and martins are all arrived.

April 18th. The mountain ash is in leaf.

April 19th. Apple-trees are in bloom.

Young rooks are heard, and the titlark sings.

April 29th. The hedges are beginning to appear green. The flower-buds of the hawthorn are seen.

April 21st. There was much lightning in the night.

April 23d. This was a fine and hot day, in every respect like what we have in the middle of summer, the want of verdure and foliage excepted. Flesh-flies buzz about; and the common house-flies are nearly as numerous as in the summer.

The flowers of sheep's sorrel (*rumex acetosella*), and ribwort plantain (*plantago lanceolata*), colour all the dry sandy pastures.

Germander speedwell (*veronica chamædrys*), procumbent speedwell (*veronica agrestis*), sweet-scented vernal-grass (*anthoxanthum odoratum*), clammy mouse-ear (*cerastium viscosum*), upright pearlwort (*sagina erecta*), and soft leaved crane's-bill (*geranium molle*), are in flower.

Eleta cinereus, and several species of moths of the subdivision *tinea*, appear. Female wasps, also now fly about.

April

April 25th. Hedge roses are in leaf. The May fly, and some species of *phryganea* have issued from their chrysalids.

Perch have retired to the smooth waters to spawn among the weeds.

April 28th. So powerful were the sun-beams in the middle of this day, that sheep were compelled to retire into the shade.

April 30th. Cock-chaffers fly in the evening.

There has been much rain in the country westward of us. The rivers are muddy, and in some places out of their banks.

Hampshire.

MONTHLY BOTANICAL REPORT.

FOUR numbers of the BOTANIST'S REPOSITORY have been published, since we last noticed this work: we shall devote the present Report to a notice of the contents of these.

Anneslea *spinosa*, so called by Dr. Roxburgh in honour of the Right Honourable George Annesley Viscount Valentia, who, we are here told, "discovered this plant growing in the Gagra river in Oude, and a so about Chittagong." For *discovered* we suppose we are to understand *saw*, for specimens of this plant were brought by Sir George Staunton, from the province of Kinang, in China, upon his return from his embassy to this country, long before Lord Valentia commenced his travels in India. We have not, however, the smallest objection to the name; for, when the Magnates concern themselves at all about natural history, more especially when they undertake laborious travels, with a view of acquiring knowledge therein, we should be sorry to deprive them of an iota of their honorary rewards; and we are pleased to see the most magnificent plants devoted to the record of a name, so much more meritorious, than that of shining in the annals of the Racing Calendar, or the petty intrigues of a borough election. This is altogether a curious article about Nymphs and Naiades, not more conspicuous for their beauty and elegance, than for their mildness;" and about Anneslea, panther-like, uniting the extremes of beauty and ferocity. We cannot suppose the author is slily insinuating any similarity between his Lordship and his plant, between Annesley and Anneslea. But it gives him an opportunity of introducing something about the armour of vegetables, in which the different kinds are amusingly jumbled together in an unusual figure in rhetoric, an inverted bathos, "*from* the almost imperceptible hair *down* to the lacerated thorn;" and about the browsing of camels, asses, and goats; and about hoping to see the magnificent foliage of Anneslea, "mantling our ponds." The reasoning, however, on which our author grounds his hopes of our being able to naturalize a tropical production to our climate, is not very convincing. "Have we not," he exultingly exclaims, "already taught the Thea, the Camellia, the Takio, the Moutan, the Yulan, to resist our winters." Now it unfortunately happens that we have not taught one of these plants to bear cold a jot better than they did ages ago, in the imperial gardens at Pekin. We have indeed had the good sense to discover, that, being natives of climes equally rigid with our own, it was not necessary to confine them to the stove.

We have been so entertained with this article, that we could not withstand the temptation of amusing our readers with parts of it; but we must not forget to say something serious of this very curious kind of water-lily, which has flowered at White Knight's, the seat of the Marquis of Blandford. The flowers according to the figure are but small, in proportion to the immense size of the foliage, sometimes six or eight feet in circumference, the petals are blue, the calyx green on the outside, and red within.

Eugenia *zeylanica*; from Boyton, the seat of A. B. Lambert, esq. It is one of the natural order of myrti. A curious observation is here made concerning the germen, which contains sixteen ovula, though the fruit admits of only one seed coming to perfection.

Schinus *dentata*; a native of Owhyhee, and sufficiently hardy to thrive well in a sheltered situation in the open ground, and even to produce ripe seeds in favourable seasons, if trained against a wall.

Jussieua *exaltata*; The cattu calambu of the hortus malabaricus, v. 2, p. 97, 150, a new species introduced from the East Indies by Dr. Roxburgh, and communicated to the author by Mr. Lambert, from his seat at Boyton.

Leptospermum *scoparium*, native of New Zealand, and one of the most beautiful of the natural order of the myrti, from that quarter, from the number and duration of its flowers. It was found also by Captain Cook to be very useful, and is the shrub described by him in his second voyage, under the name of the tea-plant.

Ardisia *elegans*; native of Pulo-Pinang, where it grows in moist situations, and by the sides of rivulets: introduced by Mr. Evans, of Stepney, in whose stove it attained the height of nearly five feet. This species appears not to have been before described.

Lotus *australis*. A plant we have before mentioned from the Botanical Magazine.

Barleria

Barleria *cristata*. Barleria comes very near to justicia; even two of the four stamens are nearly abortive. This plant is likewise from Mr. Evans's collection, as are the three following:

Geodorum *citrinum*, a delicate plant of the family of the orchideæ.

Begonia *examsana*; said to be discovered by Mr. Evans's collector in the island of Pulo-Pinang. We believe, however, that this plant has been long in the collection at Kew.

Clerodendrum *pyramidale*; supposed to be a new species, also from Pulo-Pinang. Volkameria and Clerodendrum are very unsatisfactorily defined, and several species seem to have been indiscriminately referred to either genus.

Desmanthus *natans* of Wildenow; Mimosa *natans* of Roxburgh's Coromandel plants; Neptunia *natans* of Loureiro. To the character, as here given from Wildenow, the flowering spikes of this plant do not correspond, being neither oblong, nor interrupted, but oval and compact: The roots in Mimosa *natans* have no attachment whatever to the soil, but are produced in fibrous bunches along the stems, which are likewise furnished with a sponge-like substance as it is called, but which must be more of the nature of cork than sponge, for the purpose of preventing the plant from sinking in the water. There is no appearance either of the roots or of this buoyant cork in the figure, nor any mention made of it in the description, nor of its mode of growth. These circumstances leave some doubt in the mind whether the plant here figured be really the Mimosa *natans* of Roxburgh, or the Neptunia *natans* of Loureiro. The specimen from which the drawing was taken, was communicated by Mr. Milne from Mr. Beckford's collection, at Fonthill.

Ardisia *littoralis*, discovered on the shores of Pulo-Pinang by Mr. Evans's collector, and introduced at the same time with Ardisia *elegans* above mentioned. This is probably the same as Ardisia *solanacea* of Roxburgh.

Styrax *officinale*. An old, but still a rare, shrub in our gardens.

Cytisus *elongatus*. The first account we have of this elegant species, is in the rare plants of Hungary, published by Count Waldstein and Dr. Kitabel. Introduced to this country by the indefatigable and skilful curator of the botanic garden at Cambridge.

Liatris *odoratissima*. Introduced by the late Mr. Fraser, of Sloane-square, from North America. This intrepid and zealous traveller has at last sunk under the infirmities induced by his laborious exertions in the acquisition of new plants. Its value consists in the fragrance of the dried foliage, exactly resembling that of the Tonquin bean, and equally durable. Being a native of South Carolina, our summers seem to have too little sun to bring it into flower. The drawing was made from a specimen which bloomed in Mr. Lambert's stove at Boyton. As a flowering plant, it is not superior to our common hemp agrimony, which it somewhat resembles; but if it should thrive well in the open air, and produce its foliage freely, it will prove a very valuable acquisition.

Peliosanthes *humilis*; a diminutive species from Mr. Evans's collection, native of Pinang.

Celosia *cernua*; a new species, introduced from the East Indies by Dr. Roxburgh. It is a very ornamental annual, and may be raised with our Cockscombs and Balsams. To the former it has a near affinity, but is more elegant in its growth.

Ipomæa *insignis*. This most splendid bindweed has been for some years cultivated in the stove of Mr. Benyon, at Englefield, where it extends over the trellis-work for about thirty feet, producing numerous bunches of large bell-shaped flowers, of a purplish colour, with a dark centre. Its native country and time of introduction are totally unknown. We have been informed that it was long erroneously supposed to be the West Indian yam.

The second part of the tenth volume of the Transactions of the Linnæan Society is just published.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

SOWING the spring corn being generally finished, the farmers have been since busied in working their fallows, providing manure, weeding their wheats, and hoeing drilled crops. The turnip fallows never worked more kindly, nor promised a finer tilth. Some forward Rutabaga, or Swedish turnips, are already above ground, and very strong plants. Clovers, and artificial grasses, are under the scythe, for the first crop of green food.

It is probable, the wheats never before exhibited a more universally promising appearance than in the present season, since there must necessarily always be some drawbacks. Thus, as has been before stated, a part of the wheat crop, chiefly upon ordinary light lands and cold clays, was injured for want of a cover of snow in the winter, and the wire-worm did afterwards considerable damage; upon such land, the wheat planted thin; but so favourable has been the succeeding spring, that the luxuriant tillering, or branching of the plants, may produce an ample crop of corn. Beans, pease, barley, potatoes, hops, are equal in appearance to any thing ever witnessed by the oldest farmer living; the same in fact may be said of all the productions of the soil. The grass promises a forward crop, and the bottoms will be great.

The

The forwardness of keep abroad has been extremely fortunate, considering the short stock of old hay.

In the north, the weather was very severe during the early part of the spring, but has been since so favourable that the Lent corn was got in very early, in the best cultivated districts of Scotland, and their crops wear the finest appearance. Some complaints are made in the north, of damage to the fruit-crops; also in the south, where however the damage is partial; and from the immense quantity of blossom, of no great account. Good wheat begins to run short, in those counties, which have so liberally supplied the London market. Live stock in general dearer, pigs excepted.

Smithfield: Beef, 5s. 0d. to 6s. 4d.;—Mutton, 5s. 4d. to 6s. 0d.;—Veal, 6s. to 7s. 6d.;—Lamb, 10d. to 1s. 1d. per lb.;—Pork, 5s. 6d. to 7s. 4d.;—Bacon, 6s. 8d. to 7s. 2d.—Irish ditto, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 8d.;—Fat, 3s 6d.;—Skins, 15s. to 25s.—Oil cake, 12l.

Middlesex, April 25, 1811.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of April, 1811, to the 24th of May, 1811, inclusive, Four Miles N.N.W. St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Highest, 29·77. May 6. Wind West.
Lowest, 29·00. April 28. —— South.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. 35 hundreths of an inch. This sort of variation has occurred several times this month.

Thermometer.

Highest, 70° May 13 and 18. Wind S.E.
Lowest, 41° —— 5 —— W.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. 8°. In the morning of the 12th, the mercury was at 52°, and at the same hour on the 13th it was 60°.

The quantity of rain fallen since our last Report, has been considerable; the number of days in which it has rained, either in greater or less quantities, is equal to 21, and the quantity measured by the rain gauge, is equal to full 5½ inches in depth. Thunder and lightning have been more frequent than usual for the month of May, they follow, of course, the sultry weather, which has been some days experienced. On the 16th the noise of distant thunders was incessant from noon to four o'clock in the afternoon, and on the 22d in the evening, the storm raged for a short time with considerable fury, till a heavy rain seemed to clear the atmosphere.

The wind has been most frequent in the westerly points, though this is the season when we look principally to the east for winds. Vegetation is remarkably forward, and large quantities of grass have been cut for more than a week, but, owing to the heavy rains which have continued almost from day to day, there is probably not a single load carried. Dry and warm weather is now wanted to complete and accomplish what a favourable spring has brought forward. As far as our recollection serves, this is the most early spring since the year 1794, when pease were cried in the streets of London, on the 19th of May, at eighteen pence the peck.

Highgate, May 24, 1811.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B. Numbers 74 *and* 83 *of* The Monthly Magazine *being out of Print, and wanted to complete Sets constantly in demand,* Two Shillings *and* Sixpence *per Copy will be given for any of those Numbers which may be brought to No.* 7, *New Bridge Street.*

Pimlico, May 29, 1811.

Errata.

In page 402, for "the stones in *three* columns," read "in *these* columns."—In p. 404, for "external *characteristics*," read "external *characters*."—In p. 406, for "*zanite*," read "*tiezit*."—Idem, for "soft *marble*," read "soft *marle*."

THE

MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 214.] JULY 1, 1811. [6 of Vol. 31.

As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the Curiosity of those who read either for Amusement or Instruction.—JOHNSON.

THE SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER.

Hitherto our Supplementary Number has been partly occupied with imperfect critical accounts of current English literature, confessedly and necessarily compiled from those fallible, partial, and corrupt mediums, the periodical anonymous Reviews, aided by occasional originality; in future, however, it is proposed to substitute in place of those wholesale criticisms, interesting characteristic extracts from the principal works published within the half year, adapted at once to gratify our readers, to qualify them to judge of every work for themselves, and to stimulate them to purchase those possessed of evident merit. The Supplement published on the first of August, will be compiled on this plan; and, to assist our design, we shall feel ourselves obliged to authors and publishers, who will accommodate us with the loan of books published between Michaelmas and Lady-day last.

Pimlico, *May* 3, 1811.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

MANUSCRIPTS *in the* IMPERIAL LIBRARY *at* PARIS.

DURING the short peace of 1801-2, the editor of the Monthly Magazine made arrangements for presenting to his readers, extracts from the curious historical manuscripts contained in the National Library at Paris, particularly from those relating to English affairs. The revolution and its wars, having been the means of bringing together these interesting remains, from public and private collections, and religious houses in every part of France, Flanders, and Italy, such extracts could not have failed to prove interesting to the public; but the friendly relations of the two countries having been so unexpectedly interrupted, the plan was arrested, and the only papers received by the editor were the following:

I.

A PAPER FOUND IN THE TOMB OF LAURA, WHEN OPENED BY ORDER OF FRANCIS I. AT AVIGNON.

QUI riposan quei caste & felicia ossa
Di quell alma gentile, & soia in terra—
Aspro & dur sasso hor ben tero hai sotterra
E'l vero honor, la fama & belta scosse
Morte hà del verde Lauro suelta & mossa
Fresca raduce, e il premio di mia guerra
Di quattre lustrie più—s'ancor non era
Mio pensier tristo—e'l chiude in poca
Felice pianta in borgo d' Avignone
Nacque & mori: & qui con ella giace
La penna, e'l stil, l' inchiostro & la ragione—
O delicati membri, ò viva-a face,
C'h' ancor mi cuoggi & struggi—in genci chione
Ciascun preghi il Signor t' auetti in Pace.
Mortal bellega indarno si suspira—
L'olma beata in ciel vivra in eterno—
Pianga el pute e il futur secul priva
D' una tal luce: & io de gli occhi è il tempo.

TRANSLATION.

HERE do the pure and chaste remains repose,
Of her who shone unequalled on the earth:
Stone hard and cruel, how dost thou inclose
True honour, virtue, beauty, fame, and worth!
Death, murd'rous death, has nipp'd the sweetest plant,
The blooming Laura, cause of all my sighs.
For twenty years and longer would she haunt
My melancholy thoughts; but now she lies,
The prey of death, deep in the hollow tomb!
She lived, she died; and now like her unseen,
Wit, genius, eloquence, all share her doom.
Oh! charms divine! Oh! sad remembrance keen,
That still consumes my mind, by sorrow torn!
May heaven in peace receive her sainted soul!
In vain for mortal beauty do we mourn—
There shall she live, while years eternal roll.
Yet while in tears our woes find some relief,
Ages to come, shall envy us our grief.
We weep a loss our sons can never know:
Ne'er can exist again so just a cause of woe.

S T

II.

MSS. On which is written that it belonged to Christina, Q. of Sweden, afterwards to the Vatican, and now to the Imp. library, containing original letters from Henry VIII. to Anne of Boulen.

THE reasonable request of your last lettre, w^th^ the pleasure also that I take to know them true, causeth me to send you now this news; the legate whyche we most desyre aryvyd att Parys on S^nday or M^nday, last past, so that I trust by the next M^nday to here off hys aryvall at Cales, and then I trust w^th^ in a wyle after to enjoy that whyche I have so long longyd for to God's pleasur, and our both co^rforts; no more to you at thys present myne own darlynge for lake of tyme, but that I wold you were in myne ármes, or I in your's, for I thynk it long syns I kyst you; writtyn affter the kyllyng off my hart at xi off the kloke, myndyng w^th^ God's grace to-morow mytely to kyll another by the hand of him whyche I trust shortly shall be yours.

H.

DERLYNG, thes shall wonly to adver-tyce you that thys berer and hys felow be dyspecyd w^th^ as many thyngs to co^passe oure mater and to bring it to pas, as I trust by theyne dylygence it shall be schortly, you and I shall have oure desyryd ende, whyche shulde bee more to my hart's ease, and more quiettnes to my mynd than any other thyng in thys worlde, as w^th^ God's grace shortly I trust shall be performed, but nott so soon as I wolde it were, yet I wyll ensure you ther shall be no tyme lost that may be wone, and farther cannot be done for ultra posse no^ est c^e^ kepe hym nott to long w^th^ you, but desyre hym for your sake to make the more spede, for the soner we shall have worde from hym, the soner shall oure mater come to pase, and thus upon trust off your short repayre to London, I make an ende off my letter myne owne swette hart; wryttin w^th^ the hand off hym whyche desyryth as muche to be your's, as you do to have hym.

H.

III.

MSS. Lettres de Marie Stuart Reyne d'Ecosse veuve du Roy Franç. H. a Monsieur le Duc de Nemours, &c.

Au Duc de Nemours.

PAR l'advertisement que jay eu dailleurs les anglois ont bien fait mention de l'amitie que la Royne dangleterre ma sœur me porte ce qué elle ma fait entendre par tant docasions que ie nen veulx ou ose plus doubter et iespere bien que elle men faira quelque plus seure desmonstiation si nous voions ce que iay difere pour ceste annee pour etre trop aduancee mays ie matends di recouvrer lautre quoyquil en soit ie me seuts obligee a vous du bien que me souhaites.

Au Duc de Nemours.

MON cousin mestant permis meintenant ce que iavois il i a long temps desiray cestoit de fayre mon devoir vers le Roye la Royne et tous messieurs mes bons amys et parans du nombre des quels ie vous ay tousiours tenu et trouvee des prinsipaulx ie nay voullu faillir de vous fayre ce mot pour vous prier de donner credit a ce porteur qui vous declarera locasion de son voiasge et lestat de mes affayres tant issi quen mon malheureulx pays et pour ce que ie le connois fidelle et doubte quel inconveniant pourroit venir aux lettres ie ne les feray plus longues ayns me remetant sur lui a vous fayre ample discours du tout ie vous priray me fayre part de vous nouvelles que ie prie a dieu ettre tous jours aussi bonnes que les scauries souhayter et apres vous amiou besay les mains ie feray fin avoir.

De Winkfield ce ix de Juin,
vo^re^ tre-affec. bon Cousine
MARIE.

IV.

EXTRACT *from* MANUSCRIPT BOOK, No. 7854, *in the* MANUSCRIPT CATALOGUE.

A booke contayninge the most singulare secrets in the arte of distillation, whearby is easily brought to pass things of great moment, wh^ch^ are obscuerely set down by learned auethors of divers nations and tongs: but hear interpreted and layd open to the views of my mutch honored frende, and therefor caled hidden secrets revealed.

By Robert Walemysley, P.M. a.d. 1609.

To the right worshipful and mutch honored knyght Sirr Barnard Greenvill, grace, mercy and peace, in oure Lord Jesus.

UNDOUBTEDLY God hath created medicins to tak away the gout, palsi, dropsie, quartan fevers, and other diseasis, which the trop of vulgar phisitions do indg incurable, but the caus whi phisitions know them not: is, first ther impieties and infidelitis; for the litill regard ther neghbours—next is ther absolut negligens in searetching the wounderous works of God and secrets of

of natur. How can they seek after the wonderous secrets of his works: wch believe him not to be or know him not; or litill care to know him? so that they have a voluble tong: it is sufficient for them, unto title and to grace ther pompe. They should hurt ther tender hands with cools, if they should seartch the secrets of nature: it sufficeth them to wast and consume all ther time and adg in cauilations and contentions in words. O! blind mortall men! do we not know that we ought rather to seek the truth of the cause, then the ornament of speatch? This is most true, nothing is so contrary to the rules of true philosophie, as that wh savoureth of unioyntedness and hauti proud speatch; and for this cause Philosophi presents herself naked apparent on all parts; she caryeth all under the eyes subject to judgment; she shewes her self playnly. Cicero doth not requier elequens in a philosopher, mutch les Celsus in phisick: but that it may manyfest the truth of things and excellencies of doctrine, it is our duties rather to have our minds well composed, then our words curiosly adorned: to provide rather that reason err not, then speatch; and yet elequens, a gift of God given by the same spirit that prophesis healing, and the gift of tongs are, but it must be but the handmayd of truth.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

OF all the labours incident to the editor of a newspaper, there is none that more interests the public, or for the due execution of which he ought to be more strictly responsible, than dramatic and theatrical criticism. In the details of news and politics, he is obliged, in some respect, to adhere to accounts received; and his opinions and observations are universally known not to be his own, but those of the party under whose banners he is enlisted. If he announce falsehoods, retail absurdities, or reason extravagantly, all is set down to his employers, whom it is perfectly understood he must obey, or lose their patronage. It is also notorious, that these patrons themselves occasionally condescend to write, and that, not being broken into the trammels of newspaper composition, their productions are often crude and absurd; but they are sacred, and dare not be touched by the profane hand of their servile editor, whose business is only to extol to the skies, in which he is assisted by the writer's political friends. The public, however, are little influenced by either these rhapsodies, or those of the editor himself. Almost every man attaches himself to one party or other; and as the most preposterous statements and dogmas will be swallowed, if of the favorite side; so, if an angel were to write on the reverse, his facts, arguments, and eloquence, would be unavailing. A reader of the Post or Courier? will not be convinced by the statements, however ingenious, of the Chronicle or Statesman; nor will the boldest assertions of the former journals, find credence with the admirers of the latter.

But, although, as already observed, every man thinks decidedly with the party he has espoused, yet, unless he be a professed politician, or personally interested in the success of his party, he is apt to lose a relish for the everlasting routine of political discussion: when he takes a newspaper into his hand, he rather looks for something to amuse him, than the repetition of what has become like a course of physic; and, among the first of such articles, he eagerly examines the theatrical intelligence. The reports of a new play, or a new performer, interest him more than those of an engagement in Spain or Portugal, or of a debate in the House of Lords or Commons. Such being the case, it were to be wished that editors should be a little more circumspect; and, I may be permitted to add, a little more candid, impartial, and adherent to truth, than they frequently are. I do not dispute that they may be, in some degree, subservient to a manager, or that they may be influenced by or against an author or a performer; but here they are not so tied down, but if they chuse they may have a will and opinion of their own, the due and honest exercise of which is of much importance, as they are, in fact, the supreme dictators of the taste of the town.

The theatre is divided into three compartments, pit, boxes, and galleries: but as in politics we have often heard of an influence behind the throne, greater than the throne itself; so here, besides the constitutional divisions of the audience, there is a fourth description of visitors, paramount to all the rest. They in general seat themselves snugly in the boxes; but, on the occasion of a new performance, they pervade the whole house, to give the greater force to their dicta. These are editors and reporters of newspapers,

papers, to secure whose good offices, the managers give them admissions gratuitously for themselves and their friends. "Persons admitted gratis (said the Master of the Rolls in Ireland lately, on determining a case heard before him) are necessary appendages to the manager, and necessary stuffing for a house. Unless they were so admitted, bad acting would go without any applause." Such was the remark of that eminent and acute legal character, who stated, on the same occasion, that "he was early in life an observer of the drama, from the highest point of observation; but as he grew weightier, he descended nearer the stage." Now these gratuitous visitors, under the generalship of the reporters, give laws to all the rest, and decide, whether a play shall enjoy the public applause, or be consigned to damnation. No feelings of compassion will move their callous hearts towards an author who has not the interest or means to insinuate himself into their good graces; or who may perhaps be a formidable rival of those play-makers, whose cause they habitually advocate; and the same is the case with a new candidate who appears on the boards. So that the fate of the new piece, or actor, is pre-determined in the court of criticism before their trial; as has in former times been the practice of judges of the land, especially where culprits were to be tried for offences against the existing government.

In the boxes, it is very unpolite for those who pay to hiss, and almost as much so to applaud; unless it be some sentiment expressive of the loyalty of the day. Besides, persons of fashion are above attending a theatre for the sake of the performance. Their time is more appropriately employed in interrupting it by their tonish chattering, and in the charms of seeing and being seen. The pit, formerly the judgment-seat of criticism, is now filled with "fat and greasy citizens," and their wives and daughters, gaping at the play with the same sort of avidity as the gods themselves; or spruce shopmen, without any opinion of their own, and who are only vociferous when they are taught how to open, as young dogs in a pack wait for the cry of the leaders. The occupiers of the upper regions, in general, are both loud and forward enough to express their honest sentiments; but their opinions are little attended to, except in Pantomime, where they take a decisive lead. There are certainly in the boxes, and in all parts of the house, from the lowest to the highest, persons who can judge of the merits of the drama; but of these, the great proportion rather chuse to confine their opinion within their own circle, than to testify the same in public by marks of applause or disapprobation.

Thus then it is not wonderful that the aforesaid professional critics, being judiciously stationed in the different parts of the theatre, almost despotically regulate the success of a new piece, of a new player. Sometimes, it is true, they cannot entirely carry this sway; a play is so bad, that the audience show their decided judgment: it is to all appearance condemned to oblivion. But here our critics have another strong hold, they are determined that it shall have its run, the people must be forced to relish it in spite of themselves. While the bills of next day modestly announce its having been "received by an overflowing audience with unanimous and unbounded thunders of applause;" in the reports of the morning papers we find the piece as full of beauties, as on representation it was of trash, and that "the symptoms of dissatisfaction expressed by a few individuals, with an evident hostility to the author, were drowned amidst the plaudits of a judicious audience!" Every day the journalists declaim on the continued and increasing applause which it experiences. The good-natured people who go, cannot but in decency applaud what they are thus told from all quarters, is and must be applauded; till at length, in the midst of its successful career, the play expires for want of food, its "admiring audiences" having shrunk to nothing.

As to the unbiassed frequenters of the theatre supporting a good piece, against the hisses and clamours of the reporters, and the hostile bands planted in array against it by its adversaries, it is absolutely impossible; and, if the first rate productions of a Shakespeare were to be tried by that ordeal, all their merits would be of no avail. Were a Garrick to appear on the stage with this host of opponents, his most exquisite performance would not obtain for him a second hearing; on the contrary, if a boy come forward, puffed as a prodigy by the newspapers, he will be hailed and extolled as such by the indiscriminating multitude, while the more judicious few see that it would be both unnecessary and ineffectual

tual to attempt prematurely to stop the public delusion.*

It may appear extraordinary, that the diurnal critics should so well agree as they do, in the sentiments they express; but, when the system is known and considered, the wonder will vanish. The stage is at present occupied by a body of writers, whose talents are of a particular cast, and who have brought the taste of the town to such a standard, that there is little danger of the intrusion of dramatists of a different description; and accordingly, a new play, not built on the present model, has little chance of being received by the managers, and if received, it would certainly be damned by the critics. The managers, authors and critics, therefore, all perfectly understand each other, and combine to lead the public to have their palates pleased only by the style of cookery they set before them. Indeed, the novelties of the day are so much of a character, that I do not despair, in the present high and improving state of mechanics, of seeing them made to any pattern, by a steam-engine, on a construction somewhat similar to a barrel organ.

One advantage our dramatists eminently enjoy, namely, that, besides all the glare and pomp of scenery, dresses, and decoration, they are sure to have their productions well performed, in their most prominent and attractive parts; the characters being drawn expressly to shew the abilities of a Munden, a Fawcett, a Matthews, a Liston, and other drolls of the day; nor, while a Johnstone and an Emery tread the boards, can a new comedy be complete without an Irishman or a Yorkshireman.* This is evidently a great improvement, in as much as a coat made to measure will always fit better than one made by chance. And as the comic characters just quoted, have all an intimacy with the reporters, the latter cannot well abuse the play without somewhat injuring their friends, the players; unless where they themselves, dissatisfied with their characters, go hand in hand with the critics to damn the piece. As the plays are thus suited to the performers, so also are the sentiments adapted to the times; and the expressions vulgarly denominated *clap-traps*, seldom fail to attract the applause they demand, and not unfrequently give a temporary currency to the whole.†

Thus, theatrical criticism is no difficult task, and can hardly be misunderstood when directed to those pieces and actors which are the rage of the day. But, were a comedy with the merits of a Congreve, a Vanbrugh, or a Farquhar, now to find its way before the tribunal, we should be told, that the dialogue was obsolete, that the wit was altogether unsuitable to the taste of this age, and wanted the point now so happily introduced; that the characters were deficient in colouring, that the plot was mere common-place, and produced none of those surprising situations which invariably captivate the audience in the compositions of a Reynolds, a Lewis, or a Dibdin; that the piece was in every respect unfit for representation, and that, if it possessed any merit, it must be discovered in the closet, should the author

* This was the case with respect to Master Betty, denominated the young Roscius, and held as superior to any performer of any age. The crowds who pressed to witness with admiration the spouting of this phenomenon, even for two seasons, were inconceivable; and all was the work of the journalists, who, it is well known, had instructions to panegyrise him to the skies for a while, and then leave him to his fate. Accordingly, on the third season, his trumpeters lowered their notes, and this modern Phaëton fell from his height, never to rise again. Mr. Kemble, and Mrs. Siddons, much to their credit, absolutely refused to sanction this delusion, by appearing on the stage with the boy. Mr. Cumberland, who was behind the scenes one of the first nights of his performance, exclaimed to those around him, "The damnedest humbug I ever saw!" Yet among the higher classes, and those who pretended to critical judgment, young Betty could boast as many names of enthusiastic admirers as, a few years before, young Ireland could of firm believers in the authenticity of the Shakespeare manuscripts.

* It would be unjust to these comedians not to observe, that all of them are qualified for better parts; and that, were mumming not so much encouraged, their performance would better please the judicious.

† The play of Pizarro, notwithstanding all the artifice and stage-tricks employed to give it eclat, and all the puffs of all the papers, would never have enjoyed such an immense run, had it not been for some expressions judiciously introduced in Rolla's harangue to his troops, and which never failed to attract the loudest applause, at a time when an excess of loyalty was so much encouraged by the great, as to counteract the less gratifying sentiments of the swinish multitude, and induced Majesty itself to re-visit Drury-lane, after an absence of years.

venture

venture the experiment of publication; but that, on the whole, though the managers and audience should be indulgent enough to let it drag on for a few nights, it would soon be laid on the shelf and forgotten for ever.*

There is a practice which greatly facilitates the labour of the journalist in this department. The author obligingly sends to the different papers, what he calls the *Plot*. This is highly proper, and equally advantageous to the critic and his readers; because many of the modern dramas are so constructed, that without such a key, the audience would be at a loss to comprehend the business. But although the critic may safely copy this sketch, and also exhibit such beauties as the author, who knows best where to discover them, may point out; yet let him not rashly attempt to improve it, because, the plot being perhaps as incomprehensible to him, as to the rest of the audience, he may, by what he deems improvement, totally pervert the dramatist's meaning. This observation, of course, applies only to those complicated plays with which the stage now teems, containing much a-do about nothing, and of which mystery and obscurity are the chief ingredients. There are pieces, however, that receive abundant plaudits, so very simple as to have no plot at all, their success depending on other aids. Bayes observed, that he deemed a plot of no use but to introduce good things. How much then is that eminent dramatist excelled by those play-wrights of the nineteenth century, who introduce their good things: viz. puns and practical jokes without any plot at all?

Sometimes a newspaper critic is ambitious to excel his cotemporaries, and for that purpose he calls to his aid the remarks of his predecessors in that department, or books of criticism where he finds passages which he thinks may apply to the case before him. Unless he has sense enough not to borrow remarks that are not better than his own, the plagiarism will be easily discovered from the difference of the style. Besides, it is possible that the very parts he steals, may not be new to his readers. A theatrical critic of high celebrity, when Mrs. Billington in 1801, or 1802, made her first appearance at Covent Garden, after her return from the continent, produced a critique on her performance, displaying the musical connoisseur in sublime scientific language. With no little vanity did he ask a friend, who happened to call on him, his opinion of this precious morceau. His visitor unfortunately had been dipping into Burney's History of Music, and no less unfortunately that work was stuck up before his eyes in a book-case. Without saying a syllable, he handed down the volume, and produced the identical passage verbatim, to the no small mortification of the plagiarist, who begged him, for God's sake, to be mute.

It is a shameful indolence in the editors of evening papers, that they seldom or never think it worth their while to give an original criticism; but servilely copy the accounts and opinions of the Times, the Chronicle, the Post, or whatever morning paper their caprice leads them to follow. This is the more inexcusable, as these editors have likewise gratuitous admissions, and the performances take place at the very time of the day when their other professional duties least require their attendance. It must be acknowledged a *bore* to sit out most new plays; but they should not be altogether above the drudgery which their brethren of the morning journals, or their assistants, are obliged to undergo.

The Sunday papers, with very few exceptions, are guilty of this practice; but they should be more careful than they sometimes are. *Haud inexpertus loquor.* When I was concerned in a Sunday paper, an old play was advertised for the Saturday evening's entertainment. Knowing well both the play and the actors, I, without going near the theatre, wrote half a column of remarks on its performance. Now although these remarks would probably have been just, had the piece been acted; yet as it had been suddenly changed for something else, my critique had a very awkward appearance to those who were present, or knew the fact. But my observations being perfectly innocent, had no farther bad consequence; whereas a gentleman, now deceased, who conducted another weekly paper, not only fell into a similar error, but made such a virulent and unjustifiable attack on the supposed performance

* An admirable satire on newspaper criticism is to be found in Cumberland's Observer. It is the supposed critique of a daily paper, on Othello, the morning after its first performance, in which this exquisite tragedy is, with great humour, so criticised as to shew how the very best drama may be turned into ridicule.

formance of some of the principal actors of the Drury-lane company, as produced two or three actions of damages, which the proprietor of the Journal was glad to compromise, at the expense of heavy costs, and a handsome sum to the theatrical fund.

Surrey, June 2, 1811. J. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AN enquiry is made in your last Number, page 352, concerning Arthur Collier, and the tracts which he published in defence of the Berkleian hypothesis. All the information I can give upon the subject, is, that Mr. Collier was rector of Longford Magna, near Salisbury, and in 1713, printed an octavo pamphlet of 140 pages, with this title, "*Clavis Universalis:* or a New Inquiry after Truth, being a demonstration of the non-existence of an external world." Some idea of the work may be formed from the introduction, in which the author says, "The question I am concerned about, is in general this, whether there be any such thing as an external world? And my title will suffice to inform my reader, that the *negative* of this question is the point I am to demonstrate. In order to which, let us first explain the terms. Accordingly, by *world*, I mean whatsoever is usually understood by the terms, *body*, *extension*, *space*, *matter*, *quantity*, &c. if there be any other word in our English tongue, which is synonymous with all or any of these terms. And now nothing remains but the explication of the word *external*. By this, in general, I understand, the same as is usually understood by the words, *absolute*, *self-existed*, *independent*, &c. and this is what I deny of all *matter*, *body*, *extension*, &c. Secondly, and more particularly, that by *not independent*, *not absolutely existent*, *not external*, I mean and contend for nothing less, than that all *matter*, *body*, *extension*, &c. exists in, or in dependence on mind, thought, or perception, and that it is not capable of an existence, which is not thus dependent."

In this pamphlet frequent reference is made to Mallebranche and Morris, but not the slightest allusion to Berkeley's "Treatise concerning the Principles of Human Knowledge:" though the first part of this very ingenious work was printed at Dublin, in 1710. I apprehend, however, that Collier was really unacquainted with Berkeley's treatise, since in his *Clavis* he says that he had paused and deliberated ten years before he came to the resolution of publishing his notions. Yet if Collier is clear of plagiarism, he has not a just claim to originality; the principle which he maintains with metaphysical subtlety being contained in Mr. Morris's "Theory of an Ideal World." I find that one Arthur Collier, of Pembroke College, Oxford, proceeded M.A. July 7, 1670; and another of both these names, of Trinity College, in the same university, took the degree of B.C.L. December 1, 1732, and doctor in the same faculty, April 23, 1737.

Having mentioned the excellent bishop Berkeley, I take this opportunity of remarking upon an assertion in your 27th volume, page 237, that the romance of Gaudentio di Lucca, was written by Mr. Simon Berington. That book has generally been ascribed to Berkeley, and I have strong reasons for believing that he actually composed it during his residence at Oxford. Be that as it may, no person acquainted with the productions of Berington, can believe for a moment that he was the author of Gaudentio di Lucca. His principal performance, entituled, "Dissertations on the Mosaical Creation, Deluge, &c." lies now before me, and some reader has written on the first blank leaf, the following note, which expresses very justly, in my opinion, the literary character of Mr. Berington.

"The author of this book was a Romish priest of Shropshire, and a man of great eccentricity of manners, as well as of principles. The reader will perceive by the perusal of this work, that he was very dogmatical, yet superficial, and but little acquainted with the subjects he pretended to elucidate. He attacks the Hutchinsonians with vehemence and scurrility, yet abuses them for their want of candour and good manners. The style of Berington is perplexed, vulgar, and ungrammatical." In addition to this, and to shew what a narrow-minded sciolist Berington was, he adopted and defended in his tenth dissertation, the Tychonian system, in opposition to the Copernican, merely because the papal decree had anathematized the doctrine of the earth's motion round the sun. Of Mr. Berington's elegant diction and profound argumentation upon this subject, take a specimen, and then conclude, if you can, that the mind of such a man could have produced the Adventures of Gaudentio di Lucca. "Our moderns," says he, "take it for granted, and run away with the notion hand over head

head, that it is the earth that moves round the sun *all the while*, and look upon all as ignorant in philosophy who imagine the contrary. But, I say, is it absolutely certain, that the earth is *dancing* round the sun, yearly and hourly? And we ourselves are *whirling head over heels*, at the rate of a thousand miles an hour, at least?"

In opposition to the Copernican doctrine, thus reasons our philosopher, "We have the testimonies of all our senses, at least our eyes and feeling, that the sun moves, and not the earth. We see him rise in the east, and mounting higher every hour. We see the same sun set in the west, though we ourselves *stand stock still*. Now we see him on one side of us; by and by we see he is moved to the other side. If we keep looking towards the east, in the morning he *burns our faces*, in the evening *our backs*, unless we turn ourselves. Nay, in the longest days, we find he almost moves quite round us; yet 'tis we, forsooth, that move all the while, though we stand stock still. Nay, though in their precarious supposition, we should be *whirling headlong* from west to east, *yet we don't perceive that we move round upon our heels*, to make the sun appear to go quite round us, as he almost does in the longest days. Again, we set up marks, we erect dials and gnomons in all positions, to shew and measure his motions; yet we must suppose that the dials and gnomons move all the while, not the sun; yet these remain motionless, not only by all our senses, but by all the *experiments* we can make; and this in all parts of the world at all times." *Dissertations on the Mosaical Creation*, page 370, 8vo. 1751.

We here see that this book was printed some years after the appearance of Gaudentio di Lucca, and consequently when the author's mind ought to have been improved, and his style polished. Instead of this he writes upon an astronomical subject, with the ignorant presumption of a clown, who judges only by his senses, and who arrays his coarse ideas in language suited to the meridian of the kitchen or the stable. Now if after this any one can believe that the writer of such nonsensical ribaldry upon a philosophical argument, was the author of Gaudentio di Lucca, he may carry his credulity farther and ascribe to the same accomplished and vigorous mind, "Alciphron, or the Minute Philosopher.

Pancras, May 8, 1811. J. WATKINS.

4

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THOSE who have resided any length of time in a cyder country, and know the value of the apple tree to the farmer, and at how little expence it is cultivated, must wonder that the growth of it, in sufficient abundance for producing cyder, should be confined to two or three of our counties. It is certainly possible that the soil of those selected counties may be more peculiarly suited to its culture than the rest of England; though, when one observes the cultivation of it extended up to the very borders of one county, and there stopping short, while in the adjoining county it is wholly neglected, one cannot but suppose that some accidental circumstance, rather than any peculiarity of soil, must, originally, have thus circumscribed its growth. Yet, however, it is certain that there are soils which are very unfavorable to the growth of apple trees, and in which, though they may thrive for a while, they will seldom attain that age and maturity, without which their produce will never be sufficient to reward either the gardener or the farmer for the trouble and expence of rearing them. I believe it is principally where gravel lies at a little distance from the surface of the earth that the apple tree droops; and therefore, where that soil prevails, it is loss of labor to plant it in the ordinary manner, for though it grows healthily and well until the sap-root reaches the gravel, yet the moment it does reach it, the tree begins to decay, ceases to bear in any abundance, and becomes fit only for firewood. This happens very soon in many places. I remember a gentleman, who resided in the neighbourhood of Brentford, telling me that he had tried every method used in the cyder countries (where he had long resided) to rear apple-trees in his grounds, and had applied them to almost every species of the tree, but that owing, as he supposed, to the unfavorable nature of the soil, all his endeavors had failed; and that of all the trees he had planted, (and he had planted many) not a single one thrived. Here, where the soil is I believe of pretty nearly the same kind, the same thing takes place, and I believe equal difficulty occurs in rearing these trees wherever the soil is of the nature I have described: and probably there may be other soils besides gravel, equally unsuited to the cultivation of the apple-tree. But this impediment to the growth of these trees does not appear

pear to me to be incapable of removal, though some trouble and expence would undoubtedly attend it. By ascertaining the depth to which the sap-root of the apple-tree usually runs, and the breadth to which its other roots usually spread, and the description of soil which is best adapted to its culture*, and then excavating the earth to a corresponding depth and breadth, and filling up the cavity with the proper soil, and planting the tree in the centre of it, the impediment might be removed, and thus every one of our counties would become capable of producing cider. It is true, that to form an orchard in this manner, would at first occasion a considerable expence; but the expence, once incurred, would never afterwards need to be repeated, and the produce of the trees, when they began to bear, would soon repay it with abundant interest; particularly when it is recollected that the home-close of a farm-house, when planted as an orchard, remains as fit for the purposes to which it was before applied as if the trees had never been planted in it; and that therefore the profit produced by the cider made from the apples, would be a clear and considerable addition to the former annual value of the close. To gardens especially, and particularly to the gardens of gentlemen, where expense is seldom put in competition with the attainment of a desired object, the plan I have proposed is peculiarly adapted; and it might be applied to other trees requiring a particular soil, as well as the apple-tree.

Kentish-Town, H.
May 13th, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

CONCEIVING that correct accounts of the principles and practices of religious sects will be deemed of some importance, and relying on that impartiality which distinguishes the Monthly Magazine, I am induced to hope that the following observations will find a place in its next number.

A paper having recently appeared under the signature of "Verus," on the Church Government of the Quakers, which contains many palpable misrepresentations; it is my intention, by publishing correct statements, to endeavour to efface the erroneous impression which many persons must have contracted in consequence.

This writer introduces his observations with an affected candour, and apparent concern for the real interest of the society in question; but very little penetration is requisite to discover, from the context, that it is his design to throw an odium on that religious body. He then charges its members with an avaricious disposition, with a spirit prone to bigotry, and with a contempt for learning. Supposing that these unamiable traits had place in reality, and that they were attributable, as is insinuated, to the discipline of the society being conducted by a comparatively small body, whose proceedings are veiled in profound secrecy, even to the generality of the members, whence would the latter become contaminated? Surely some communication of improper principles must take place before injurious effects could arise. But these accusations are unfounded, since they are exploded by the more liberal members of the community, and sufficiently refuted by Clarkson, who, indeed, states it as his opinion, that the society has not hitherto been adequately attentive to the literary education of its members, but admits that respectable schools are on the increase. Is this a proof that the qnakers "look with a jealous eye on science and literature."

It is asserted, "that the really-effective part of the government of the society is exercised by the select meetings." I would observe *en passant*, that this is an improper term not to be found in the official publications of the discipline of the quakers. On the more important question it will be sufficient to quote a passage from the author I have before appealed to, which will serve to place the subject in its true light. "Of the ministers and elders it may be observed, that it is their duty to confine themselves wholly to the exhortation of one another for good. They can make no laws like the ancient synods, and other convocations of the clergy, nor dictate any article of faith. Neither can they meddle with the government of the church. The quakers allow neither ministers nor elders, by virtue of their office, to interfere with their discipline. Every pro-

* I should be greatly obliged to any of your correspondents for information on these two points, viz. the depth to which the sap-root of the apple-tree commonly extends, and the soil in which it best thrives.

position of this sort must be determined upon by the yearly meeting, or by the body at large."*

Even on the chief point upon which this writer's arguments rest, that "the members of the select meeting are self-elected," I shall prove him to have misstated the fact. By consulting either the work which I have just quoted, or the abstract of the discipline of the society, published under the title of "Yearly Meeting Minutes," he will find that the elders are appointed by the recommendation of the monthly meeting, sanctioned by the approval of the quarterly meeting. Here we discover the tottering foundation of that structure which Verus has raised, of that which has furnished him with a topic for his exordium, of that on which he has introduced poetical quotation, and descanted throughout with so much complacency. I would farther observe that the proceedings of the meetings of ministers and elders are not so studiously concealed as is represented, since the queries proposed at these meetings, with other information respecting their functions, may be found in the "Yearly Meeting Minutes."

George Fox is charged by "Verus" with entertaining superstitious notions. On this head candour would have pointed out to him the difference which has taken place on such subjects, between the ideas of the present age and that in which G. F. lived. But I cannot conceive, that this circumstance is calculated to detract from his merit, in having established a discipline which has been defended by many persons of real ability and learning, and a system, of the peaceable tendency of which the unprejudiced of different denominations have so frequently testified their approbation.

The society is advised to adopt the mode of ballot instead of the means at present pursued of deciding on the subjects which claim its attention. This proposition I was scarcely prepared to expect even from "Verus." When it is considered that on such occasions every member is allowed to speak his sentiments, and that during a series of years unanimity has been preserved; would it not be folly to introduce a practice which could only serve to foment opposition? How much more consonant is the method now adopted with the seriousness of the subject discussed, with that spirit of Christian charity which ought ever to pervade a religious assembly. And surely there can be no reason to apprehend unpleasant consequences from that deference to age and experience, to which allusion has been made.

Considering the nature of his materials, "Verus" has certainly proceeded to the accomplishment of his design with very plausible effect. It is not therefore my intention to deny him the praise of ingenuity; but I would press upon his serious consideration the necessity of procuring accurate information before he again arraigns the conduct of any sect; since this alone will enable him to adopt with propriety the appellation he has assumed. DEFENSOR.

Leominster, 5mo. 15, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I TRUST your correspondent in the Monthly Magazine for last month, who wishes information on the effects of vegetation on the air, may receive the desired knowledge from the following simple experiment, which I believe to have been practised so repeatedly as to leave no doubt of the results.

If in a receiver filled with air rendered incapable of supporting animal life or combustion, (having been decomposed in its passage through the lungs of an animal,) be placed a sprig of mint, and thus exposed to the action of light, it will in a few hours be so completely altered (by the power of vegetation) as to be restored to a similar state it was in at the time it was first inhaled. The reason is this: atmospheric air is a chemical combination of gases, principally oxygen and nitrogen. In the passage of the air (when we breathe) through the lungs, it imparts its oxygen to the arterial blood, and is thrown out again at the mouth in the state of nitrogen and carbonic acid gas; part of the oxygen having, as before stated, entered into the composition of the arterial fluid, whilst the other, uniting with the carbon of the blood is thrown off in the state of carbonic acid gas; the nitrogen, by its superior levity, ascends whilst the carbonic acid gas, or fixed air, falling by its gravity (being the heaviest gaseous body known) is received by the vegetable organs of respiration, and there depositing its carbon it is evolved again; and the air thus freed in the vegetable from its carbon, is again fit for breathing. So we see the fluid that is rendered, by having passed through the

* "Portraiture of Quakerism," by T. Clarkson, M.A.—Vol. ii. p. 275.

the lungs, not only useless, but even highly prejudicial to the animal economy, has been by the action of the vegetable, again rendered pure. This is the process and effect of vegetation, not in one particular plant, but through the whole of nature—Not but some plants may exude effluvia pernicious to the animal economy; but fortunately they are extremely rare. I have no knowledge of any in this kingdom. An instance of one is related, said to exist in the East Indies, whose baneful effects extend to a considerable distance.

The medicinal properties of plants are to be extracted only by different processes, such as infusion, distillation, &c. Products often of the most opposite qualities are obtained from the same plant by varying the treatment. Thus, from a highly poisonous plant is procured the cassava bread of the American Indians and the tapioca of Commerce. In the communication of Dr. Sims last month, is related another instance. The leaves of the stramonium are unquestionably, as I have witnessed, highly useful in asthma; but it appears the effect of the seed and wood are quite different. The nightshade, a well known poison if eaten, I never found to affect the air, although growing in considerable quantities: the aroma or vegetable substance, is little known; it appears generally to be obtained in the essential oil.

In answer to your correspondent on the analysis of soils; I should presume in many instances the substitution of nitro-muriatic acid, for muriatic may be found useful; but I submit to that gentleman's consideration, whether his apprehensions of a false result being obtained are not groundless; it appears to me that if the iron is already so far saturated with oxygen as to be insoluble in the acid, it cannot gain weight in the process of destroying the vegetable matter by fire.

Supposing the steel ball suspended in the manner an Amateur in Philosophy describes, its vibrations would be stopped from the following causes:—1st. Although the magnetic powers might at first be adjusted with the greatest accuracy, the adjustment from the nature of the attractive fluid would be quickly destroyed.—2dly. Were the pendulum suspended according to the most approved mechanical principles, there would still remain a portion of friction sufficient to impede and eventually stop its action.—3dly. The force of gravity would be greatest, and the tendency of the pendulum to a state of inaction, greatest at that point where the small power of the magnets would be exerted to counteract each other; viz. the midway of an arc of a circle, the centre of which would be the point of the pendulum's suspension.

J. Bennett.

Greenwich, May 15, 1811.

For the Monthly Magazine.

Facts relating to ADMIRAL PATTON, *having a reference to the* CENSURES *of a* REVIEW *upon his* "NATURAL DEFENCE *of an* INSULAR EMPIRE."

THE work of a professional man upon a professional subject, where judgment and opinion are submitted to public consideration, may be expected to produce an influence proportioned to the professional character of its author. The art of depreciating such a work will consist in the endeavour to lessen the professional credit and estimation of its author with the public.

The review opens its censures upon the Natural Defence of an Insular Empire, by ridiculing clubs of old naval officers meeting frequently together to extol the navy of their day, and depreciate the present; not one word of which will bear the smallest reference to Admiral Patton's habitudes and occupations.

The reviewer seems to have been supplied with a list of the naval services in which Admiral P. was engaged, which is accurate as far as it goes, but it is not complete; and it omits what was most essential to establish the admiral's claim to attention upon the subject of discriminating the views, the wishes, the merits, the intentions, and the proper management of seamen, which facts will specify.

In the list given of naval services, where Admiral P. was present, the taking of the Havannah is omitted, where he was made a lieutenant; and Sir Hyde Parker's action off the Dogger Bank, where he commanded a frigate, and discovered one of the enemy's ships, which was sunk in the night, and brought her pennant to the admiral.

The reviewer states a circumstance to prove the impartiality of the admiralty in conferring favours, in an instance which had Admiral P. himself for its object, when he was in the station of a commander, by appointing him to the temporary command of a ninety gun ship, on a service of importance. This certainly was the case, and before this appoint-

ment

ment took place, the admiral commanding at Portsmouth, had given him an acting commission for the same ship. These circumstances seem to infer a confidence at that time placed in his professional qualifications. But the reviewer does not mention an important occurrence which took place on this occasion. When at sea, the crew of this ninety gun ship actually mutinied. Capt. Patton took the instant means to quell this mutiny, had the ringleaders secured, summoned the ship's company upon deck, explained his orders, the nature of their crime, and the tendency of their disobedience, and then ordered exemplary punishment to be inflicted. Discipline was hereby completely established; and before he quitted his command, he received strong marks of attachment from the ship's company. About this time (the close of the American war) several mutinies took place in line of battle ships: let the reviewer enquire the result of those mutinies, and whether discipline or mutiny was triumphant!

There was an obvious cause for this tendency to mutiny in the navy at that time, traced by Capt. Patton to the peculiar hardships in the situation of the first order of seamen in the king's ships. Upon the renewal of the war, the same causes produced the same effects, or rather the causes and the effects were aggravated. The difference between complete and incomplete seamen is unknown to landmen, and not always sufficiently attended to by professional men.

Upon this subject Lord Nelson seems to acknowledge the acquisition of experience, in a voyage he made to the West Indies in a trading ship*. It is in the merchant service that the merits of a complete seaman are fully recompensed in time of war: besides very high wages, if he be sober he is almost certain of attaining the station of a mate; and if otherwise qualified, that of a master. From receiving very high wages, and the prospect of these advantages, such men are forcibly taken by the impress (they never enter voluntarily) into the navy, to be put upon a footing with inferior seamen. These were the circumstances that influenced the opinion of Capt. Patton, who apprehended, from what he knew and observed, that the common sufferings of so many men, wrested from better situations, debarred from higher prospects, confined to ships under military discipline, and withheld from ever seeing their families or relations, might produce some shock disastrous to the British fleet. Strongly impressed with this apprehension, he drew up a memorial upon the subject, pointed out the danger, and suggested the remedy; which was to give complete or prime seamen encouragement in the navy fully equal to what they received in the merchant service, by adequately raising the wages of such stations and situations as complete seamen alone could fill, and which could not be occupied by inferior seamen. This and other indulgencies, which would attach them to the service, would remove all cause for discontent in them, and prove an absolute security against mutiny in his majesty's ships, because the prime seamen are always the leading characters on ship-board.

This memorial was presented to the first lord of the admiralty, and to the minister, two years before the general mutiny took place: but it was disregarded;—and no wonder, for there was not another professional man who had the same view of the subject. In the language of the reviewer, Capt. Patton was then held, as Admiral Patton is now considered by him, to be a croaker. Time, however, brought forth the dreadful event he had predicted, which his discernment, or his attention to circumstances overlooked by other professional men, enabled him to foresee. It was then acknowledged that his rejected memorial had proved prophetic. Had that memorial been attended to, and the means used which were there pointed out for attaching prime seamen to the service, how much would the nation have gained? what a waste of money would have been saved, which has been uselessly, because indiscriminately, applied!

The

* The following is an extract from his own Memoir of his Services, in his Life lately published. "But this business with Spain being accommodated, I was sent in a West India ship, &c. with Mr. John Rathbone, who had formerly been in the navy in the Dreadnought with Capt. Suckling.—From this voyage I returned to the Triumph at Chatham, in July 1772, and if I did not improve in my education, I came back a practical seaman, with a horror of the Royal Navy, and with a saying then constant with the seamen: 'After the most honour, forward the better man!" The better man meant the better seaman. His lordship adds, "It was many weeks before I got in the least reconciled to a man of war, so deep was the prejudice rooted." This illustrates the ideas of practical seamen.

The prime seamen, who have been the cause, would have proved the security against mutiny.

Of the unparalleled mutiny which took possession of the British fleet at Spithead, this primary class of seamen were unquestionably the first movers and the sole conductors. Such men never can be satisfied when only put upon a footing with inferior or incomplete seamen; who are not their peers on shipboard, either in their own estimation, or in that of the ship's company. The general rise of seamen's wages has failed of giving the intended satisfaction, it recompensed inferior seamen beyond their deserts, but was inadequate to the services and the merits of prime seamen, upon whom the peculiar excellence of the British navy depends.

The desideratum for ensuring to the state the services of the navy, is to attach these men, without whom your ships cannot act; the hardship of whose situation, under the present compulsory system, in case of a peace supervening, without adequate encouragement to them, may drive many of them from their native country to strengthen the future fleets of our enemies. Such are the sentiments and apprehensions of Admiral Patton upon this subject, which render him anxious to avert evils which he regards as pregnant with destruction to Britain.

The quarterly reviewer, in his account of Admiral P. states that he commanded a short time at Deal. Mr. Pitt at that time being out of administration, resided in that neighbourhood, and became personally acquainted with Admiral P. When he returned to the station of prime minister, the Admiral's command at Deal was interrupted by his nomination as one of the lords of the admiralty by Lord Melville. In the conduct of this able statesman at the head of the admiralty, the reviewer finds occasion to confute Admiral P.'s opinion, that professional knowledge was requisite for the direction of naval affairs, from a measure adopted by his lordship, which produced an effect decidedly and importantly advantageous to Britain, by supplying ships upon a great emergency, in the short period of a few months, for which the usual mode of repair would have required as many years; this happy effect was produced by having recourse to the plan suggested by Mr. Snodgrass for refitting ships expeditiously and securely; whose merit in this discovery is beyond all praise! This is certainly true, and to this expedient, which Lord Melville directed to be carried into execution without the intermediation of the Navy Board, to avoid protraction or delay, twenty-two line of battle ships were rapidly equipped to join the British fleets at sea; and thereby the fleets under Sir Robert Calder and Lord Nelson were sufficiently reinforced to engage and defeat the enemy, in the great and important victories obtained by those distinguished admirals.

In this statement, the discernment, the promptitude, and decision of Lord Melville, by which so eminent a service was rendered to his country, is most justly praised. But the following statement of facts ought also to be made known. The person who informed Lord Melville of Mr. Snodgrass's plan of refitting ships, was Admiral Patton; to every other person at the Admiralty it was unknown. He extracted the passages from the work, to render it intelligible to Lord Melville, and urged its adoption; and he also recommended to his lordship to issue his own immediate orders for carrying this service into execution; upon which the success of the measure so greatly depended. In mentioning this service, the reviewer has brought forward an occurrence, which places the professional knowledge and judgment of Admiral P. in a point of view that will not correspond with the impression his review of "The Defence of an Insular Empire" is calculated to produce. It ought also to be further known, in justice to the motives which actuated Admiral P.'s conduct, that upon the change of administration taking place, which put Lord Grey (then Lord Howick) at the head of the Admiralty; Admiral P. waited upon him, to inform his lordship of the advantage derived from the adoption of Mr. Snodgrass's expeditious plan for refitting ships, and presented him with the extracts, to render it intelligible without professional knowledge.

The Catamaran enterprize, the reviewer must now be informed, was undertaken without any of the naval lords having been consulted. When it was at last referred to their consideration and judgment, they decidedly disapproved of it, in consequence of which it was not carried into execution. These are facts. The inference of this reviewer upon this subject, will not apply to Admiral Patton, I do not suppose that the Stone Expedient had

had Lord St. Vincent's approbation; but upon this subject I have no information.

These are the points of animadversion in the Review, respecting Admiral P. which required the illustration of facts to invalidate misapprehension and misrepresentation. As I write from recollection, there may be others: but these I think sufficient to illustrate Admiral Patton's superior professional knowledge and merits and his patriotic motives, in the ardent desire he has to secure to Britain, against the united naval world, the superiority of her fleets, upheld by the voluntary services of unequalled seamen, conducted by brave and skilful officers, and directed by maritime proficiency and judgment.

The reviewer wishes to represent Admiral Patton as a croaker and projector, whose opinions ought to be disregarded. But, upon this occasion, it must be remarked that his croaking rests upon the same foundation with his anticipation of the mutiny in the fleet, contrary to the judgment even of professional men. God forbid that the reality of his representations should again be demonstrated by the occurrence of the events he wishes to avert, from the obstinacy of undiscerning confidence, secure in the want of information. Upon this subject the solidity of his conclusions has been fully demonstrated. His despair of influencing the rulers of the state to remedy the defect, which has already so nearly brought the navy to ruin, by the occurrence of a general mutiny, has induced him to offer his opinions to the public, and finally to refer his statement of the situation of the navy to the good sense of the nation.

Among the arts used by the same critic, to create a prejudice against Admiral P. it is proper to advert to a most uncandid perversion of Admiral P.'s genuine sentiments of the military force of this country, under every denomination, whose zeal and gallantry deserve every praise he could bestow, which he literally meant as he expressed. How the reviewer could pervert this into a sneer, his intentions must explain.

The facts specified in the foregoing statement, were derived from Admiral Patton, but not upon the present occasion. I am perfectly assured of their truth, and I state them without his knowledge or participation. I am uncertain how far he may approve of this explicit publication, but I think that justice to him and justice to the public, require that all the circumstances illustrative of his merits and motives, should, upon the present occasion, be made fully known.

R. P.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

BEING a constant reader of your publication, I met with a passage in your last number, upon which I beg leave to offer some remarks. In a piece intituled, "A Memoir of John Fransham," the writer observes, of a period in his life, that "Fransham was now acquiring, or rather exercising, a marked detestation against the christian religion. This was much the fashion of the time. At the court of George the Second, the literature of infidelity was not frowned down." Whether this is meant as an oblique reflection upon the court of George the Third, I do not pretend to say. The writer by his manner, however, seems to think that it was an excellency of the former reign. I am as much an enemy of persecution as the writer, though I do not think it is for the advantage of any state to encourage infidelity. The effects of it upon the moral and political state of nations, has been such, as to furnish a warning to all who wish well to their country. The literature of infidelity was not "frowned down" in the court of Charles the Second, the cause or consequence of which was, that it was the most profligate of any court recorded in the British annals, to say nothing of its intolerance in matters of religion. But the writer proceeds, "It was thought to diminish the certainty and authority of theologians, and thus their asperities and persecutions." In proportion as infidelity prevails, it will naturally diminish the certainty and authority of theologians in the minds of sceptics; but if the remark is intended against christianity itself, facts do not confirm it. Christianity has suffered nothing from that examination which has been excited by deistical writers, and the generality of theologians have not felt the ground, upon which Christianity stands, less firm from the strictest investigation; nor consequently is their certainty or authority diminished, among those who have given it an impartial consideration. With respect to the asperities and persecutions of theologians, it certainly is desirable that they should be diminished, wherever they prevail; but whether the prevalence of infidelity would diminish these evils, is rather a doubtful question. Avowed deists and atheists

atheists have seldom possessed the civil power; but in those few instances in which they have obtained it, their liberality towards those who differed from them, has not appeared to any great advantage. Where has there appeared a more violent spirit of persecution than in France, when the civil power fell into the hands of avowed unbelievers? On the other hand, we may confidently appeal to the New Testament to decide whether a zeal for Christianity, as there represented, would promote a spirit of persecution or not. To diminish the asperities and persecutions of theologians, it is not necessary to abandon Christianity, but to understand and obey its dictates.

But the writer assumes a bolder tone, in speaking of the supposed influence of infidelity upon the literary and military characters. "Inasmuch," says he, "as it unlocks the chambers of pleasure and banishes the fear of death." By the kind of pleasure here meant, we are led to understand, those pleasures which Christianity prohibits; while it allows all the sober, temperate, and innocent, enjoyments of life; and therefore the passage seems to intimate that infidelity takes off the restraints which religion lays upon our propensity to excess in the indulgence of animal appetite, drunkenness, debauchery, &c. &c. and therefore confers a benefit upon mankind. A shocking idea, but it appears to be the consequence of the writer's mode of expression. "And banishes the fear of death." If a man can persuade himself that there is no future state, no day of retribution beyond the grave, it may, indeed, diminish the fear of death, to such characters; but even then, annihilation is what nature dreads, and death is far from being regarded with indifference. It is not easy, however, for an infidel to be so established; the fear of death has often discovered itself in all its horrors, when the unbeliever has apprehended its near approach; this is said, by an eye-witness, to have been the case with Volney, when crossing one of the lakes of North America, in a violent storm. But, respecting the military, does infidelity render soldiers more fearless of death in an engagement, and thus more brave? What facts the writer could bring to prove it I know not. But there are many instances of the most cool and steady courage in military men, who have most seriously believed the Gospel. Such were Colonels Gardiner and Blackader formerly. And in the present day it is well known, that there are military men, both officers and common soldiers, who give the best evidence of their firm and serious faith in the Gospel, who have not been exceeded in courage, when exposed to the utmost danger of death, by any of their comrades, who have perhaps affected to despise them as enthusiasts. It is further said that infidelity "bestows frankness, strengthens the vigour, and enlarges the dominion of the intellect." I think the author is peculiarly unfortunate in the mention of *frankness*, as the effect of infidelity, when it is so well known that many of the most celebrated unbelievers have been guilty of the meanest disingenuity, in disguising their principles by a pretended belief in revealed religion. Thus Morgan professed himself a Christian in those very writings in which he labours to destroy Christianity. Voltaire, in a letter, still extant, requested his friend D'Alembert to tell a direct falsehood by denying that he was the author of the Philosophical Dictionary. D'Alembert in his answer informed him, that he had told that falsehood. Voltaire also solemnly professed to believe in the Catholic Religion, although, at the same time, he doubted the existence of a God. Collins, though he denied the truth of christianity, qualified for a civil office by partaking of the Lord's supper. Shaftesbury did the same. Yet such men as these are continually declaiming against the hypocrisy of priests. In short, whatever may be the "vigour or enlargement of intellect," of which infidels may boast, they have no reason to take the praise of it exclusively to themselves, so long as Christians can claim such men as Sir Isaac Newton, Mr. Locke, and Sir William Jones, as the avowed, steady, and consistent, professors of christianity.

John Fransham, according to the memoir, was certainly a man of talents, industry, and learning; but it is to be lamented that he should employ them as he did. Had he impartially examined the New Testament, the only standard by which to judge of the religion of Jesus; he could not have considered Christianity and cruelty as synonimous terms. It must be attributed to prejudice or malignity, that he should entertain such an idea, merely because some, who call themselves christians, but neither regard nor understand Christianity, are cruel.

May 9, 1811, CHRISTIANUS.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WISH through the medium of your extensively circulated miscellany, to submit to the public some general remarks upon a subject, which now deservedly engages much of their attention.

Stimulated by numerous faults or misfortunes in the management of our affairs, and by accumulating burdens and calamities painful and oppressive to all classes of the people, an apparently large portion of the community again loudly demands a Reform in the Commons' House of Parliament.

That the state of the representation is partial and defective, can hardly be disputed. According to just theory, a body professedly representing the nation ought to be constituted by the suffrage of all persons having an interest in the state, as contributing directly at least towards its support, and not incapacitated by crimes, &c. from exercising their rights. Upon a purely rational principle, it would perhaps be difficult to justify the practice of allowing any person to have more than one vote, as for freeholds in several counties, or in the capacity of freeholder and member of a corporate town. Equally indefensible it appears in theory to be, that any towns should be privileged as such to return members to Parliament. All, it seems, ought to be chosen upon one uniform and equitable principle by counties or other districts. But there is a most important maxim in politics, which I trust all zealous advocates of reform will keep in view;—that very great or sudden changes in the institutions of a state are always attended with danger, generally with mischief, and sometimes with the dissolution, for a time at least, of the bonds of society. I hope that in the very moderate plan now generally countenanced, which only seeks, I believe, to annihilate the rotten boroughs, giving the right of voting in towns to all householders paying taxes, and in counties to copyholders, as well as freeholders, to a certain annual amount, and transferring to populous towns and counties a number of members equal to the number which had been returned from the boroughs disfranchised;—its promoters are influenced by this maxim, and do not limit their demands, because they despair at present of obtaining more.

In the consideration of our subject, however, the first thing that claims our attention is the ultimate object of a reform. This doubtless is, to fill the House of Commons with men who, if they are not exactly the representatives of the whole nation, shall be disinterested, intelligent, and actuated by patriotic and virtuous principles. To a British parliament composed of such men, no good administration would object; and with such a body, by whatever means they were chosen, all real friends of reform would be satisfied. A House of Commons composed of men of this description, would use unremitting vigilance and activity to promote the domestic interests, and secure the domestic welfare of the country. Their foreign policy would have no other object. They would establish a system of provision for the poor, and a code of criminal jurisprudence, not unworthy of an enlightened age. They would watch over the national morals, cause the rudiments of knowledge to be every where disseminated, give the utmost encouragement to useful science, arts, and literature, and endeavour so to govern that the necessaries and even the simple comforts of life might abound in the cottage of industry wherever situated, or by whomsoever inhabited. They would not be misled by the delusions of ambition, revenge, or military glory. Peace they would strenuously cultivate, as one of the foundation-stones essential to the superstructure of national happiness. In addition to the arguments against war which humanity suggests, in addition to every familiar objection; they would feel and urge as another motive for deprecating this scourge of mankind, that by its burdens it depresses the people, while so long as they can bear those burdens it exalts the executive government.

But is a large number of men of this description, and also disposed and fitted for the station of a British senator, to be found? Alas my country! who will answer in the affirmative, and give demonstration or conviction of the fact? To rail against public profligacy and prejudice, would tend to no good purpose; but let us look the real state of things fairly in the face.

The question then occurs, whether by the proposed reform in our representation, we should introduce into our House of Commons, a large number of independent and upright men? More independence, at least of individuals or of government, we should certainly secure, and probably a little more patriotism and integrity.

More

More men of generally virtuous principles, or of brilliant talents, would not, I apprehend, be added. The absence of imposing talents, however, we should have no cause to regret, if their place was supplied by plain sound sense; but virtue, public and private, is an essential requisite to a useful public character. It appears still that the alteration would, to a certain extent, be beneficial; and the purchase of seats in parliament, or the appointment by government, by peers; or by commoners, of persons to fill them, is an opprobrium which no language can exaggerate.

I am reluctant to repress ardour in a good cause. I desire indeed, that such a temperate plan of reform as has been mentioned, may be pursued until it is effected; not pursued however with a passionate warmth which, at the expence of the public tranquillity, would extort by violence what cannot be instantly obtained by reason; but with a firm and patient perseverance, which strives to overcome obstacles by peaceful and conciliatory means, and never deviates nor desists until crowned with success. But while the friends of reform do not relax in their efforts, let them not be too sanguine in their expectations of the beneficial effect of their plans, lest disappointment in this respect, when their object is attained, should excite new and dangerous projects, or a restless desire of change. Men must indeed be individually reformed before society can approach perfection, or government be conducted upon right principles.

In the mode of elections, much of good might, however, be easily effected. A choice by private ballot in towns, parishes, or districts, and in every place at the same time, would at once check corruption, and abolish disorders, odious in themselves, and injurious to the public morals and happiness. Let this object then be above all things pursued, and its attainment will indeed furnish cause for triumph.

No person of candour can doubt that many oppose reform from a sincere apprehension, that, when the door of innovation is opened, we are not certain of our ability to shut it, but that revolution with all its horrors may rush in. Such opponents deserve respect, and even their opinion is above contempt. But with prudent management, an evil so justly to be dreaded may doubtless be averted. The measure ought not to be intemperately prosecuted, nor ungraciously opposed; but considered with quiet deliberation, and without eclat be speedily accorded.

Let us be persuaded that so long as we approve the general plan of our political constitution, it is both our duty and our interest to treat every branch of the government with external reverence, notwithstanding our objections to some particulars in their construction, or to some features in their character. The deportment observed towards establishments, will not readily vary with the variations in their purity. Mankind are, and probably ever will be, passively led by habit, and instinctively impressed by names and forms. And it would be a lamentable error to suppose that the ill conduct of members of an excellent establishment would warrant us in destroying or endangering the establishment itself.

I would conclude with the remark, that as a virtuous end will not sanctify vicious means; so neither can a good object be safely and certainly promoted by men of general bad principles. I. N. H.

May 26, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE great problem about the liberty of the press may be solved in a very narrow compass. Its perplexity has been occasioned by the want of due discrimination between discussions on abstract and *public* topics and strictures on *private* character. The enemies of free inquiry purposely confound these *distinct* objects, in order to destroy all liberty; and the friends of discussion fall into the snare, and often defend the right of exposing private vices as apparently connected with the general liberty of the public press. Hence, the right to defame private persons being mixed with the right to discuss general public topics, both parties are right, and both at the same time wrong!

When a man, therefore, is tried in a court of law for writing a public-spirited attack on some corrupt measure of an administration, the Judge often exclaims to the Jury in language like the following:—"Gentlemen, if such abominable libels as these are to be suffered, you will not be able to sleep in your beds; your fire-sides will cease to be a sanctuary; and all that is desirable in life, and all that religion teaches us to hold sacred, will lose their protection and security!"—thereby confounding things as opposite as the Antipodes! Such libels as those described, would indeed deserve different

ferent treatment from that which they usually meet with in courts of law; but to confound with them legitimate strictures on any public topic, is like confounding a pick-pocket with a public benefactor. Separate, therefore these distinct objects of literary jurisdiction, and all mankind will agree that science, morals, law, religion, politics, economics, and the public measures and conduct of public men cannot be too fully or too freely discussed; but on the other hand, that too heavy a responsibility, and too severe a punishment, cannot well be inflicted on the deliberate, wanton, and malicious, violator of the sanctuary of a man's fire-side and family circle.

There can, nor ought to be, no restrictions in speculative inquiries on abstract subjects, or on topics of a public nature involving public interests, in which every man has a stake in his fortune or posterity, and therefore, as part of the grand jury of the public, he ought to be at liberty to indict and present them through the press. But it would be a mischievous anomaly in jurisprudence, and would tend to disorganize all the social relations, if every man, through the instrumentality of the press, were to be allowed to usurp all the powers of a grand jury, in regard to his neighbours;—if every malicious unprincipled character were to be armed with the powers of an authorised grand jury, and be suffered publicly to indict and put on his defence every other man whose superior virtues were the objects of his envy or hatred!

Private vices, when they exist, are properly cognizable only before the tribunal of a man's friends and family; they are alone within the jurisdiction of his own conscience, of his religion, and of his Maker; but, if they ever become the instruments of public wrongs, they are then cognizable before a legal tribunal, and punishable according to the enormity of their effects.

It is a monstrous doctrine therefore to confer on an anonymous or malignant writer, the province of a grand jury, and to expect one who has been slandered, and who seeks redress at law, to prove that the slander is in every sense false. It ought to be enough to shew that the libeller of private character has published wantonly and malignantly, that which, whether true or false, is specially or palpably injurious. To ask for more of him who prosecutes for a personal libel, is at once to confer on every miscreant who can write in the language of Billingsgate, and who, from lack of principle, cares not what he says, the powers of a grand jury of the country. It is to put a man on his defence without the qualifications of number, property, oath, or honour, in his grand jury, and to expose him to the worst and most ferocious of tribunals —the conscience of an anonymous accuser, who, unseen, unknown, devoid perhaps of every honourable sentiment, and stimulated by a thirst of revenge, would seek to satiate his diabolical passions in blood, but for the legal responsibility attending murder.

Let us for a moment look to the effects of personal slander: a man writes a libel on another, and obtains its circulation through a public newspaper: the libel is read by ten thousand persons in all parts of the empire, and an extensive and lasting prejudice is created against the libelled, highly prejudicial to his comfort, family, fortune, and laudable ambition: whether true or false, deserved or undeserved, the effect is the same on nine thousand nine hundred of those who *divert themselves* in reading it. They do not take the trouble to ascertain its truth or falsehood; it is not worth their while to do so; and, if they chose to do it, they have not the opportunity. Besides, who is to gauge the precise degree of its foundation; the premises may be innocently true, and the inferences false and malicious; and after it has in some supposed way been sifted and proved to be *partly* false, *partly* true, how few of the ten thousand take the trouble to discharge their minds of the first prejudice; and how many never read the contradiction who read the libel, and, while under error, spread it among ten thousand more. No contradiction, no apology, no damages, no punishment of a personal libeller, can, therefore, competently atone to the party, and entirely wipe away the stigma imposed upon him. Ought, therefore, such a license to be tolerated under any limitation? Ought it not rather to be deemed a crime in its very concoction and genera, without considering either its quality or species?

I assume it as a general and well-founded position, that whatever it is the duty of one man to propagate about another for any alleged benefit to the *public*, may be made the foundation of a legal accusation before a grand jury; and the criterion of its fitness for diffusion, will be ascertained by their decision,

sion. For every thing that a man is not amenable to a grand jury, he is answerable to no other tribunal than his own conscience, his domestic circle, and his God; and he, who designedly, and without some imperious and paramount obligation, propagates any information calculated to bring any private character into contempt, to injure his fortunes, or wound his feelings, ought to be punished as an infamous slanderer.

What I have stated above, may suffice to shew that the crime of libelling one's neighbour has no proper connection with the truth or falsehood of the assertion. He who is libelled might be allowed to prove the falsehood in aggravation; but to attempt to justify a libel on a private person, is an evident aggravation of the original offence, and ought never to be encouraged or countenanced in any court of law, in which the attainment of justice is the primary object.

I consider this distinction between public discussion on public topics, and the malignant slander of private persons, and private character, to be the best security of all that is really useful in a free press. I cannot, therefore, proceed, without exhorting courts of law to protect those who seek legal remedies against private libels, from greater libels, and from misrepresentations far more gross, which appear in the pretended reports of such trials, in our newspapers. He who thinks it worth his while to libel another man, and to oblige him to seek his remedy at law, will not scruple after the trial to obtain the circulation of his own report of the proceedings: hence it is that the most flagrant libels constantly escape with impunity, their punishment becoming a question of *expediency*, rather than of *justice*. That libel which was originally circulated in a corner, and which, if neglected, might possibly have produced no palpable injury, will, if prosecuted, as these things are now conducted, be circulated with emphasis in every newspaper in the kingdom, attended by the witticisms, insinuations, strained inferences, and scandalous assertions, of counsel; so that a man who seeks his redress at law, for that injury to which no man of honour could submit, frequently involves himself in great expence and anxiety, gets perhaps a shilling damages, finds himself at first the laughing-stock of his neighbours, and is finally ruined in his fame and his fortune!

As these considerations may appear to some persons to compromise that right of free discussion, which is of such vital importance to the civilization, happiness, and improvement, of human nature; it may be necessary for me to remark, that I conceive the occasions to be very few, in which private character has any inherent connection with the investigation of valuable truths. Is he a minister who supports an unnecessary war by misleading the public reason, and giving a false direction to the passions of the people; write against that war, and also against wars in general; expose their mischiefs, and prove their inefficiency from reason and experience to effect the objects which they propose?—Is he a judge who over-rules juries, and passes cruel and unusual sentences; write against such practices, and shew that such sentences are contrary to the Bill of Rights?—Is he a general who unmercifully flogs his soldiers? question the policy and efficacy of flogging soldiers.—Is he a prince addicted to the vice of drunkenness? expose that vice and its consequence to the interests, honour, and health of those who indulge in it.—But in neither of these cases, or in any similar case, is it necessary to vilify the personal and private character of the parties! Every legitimate purpose of the press being to be effected under this limitation; it involves the probability of rendering the press odious to society, to insist on the right of wantonly exhibiting supposed or alleged defects of private character, thereby arming every cowardly anonymous assassin with the authority pertaining only to a Grand Jury, and enabling him by turns to denounce and put on their defence, every honourable man and virtuous woman in the country.

The press, as a means of attaining truth and information, by the collision of various opinions, is preferable to all others. A people cannot possess a more effectual power of exposing mal-administration than a free press. That king or minister evinces little wisdom, and a small degree of respect for the people, who does not consult the press as the medium of their complaints, and who does not maintain its freedom, that their complaints may be free, and that he may avail himself of its suggestions. A wise prince will recollect an admirable arrangement of some Fathers of the Chinese people, who caused a letter-box to be affixed at the Palace gate, into which their subjects were invited to put their complaints,

complaints, and their suggestions for the improvement of the government; and the Chinese emperors considered it a sacred duty to open those boxes themselves, and peruse and attend to their contents. A free press effects the same object, with the advantages to be derived from collision of sentiment. No British Prince ought, therefore, to encourage restrictions on the press in regard to public objects, unless he at the same instant announce the plan of a Chinese letter-box at the gate of his Palace.

The press is so vital and important a machine for the enlargement of knowledge and the removal of abuses, that I consider the misuse of it, for purposes of private slander and personal libel, as little less than SACRILEGE! The ancients would have personified, and under that personification have worshipped THE PRESS for its social power and usefulness; they would therefore have treated as blasphemers, those who made use of it for the gratification of private malice, and would have punished in very different degrees a manuscript or oral libel, and a calumny diffused by the instrumentality of the hallowed press.

So little however are the sacred powers of this deity reverenced by the British people, that it is to be regretted, nearly as much of mischief is perpetrated by venal and sycophant writers, as of benefit from patriotic writers who detect abuses, and advocate the interests of the people. In short, truth is so confounded and so perplexed by the systematic corruption of the press, that I have sometimes been almost led to entertain the heretical sentiment, that the press itself was pernicious to the public welfare, and an obstruction to the cause of truth and justice! It is well known that pensions are allowed to many editors and writers, by most administrations, for the general support of their measures, and that annual allowances have been made by many of the public offices to newspapers, for the purpose of supporting interests of the particular office, and of puffing and praising its conduct.

If a too free use of the press subjects a man to pains and penalties, how much heavier ought punishment to fall on public functionaries, who bribe the press with the public money to impose on the people, or who bribe it even out of their own fortunes to give a false colouring to their mal administration? I earnestly recommend, therefore, that an Act of Parliament should be passed, which should subject a public functionary to at least two years imprisonment, and to be cashiered, who should be proved to have bribed the conductors of any public print, to give a false colour to any act of his administration.

Till some measure of this kind is adopted, the governed and the governors, in regard to the press, are not upon an equal footing. The people may be insulted every day by mistatements to their prejudice; the patriotic friends of the country may be grossly libelled, while the writers are basking in the sun-shine of power, and reaping a golden harvest as the reward of their prostitution; but should one of the people for his co-patriots stand forward to expose in unguarded language the mal-administration of a public functionary, he is liable to be made to answer without the intervention of a Grand Jury, and to be subjected to vengeful proceedings from united and condensed power, which eventually crush and destroy him.

How imperiously then is the Parliament called upon to prohibit proceedings *ex officio*, and to insist that all libels shall be referred to a Grand Jury! This done, how delicate and how sacred are the functions of that Jury in deciding when the latitude of free discussion and the bounds of decency are exceeded! And again, after these have decided in the affirmative, how great is the responsibility of a Petit Jury, and how nicely ought they to consider the consequences of a conviction on the cause of truth, on their country's welfare, and on the improvement of man!

In regard to the paradox of Lord MANSFIELD, that the greater the truth the greater the libel, I agree; and at the same time I differ with that great man. In charges of private libels, he was most correct, and justifications ought never to be encouraged; but in regard to a public functionary, on the *truth* or *falsehood* of the matter lies the *merit* or *demerit* of the publication. An author or publisher who *truly* proclaims that mal-administration which, on investigation, he can *prove*, deserves a CIVIC CROWN; but, on the other hand, if he turn out to be a base calumniator, he ought to be punished with salutary rigour.

Lord Mansfield was not in error when, in regard to *private libel* or *personal slander*, he asserted, that the greater the truth the greater the libel. It was a bold

assertion;

assertion: but, besides the reasons already stated, it will appear that if satisfaction cannot be obtained without *declaring* or charging the falsehood of the assertion, and consequently without proving its falsehood, that one who is libelled is called upon *to prove a negative*, and to find witnesses to every act of his life, to be able to obtain satisfaction or atonement against *an infamous libeller*.

One can scarcely suppose any other object in creating *so odious a dilemma* in regard to the press, than a wilful design of bringing into disrepute the free exercise of the press in general on laudable and proper objects. It is a dilemma not necessary or essential to any legitimate object of useful discussion. I exhort the friends of free inquiry, therefore, not to become parties in ensnaring the press itself, by supporting doctrines in regard to *private* libel, which involve and entangle the sacred and unalienable rights of *public* discussion!

The plain and rational distinction is this—indictments, or actions for libels on private persons, should simply charge, that such and such an injurious assertion was *maliciously* written and published. In the malice lies the crime, and no malice can be inferred if the assertion itself is not *injurious*, specially or palpably.

On the other hand, in general discussions relative to general truths and to public objects, whether of men or things, inasmuch as it is *useful* and *meritorious*, and *a common right* to discuss such subjects, so the FALSEHOOD of the assertions ought to constitute a leading and necessary feature of the charge.

COMMON SENSE.

Buckingham Gate, June 16, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WHEN any individual, however obscure his situation in life, makes an attempt toward the public good, it must be successful, more or less, for even if his abilities, or his means be small, he will ever be seconded.

"In the cause of the public no effort can be lost."—*Dr. Jebb.*

In the general article of our common food—*bread*, much has frequently been said and written; it is "the staff of life." Now a staff means support, and who would on a pedestrian journey go without a sound substantial staff; why then ever omit that main staff—bread, which ought ever to be made good and wholesome, and rendered as cheap as possible.

Brown, or second bread, is generally used in the country—and why not in London? Because it is frequently so bad, made not in the way it ought to be, but with bad and damaged flour, and in order that it may not be suspected to be such, by its whiteness, pollard and the raspings of dirty and burnt outsides of loaves, run through an iron mill, are mixed with the flour.

Dr. Buchan, whose memory ought to be ever respected, having the great cause of health much at heart, cautioned the world against bad bread, especially for children, and recommended *maslin* bread. Maslin means a mixture of the flour of wheat and rye; an excellent article; and I was lately glad to see that a baker on the west side of Fleet Market has not only adopted his advice, but has put a large printed paper to explain it in his shop window. I bought some of this bread, and so much do I admire it, that I have advised every family in which I have since visited to get it; many have, and admire it. It appears to be, and the baker assures me it is, made of the best flour of wheat and rye; the bread is fine, has no coarse husks in it, and it keeps moist many days. The virtues of the rye render it peculiarly fit for costive habits; but the very flavour is delicious; and then the price, nine pence per peck less than the standard, renders it an object, but were it sold at the same price I would have it.

I wish that this hint may have the desired effect, and that the man who has thus brought it forward to the public, may be so well encouraged as to induce others to adopt it. We shall then have never to hear of alum being found in a baker's house; but if it should, that for such an offence, the old law should be put in force, of having "his ears nailed to the pillory." PHILANTHROPOS.

March 20, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following rules or regulations, which form a part of the written or unwritten code for the government of the quakers, will not, perhaps, be thought undeserving of a place in your Magazine, as tending to confirm the doctrine of your correspondent "Common Sense," in his excellent paper (Monthly Mag. for April) on the effects of close corporations, societies, committees, &c. I shall introduce

troduce them without any comment, merely premising that I am not sufficiently acquainted with the juridical history of this sect, to know whether these regulations are of ancient or modern date; and, also, should they be in any ways incorrectly stated, I should consider it a favour to have the errors pointed out.

1. The quakers are directed by their annual assembly, not to lend their meeting-houses to the ministers of any other sect, on any occasion whatever: and the friends themselves are desired not to borrow the meeting-houses of other sectaries, *if any other convenient building can be obtained.*

2. If any person who has been disowned by the society shall desire to be buried in the quaker's burial ground, it is always granted; but it is strictly forbidden for the corpse of such person to be taken into the meeting-house, as granted in other cases; and if at the ground any minister should attend, and wish to address the assembly, it is not allowed to open the meeting-house to receive the persons assembled, let the weather be ever so unfavourable.

3. It is generally considered improper among the quakers, for any person who wears a cape to his coat, has outside pockets, or a high-crowned hat, to fulfil the office of clerk in any of their meetings for discipline, or speak in such meetings.

4. It is directed by the annual assembly, that no quaker shall publish any book *concerning the principles of the friends*, without the revision and consent of a meeting of elders, called the morning meeting.

5. It is a law of this society, that no person shall continue a member, who is in the practice of paying tithes, contributary to the church rates, or who, in any manner supports the clergy, or a hireling ministry; but the friends are strictly admonished to pay all taxes, even *war-taxes*, faithfully and uprightly.

I. Burrows.

Chapter Coffee-house, May 8, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN regard to the grand discovery of *Stramonium* as a cure of *asthma*, you have given a death-blow to a piece of nefarious quackery, by publishing in a separate pamphlet, the communications made to your respectable Magazine, with other authentic documents on the subject.

Your pamphlet will do a great deal of good, and render an important service to truth and science, which has suffered by the trick of some person calling himself *Fisher*, who has, by his audacity, contrived to palm one of his nostrums on the public, instead of the genuine simple herb.

Persons afflicted, booksellers, and others, ought to be cautioned against the imposition of this Fisher, whose pamphlet about his nostrum, only yesterday, was sent to a friend of mine, who had ordered your pamphlet under the title of "*Communications*," and whose bookseller gravely contends he has executed his order!

We all know how the introduction of the cow-pox was perplexed by the artifices of quackery, and I humbly conceive it is your duty to put the public on their guard against the new shapes it has assumed on this occasion.*

W. S. Williams.

Bristol, June 6, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THAT war is an evil, which all good and considerate persons, whatever their religious persuasions may be, must wish to see abolished, I shall take for granted, for it seems to me utterly impossible to be otherwise. Some there are, no doubt, who excuse, or endeavour to excuse, most horrid transactions, on the plea of necessity; whilst others, with more christian benevolence, utterly condemn such proceedings.

It appears to me, that if the powerful, at the head of different nations, would seriously turn their thoughts to the subject, that it is not without some probability, that a National Court of Arbitration might be established, to which, when two nations disagree, their cause might be referred, and that the decision of that court would frequently (if not always) be abided by. Do we not see that when a difference exists between two people, respecting some transaction in business, that the cause is referred to private arbitration, and the decision

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* We know of no means of effectually guarding ignorance against delusion. We did our duty, and we hope no more than our duty, in collecting, with a public object, all the respectable materials and facts relative to Asthma. Our pamphlet is before the public, and we have no doubt will produce the good effects on which we calculated, particularly if every great city contains one partisan of the zeal of Mr. Williams.—Edit.

abided

abided by? Why therefore would it be impossible to form a National Court of Arbitration. I rather compare a court of this sort to an arbitration, than to a Court of Justice; for, in an arbitration, the parties each chuse their friends to be the settlers of the dispute, which is not the case when people go to law, the judge and jury perhaps are all unknown to the parties differing. Each nation might send one or more deputies to the National Court, which should perhaps meet at different places, as might suit, or have one permanent place of assembling. Although this proposal may to many appear absurd and not likely to produce any good, you will by inserting it in your miscellany much oblige,

AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.

April 23d, 1811.

P.S. Was there ever an attempt of this kind acted on?

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF any of your readers can refer me to other books, written against what is commonly called Impressing or Pressing Seamen, than those mentioned below, I shall be much obliged to them to give me the information through the channel of your Miscellany. References to passages (of consequence) on this subject, in books which may not be wholly written on it, whether against the practice or not, will also be acceptable.

1. The Sailors Advocate. 8 edit. Lond. 1777. 8vo. p. 42, (first printed in 1727-8.)
2. A Short Essay upon the present mode of Impressing Men, &c. By a Freeholder. Lond. 1791. duodecimo, p. 22.
3. A Discourse on the Impressing of Mariners, wherein Judge Forster's Argument is considered and answered. Lond. Codill. (no date) 8vo.
4. Essay on the pernicious practice of Impressing Sea-men. Lond. 1760.

A CONSTANT READER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING for the last month been almost distracted with pain arising from a decayed tooth, which repeated attempts have been made to extract without success, I turned over the pages of your useful Miscellany to obtain some information of a remedy, and in page 347, of vol. 9, I found an account of a remedy by burning the cartilage of the ear. Since reading that statement I have made enquiry among my acquaintance, and have met with two of them that have undergone that trifling operation, they assured me they have not had the slightest affection of the teeth since, though it is more than twenty years ago. I should be much obliged if any of your intelligent correspondents would inform me, through the medium of your Magazine, whether they have tried the experiment? With what success, and who are the operators? The subject may appear trifling to some of your readers, but it is not so to myself. I can neither obtain repose, enjoy the society of my friends, nor amuse myself with my library. At the request of a particular friend, I return your correspondent Verax his grateful thanks for the valuable communication relative to the herb stramonium. My friend was attacked with all the dreadful varieties of the disorder, he endured, but not enjoyed, existence, and looked forward with pleasure for a termination to his worldly sufferings, he consulted the most eminent medical practitioners, and tried every remedy, but with no effect, till reading in your Magazine the letter of Verax; since that time, existence, which was before a burthen, is rendered doubly delicious by a recollection of his former sufferings.

E. C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ONE of your correspondents has pointed out several errata in a stereotype edition of Hume and Smollett's History of England, and enquires if any of your numerous correspondents can inform him whether it is possible for so many errors to be committed in the stereotype mode of printing. In answer to his enquiry, I beg leave to remark, that it appears very possible for errors to be committed, if we may judge from the specimens that have been given to the public, and even in books, which, of all others, ought certainly to be printed with the greatest accuracy.

In the Cambridge stereotype edition of the New Testament, 12mo. I have met with the following errors; others may have possibly escaped my notice:

Mark iv. 26.	could for *should*
Luke ii. 4.	repetition of the word *of*.
—— ix. 39.	comma improperly placed after *hardly*,
—— xvi. ii.	commnit for *commit*.
—— xxi. 30.	omission of the word *ye*.

2 Cor. vii. 6.	comforted for *comforteth.*
Gal. vi. at top.	liberal teachers for *liberal to teachers.*
2 Pet. iii. 16.	rest for *wrest.*
3 John v. 12.	bare for *bear.*

I have not had an opportunity of examining any other stereotype editions of books, but a friend has pointed out to me an error in the Oxford stereotype New Testament, 8vo. Heb. vii. 21, where "was an oath," is stereotyped for "*with* an oath." J. J.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WILL any of your obliging musical correspondents inform me, through the medium of your excellent miscellany, who was the original inventor of that beautiful instrument the violin; which has for many years past attained its perfection.

As there are so many contradictory reports respecting its inventor and improvements, I dare say many of your readers, who, like myself, are ignorant in this respect, will be equally thankful with me, in ascertaining its true origin.

Greenwich. D. D. BACH.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS a friend in Scotland, whose only son was bitten lately by a mad dog, is extremely anxious to procure the best recipes for preventing the hydrophobia, and the dog-days are approaching, in which some of your readers may be interested in the matter, permit me to send you the following recipe, which I found hung in the parish church of Leyton, Essex, and which, with some others, I have transcribed and sent to my friend.

For the bite of a mad dog.—Take the leaves of rue, picked from the stalks and bruised, six ounces; garlic, picked from the stalks and bruised; Venice treacle, or mithridate; and the scrapings of pewter; of each four ounces. Boil all these over a slow fire, in two quarts of strong ale, till one pint is consumed; then keep it in bottles, close stopped, and give of it nine spoonfuls to a man or woman, warm, seven mornings together, fasting.

This, if given within nine days after the biting of the dog, will prevent the hydrophobia. Apply some of the ingredients, from which the liquor was strained, to the bitten place.

This receipt was, some years ago, taken out of Calthrop Church, Lincolnshire, the whole town being bitten by a mad dog; and all that took this medicine did well, while all the rest died mad. In a P. S. it is added, many years experience have proved that this is an effectual cure. JAMES HALL.

St. Martin's-lane.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF the following observations, in addition to what has already been advanced, in answer to the Query respecting the Moon, which appeared in one of the late numbers of your respectable Magazine, be worthy of a place therein, I will esteem myself honoured by the insertion.

The inference drawn from the moon always presenting the same face to us; that, her seas are thus restrained from rising to too great a height over the land on the side next the primary; affords a pleasing illustration of the provident care of the great creator; but I have often thought that such illustrations would make a more permanent impression upon the mind, if accompanied with an investigation of the causes or instruments whereby such effects are produced.

Your correspondents take it for granted that there is water in the moon; but besides the inequalities discovered in the darker parts of her disc, there are much stronger reasons for believing there is no water. The light of these obscure regions, supposed to be water, varies according to the angle of illumination, or the altitude of the sun above their horizon; and when the moon is near her conjunction, they are not much less luminous than the other parts of her disc, which could never happen if they were covered with water; for when a fluid surface is not ruffled by the wind, the light of the sun, or rather the image of the sun, could not be seen unless, when the eye of the observer was in the line of reflected rays.

La Grange has shown, that while the lunar surface ought to be elevated at the equator; yet the elevation is four times as great in the direction of the diameter of the equator, that is directed to the earth; in the same way as the waters of the earth are always of a spheroidal form, the axis of the spheroid being directed towards the moon; and, as Laplace observes,* "we may easily conceive that

* System of the World by Mr. Pond, p. 218, vol. 2.

if

if the greater axis of the moon deviates a little from the direction of the radius vector," a line, "which joins its centre with that of the earth, the terrestrial attraction will tend to bring it down to this radius; in the same manner as gravity brings a pendulum towards the vertical."

The physical cause of the moon at all times presenting the same face to the earth, may be inferred from what follows. "If the primitive motion of the rotation of this satellite had been sufficiently rapid to have overcome this tendency, the period of its rotation would not have been perfectly equal to that of its revolution, and the difference would have discovered to us successively every point in its surface. But at their origin, the angular motions of rotation and revolution having differed but little, the force by which the greater axis of the moon tended to deviate from the radius vector, was not sufficient to overcome the tendency of this same axis towards the radius due to the terrestrial gravity, which by this means has rendered their motions rigorously equal."

The local advantages which will arise to beings who may inhabit other worlds, from the operation of physical causes, are not likely to be known to us in this state of being; and, however laudable their investigation may be, I cannot but regret, that modern, or rather popular, science seems more devoted to them, than in improving or communicating a knowledge of the causes which produce the phenomena of nature. It is piously fashionable to refer every phenomenon to the goodness of God, as if religion taught us to be ashamed of looking through the medium of that causation which connects us and all nature with its benevolent father. The word and work of the Almighty must go hand in hand, nor is it possible, by degrading the study of his works, that dignity can be added to the sentiments of rational beings.

Hackney, JOHN JACKSON,
May 3, 1811. Philosophical Lecturer.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS the knowledge of the following fact may be of some use, I will thank you to give it a place among the miscellaneous articles which occupy the pages of your widely extended and useful Magazine. On opening one of the leaves of a book-hive, in which I keep bees, according to the French method, for the purpose of taking the honey without destroying the labourers, one of the inhabitants resented the offence, by deeply infixing his sting just below my left ear. The pain was unusually severe, and in a few moments I felt my swallow greatly affected. Much alarmed, I hastened into the house to procure some sweet oil, with which to rub the part affected. In a little while I felt entire relief from the spasm which had alarmed me, and, in a quarter of an hour, or twenty minutes, continuing the friction all this time, was perfectly relieved from all pain. J. BICHENO.

Newbury, May 15, 1811.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THEORY *of* HARMONICS.

Quid velit et possit Rerum Concordia Discors.
HOR.

THE analogy between *musical sounds* and *colours*, or, in other words, between *audible* and *visual* harmony, first discovered by NEWTON, appears to be perfect.

The natural *audible* chord is the *third* and *fifth*, completed by the octave, or reduplication of the first more acute, or grave.

The natural *visual* chord is the same completed by its octave, or the same colour, more intense or weak.

The four *intermediate* sounds and colours, form the intermediate degrees of the *musical* and *optical* scale. These are the *primary* distinct sounds and colours, of which all the rest are compounded. A perfect *white* in colour, a perfect *consonance* in music. That they are concords, seems to result from this, that they have the utmost distinctness and simplicity in the perception of them: an obvious, striking, interesting difference. They are consequently fit to lead and support the whole system, their recognition being so easy and agreeable. Every primary sound *contains* its harmony. It has been proved by experiment, that every primary ray is also *resolvable* into its harmonies, and contains the two others in subordinate proportion. Hence their relation to each other, and to the discords. The discords are those sounds and colours which partake of the two concords which are contiguous on each side: as

E the 2d to D and F.
G (the 4th of D) to F and A.
Orange to red and yellow,
Green to yellow and blue.

The 4th of the key seems to have analogous properties in visual and audible harmony by its distinctness; it has much more of the concord than of the discord, in its effect. Thus green softens, relieves, and unites, all the other colours.

These tones of sound, or shades of colour, give a perception which is less clear, simple, distinct, and easy; less pure and homogeneous; and therefore less agreeable, if taken, not in series, but in single combination.

But then the concords of sound and colour, by their permanent *diversity*, would be harsh; or, to use a very significant French term, *tranchant*.* The gradations would be too violent to please for a continuance.

The intermediate tones and semitones, tints and shades of tone, serve to unite and to soften the gradation and transition in both instances; though relative discords, individually taken, they contribute in their general effect to the full and absolute harmony.

I am inclined to think that the theory of the minor keys, and all the secondary results, both in painting and music, in the various combinations of sound and colour, so far as they are regular and pleasing, may be deduced from this one principle, the apt assemblage and co-ordination of diversity and similarity, whence results that various uniformity which in all things delights. Contrast and approximation, light and shade, relief and repose, the forte and the piano, seem the elements of this stupendous and beautiful universe; whose harmony is perfected not less by its discordant, than its consonant, parts. Yet to this effect it is supposed, that the concords predominate. These are the grounds, the rest is incidental and auxiliary to their effect.

Masters of painting and music, in theory and in practice, may confirm and extend this idea: but I have a strong persuasion that it is a great and leading, or beautiful and sublime, truth,

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For the Monthly Magazine.

On the INVENTION *of the* PIANO-FORTE.

I am very much obliged to your correspondent, Mr. Lyndtt, for his intelligence respecting the invention of the PIANO-FORTE. It appears (if there be no mistake) to be near half a century earlier in its origin than I had supposed: but, as this important fact had escaped the researches of Sir John Hawkins, Dr. Burney, and Dr. Busby; and as the instrument appears to have been unknown to Rousseau, I can only infer that its progress, prior to the year 1760, must have been, as happens to many other valuable inventions, very slow, for many years from the time of its first discovery. It also seems, that Zoumpe, as I conjectured, did introduce it to England about the time which I supposed; though I was mistaken in supposing him to have been the original inventor. It is possible, however, that he might change it from the harpsichord form, to the more convenient and handsome rectangular form which it now generally has.

Having been indebted to this delightful instrument for so much encrease to the happiness of my life, and consolation of its cares, as I should in vain attempt to express, whatever light can be thrown on its history, cannot but greatly interest me, and I should think almost every other lover of music. I rejoice, consequently, that so much appears to be already ascertained; and that there is so good a prospect of farther discovery and communication. It is as different from the *harpsichord*, as a female style of vocal performance is from a male; and this difference should be always observed in the composition or choice of music for either instrument and the manner of playing, otherwise their respective advantages become relative defects.

On the Comet of 1807.

Its very eccentric orbit being now so well ascertained, (its nodes lying so near to its perihelion,) and its perihelion distance appearing to have been calculated by the French astronomers with great exactness, to which its long visibility and the extent of circle it described must have much contributed, it is now not unimportant, at least it may be curious, to consider, what would have been its appearance to us if the Earth had been in Libra or Scorpio, about the time of its passing from its perihelion, in its *ascending node*. The Earth would then have been on the same side of the *sun* with the comet; and its nearness would have been as the difference of their respective distances from the sun nearly; consequently the *Comet* would have been about thirty-five millions of miles from the

* PRICE in his admirable Essay on The PICTURESQUE.

the earth's orbit; instead of which it was actually the whole radius of the earth's orbit, added to the comet's distance from the sun, or about 163 millions of miles distant from us when nearest. The difference is nearly $4\frac{2}{3}$ to 1.

But its head subtended an angle, including the diffused coma, of above 4'. And, apparent diameters being inversely at the distances, its head would have appeared equal to more than 16', or above $\frac{1}{2}$ the mean diameter of the moon, if the earth had been on the side of her orbit nearest to the comet.

Under the actual circumstances it was brighter than Jupiter, and perhaps equal to Arcturus. And, light being as the squares of the distances, it might be expected, had it been on the side nearest to us, that it would very far have exceeded the brightness of Sirius, or any other heavenly body, except the sun. Its train too, would then probably have appeared more than 20° in length, and of proportionate breadth; so that it would probably have been as conspicuous and beautiful an appearance, as that of the comet of 1743 is related to have been.

ON ALFIERI.

I have obtained the translation of the Memoirs of ALFIERI, written by himself. I should be greatly obliged to any of your correspondents, who would inform me whether the original Italian be procurable here in England. It is that which I wanted, and have in vain sought.

An Italian nobleman in those days, a true, ardent, and constant, lover of freedom; a youth surrounded with all the temptations of rank, fortune, and dissipation, and personal advantages, educating himself; a Piedmontese writing the pure and illustrious Tuscan language, in such perfection, notwithstanding all its difficulties; a man who travelled so much, and was agitated by such strong passions, successfully commencing Greek at the age of fifty; adding to Italy one of the last, and highest, and only wanting of her poetic palms, by his admirable and unrivalled Tragedies: master of dramatic diction, sentiment, character, incident, and at the same time of Grecian simplicity and severity in the fable and conduct of his drama; nobly and awefully pathetic, free, animated, sublime; rivalling on the same subjects, and in some important respects excelling Æschylus, Euripides, and Sophocles; the energetic inspirer of the most amiable and exalted passions and affections, as exemplified by Timoleon, and first and second Brutus; such, and more than such, is Alfieri! One must be dead to all excellence of imagination, intellect, and thought, to all power of numbers, sentiment, and the purest and noblest energies of the drama, not to feel, after reading his immortal works, an enthusiastic love and veneration for his name.

Plan of extending the number of DISTINCT SOUNDS *of the* OCTAVE *of the* PIANO-FORTE, *without* PEDALS.

My plan for improving the extent of the musical scale of the piano-forte, and other keyed instruments, and bringing it nearer to wind instruments, as the flute, &c. and to those which are played without keys, though having strings or wires, by the bow or immediate application of the finger to the string, as the violin, harp, &c. and to diminish greatly the temperament, is very simple.

It consists in this known principle: that the diameter of a circle is to its circumference as 1 to 3 nearly, and, consequently, the chord of the semicircle to the circumference as 2:3 or 1:$1\frac{1}{2}$.

I would therefore propose that the *clavier*, or *finger-board*, be made *concave* to the performer, and the keys disposed on a *semicircle*; or rather an *elliptic* arch, very nearly approaching to it. In consequence of this, eighteen sounds, distinct from each other, would be found on each octave, instead of twelve, without increasing the distance between the extreme keys; and, if the space on each side for the stops and air-chest were made equal, and the back of the frame and of the sounding-board rounded off, that semicircle would consequently be in the centre of an elegantly crescent-formed instrument. The keys would strike off at equal distances as radii from the centre: those which are now most remote, would be as near (and nearer) as those in the centre to the hand of the performer, on right and left; and the centre would still be at a sufficiently convenient distance, not requiring to recede at the centre more than eighteen inches, or about two feet, where there are the additional keys.

The appearance in playing would, I think, be even more easy and graceful than at present. My reason for having the additional short keys somewhat longer, and

and a little below the level of the present short keys, is to prevent collision or awkwardness to the fingers when so many more short keys are added. I do not think any material inconvenience or difficulty could arise from this construction, as to the disposition of the wires. And if not, I think it would, as far as it goes, be preferable to pedals for the reasons assigned by Mr. Farey and Mr. Merrick.

Performed as I have been accustomed to hear it, any performer, or hearer, would be content indeed with this most delightful instrument *as it is*. But that is no reason against any possible advantage to so exquisite and noble an instrument. And no one would be bound to use the additional keys employed for this purpose. That the same notes on the scale should be brought so much nearer to be in unison with other instruments, and with the voice, where unison is intended, does not seem to be an inconsiderable object either for correctness or gratification. Ninety musical sounds instead of sixty-one the common compass, and so on in proportion where the extent is greater, seem to me worth gaining.

If, however, I have erred I am very willing to be corrected.

I agree in the hint that *semitone* is not proper to express a short key, though used for the purpose of sounding the principal semitones. But it is a common and convenient synecdoche, and deceives no one; as we say on seeing a mile-stone there is another mile: using the certain sign for the thing itself signified. Any otherwise *interval*, is not proper; for the *keys*, or *touches*, G, A, B, D, G, are not intervals, but signs of *termini*, or instrumental limits, which command intervals in music; and between them are intervals definite and indefinite, reducible and irreducible, sensible and insensible, to the human ear; but as marking the intervals between these determinate musical sounds, they have acquired a name from that which they thus express. And thus "Note" as the sign or symbol of a certain musical sound, is used without any danger of misleading, for the sound itself: and we say those are sweet notes;—that note is too sharp, that too flat.

I never imagined that without pedals I could practically introduce such an encreased extent of the scale of the septant, or septave, as should make the Organ, Harpsichord, or Piano, complete in this respect, and should save all temperament. But I thought, and think, it very desirable to introduce so many as should include all the most requisite; especially if this can be effected without dividing the short keys, which are sufficiently narrow, and without encreasing the distance from the performer on the extreme keys. The difficulty arising from the number of keys would be much less to be regarded in the present so highly improved system of fingering. A very young lady has done me the honour of saying, that she thought this difficulty would be soon overcome.

I have never had an opportunity of seeing any of the instruments mentioned, so as to examine the mechanism: though I have heard one of them, the *Temple Organ*, even when a child, with exceeding delight, when I went with my father, and it was played by STANLEY.

I am always obliged when referred to so admirable a writer as ROUSSEAU. The passage had not occurred to my recollection. With Dorn's and Mr. Maxwell's Tracts I am wholly unacquainted. I own I should much like the introduction of *colour'd* keys; both for distinction and convenience, if the short keys were much increased, and as illustrating to the eye the beautiful discovery of NEWTON, of the harmony and coincidence between the musical and audible scale; between prismatic colours and musical sounds. Dr. FRANKLIN had the rims of his glasses coloured on this principle, in his *Harmonica*.

The Rev. Mr. Charles *Smith* knows my great respect and esteem for him. He will allow me to mention another as at least a convenient cause of the bass being the upper part in the ancient scale, contrary to what it is considered by us. It is known that their principal instrument, the *lyre*, had its grave strings to the right, and its acute to the left.

A person of the name of Riley, who travelled for seventeen years with a double octave of musical bells, on which he had taught himself to play, disposed the bass to his right and the treble to his left; probably because the bass required, when he began the practice, a greater force of percussion than he could otherwise well manage; of which the right hand, as being most exercised, is most capable. He died about March, 1806, on the road in Gloucestershire, about 56 years old. He was the son of the parish-clerk of St. Mary, Cambridge. He was not unworthy of being thus far remembered. He played with two sticks covered with cloth, not unlike to

to painting sticks. He has often given great pleasure here and elsewhere; especially in playing the slower Scotch airs. He had two extra bells for the occasional *sharps* or *flats*, in each *octave*.

Troston, CAPEL LOFFT.
June 1, 1811.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ARCHWAY *through* HIGHGATE-HILL.

AS this great public work is an object of much importance, it is hoped that a description of it will not be wholly devoid of interest; but it appears necessary to preface it with a brief sketch of the present line of road, its inconveniences, and danger.

Highgate is a populous hamlet, little more than 4½ miles north of St. Paul's, on a hill upwards of 450 feet above the level of the Thames. It stands in three parishes, but principally in those of Hornsey and St. Pancras. From the city through Islington and Holloway, and from the west end of the town through Kentish-town, pass two roads, which unite on the summit of this hill and form the great north road, leading through Barnet, &c. to all the northern parts of the kingdom. There are other roads over this hill, but they are of less importance and little frequented. Formerly the only roads to Barnet were from Clerkenwell and Gray's Inn Lane, through Maiden-lane and Hornsey-lane; and, after taking this circuit eastward round the hill, ran through Hornsey-park to Colney-Hatch, &c. But, as Norden states, "this road, being very miry and deep in winter, it was agreed between the bishop of London and the landholders in this part of the country, that a new one should be made by the former through the park at Highgate hill, and that he and his successors should be authorised to collect a toll from all passengers." This road passed through a high gate, from which this place is supposed to have derived its name, and which was taken down and the road widened at this spot, in 1769, (many years subsequent to the first forming this road) at the expence of the Islington and Whetstone Trust, for the better accommodation of the public. From the late surveys, which were made with great accuracy, it is proved that a carriage, travelling from Holloway over this hill, has to ascend 240 feet in less than half a mile, and on the Kentish town line, 244 feet, which ascent, for a considerable distance, exceeds four inches in every yard. The number of carriages in this united road is very considerable. It is calculated that there are at least one hundred public coaches and twenty waggons daily, and even these form a very small proportion of the aggregate, as the carriages of pleasure, of business, and of agriculture, are extremely numerous. It therefore became an object of serious consideration, as being one of so much public importance, that some plan should be devised, not only to remove the laborious task to which so great a number of valuable horses are daily subjected, but also to save the great loss of time, and reduce the number of those serious accidents which but too frequently occur, from the sudden rise and declivity of the present line of road*. Various plans at different times have been suggested, but the first ever submitted to parliament was in 1809. The projector, Mr. Robert Vazie, engineer, proposed that there should be an archway formed, twenty-four feet wide and eighteen feet high, through the hill. The first, or east, branch, to commence at the verge of the hill on the Holloway road, and from thence pass in a northern direction to a vale in the centre of the line, where there was to have been constructed a large shaft or central opening, the archway was then to have extended from this spot to the Barnet-road, near a brook below the fifth mile-stone from London. In order that passengers travelling from the west end of the town might also be accommodated, another branch was to have been constructed, from Kentish-town to the central opening. Each of these archways, from one side of the hill to the other, would have been 880 yards, or half a mile in length. A great opposition was made to this plan by the inhabitants of Highgate, and on the third reading of the bill it was lost by a majority of forty to thirty-nine. The following year (1810) Mr. Vazie submitted to parliament his second plan, which is now executing, and already in a considerable state of forwardness. The objections which were made to the former being now removed, by altering the line of the road to the east side of the hill, which

* The writer of this article, during the last three years, has had under his care, two persons with compound fractures of the legs, who suffered amputation; two simple fractures; a boy who had lately his skull fractured, and died a few hours after; besides a variety of contusions, &c. from the falling of horses and oversetting of carriages.

reduces

reduces the length of the archway so much, that it will not exceed 300 yards, still where, from the diversity of the scenery and extensive views, the beauty of the line will be exceedingly great, has already produced the effect of reconciling the minds of those who so violently opposed it. The entrance to this road from London is immediately at the foot of the hill in Upper Holloway. It commences by a deep cutting on the right of the present line of road, which is continued, encreasing in depth, until it reaches the intended archway, a distance of 550 yards, where the vertical height of the surface above the line of the road is upwards of sixty feet. This open cutting is nearly completed, the slopes on each side of the road are cultivated and fenced with osier, holly, and hawthorn, and present a pleasing entrance to this greatwork. The archway is not yet completed: but, as an auxiliary, however, a drift has been cut, (an opening 4½ feet wide and 5 feet high) through this wing of the hill, by which means the favourable quality of the earth has been ascertained. This drift was executed by sinking perpendicularly three shafts or wells, from the surface to the level of the intended road, at the distance of one hundred yards apart, and from the bottom of each a direct line was formed to the extremities of the hill. From the information I have been able to procure, it appears that the arch will be the segment of an ellipsis, having its longer axis vertical twenty-eight feet, and its shorter axis horizontal twenty-four feet, the under part of the arch being drawn to a radius of twenty-six feet. The space for carriages and foot passengers to pass each other, will be twenty-four feet in width, and twenty feet in height. The surrounding earth will be supported by brick and iron work so firmly cemented, as to become one solid mass. The breadth of the arch is considered amply sufficient to admit the passing and repassing of the largest carriages, and yet to allow a foot-path on each side. It is the intention of the promoters of this undertaking, to shorten the arch as much as the nature of the surrounding earth will permit; and it is now confidently stated, that the length of the archway will not exceed three hundred yards.

The remainder of the line, to the north of the archway, is in a considerable state of forwardness. It is formed by deep cuttings through the east and north wings of the hill, the earth being deposited in the adjacent vales, and thus an easy regular ascent is preserved the whole length of the line, which will be one mile and an half. This work, although it did not commence till July last, is in a state to create confidence, that in less than twelve months the public will be accommodated. To render this design complete, there has been procured during this session, an Act to enable a direct line of road to be formed from the Assembly House, at Kentish-town, to the archway. This great undertaking, for want of being sufficiently understood, was in its infancy ranked among some of those ephemeral schemes never to be executed. But the promptness and ability with which this work has hitherto been conducted, will in the liberal and enlightened mind be an object of much consideration, and is highly honourable to those engaged in it. To the experimental arts, and experimental philosophy, the greatness of a nation owes much; and almost all our public works hold out a field, not only for displaying, but frequently an opportunity of improving, practically these important sciences; and hence, by such enterprizes, lasting national monuments are raised of our strength in intellect and industry. The naturalist and geologist have, in the excavations made in these works, much to engage their attention, as the fossils are numerous and interesting. It would exceed the limits of this article to enter into a minute description of them, I shall therefore only enumerate a few of the most striking. The hill is composed of alluvial earth, and different strata of clay. The stratum of brown clay is interspersed with finely crystallized selenite, or gypsum, and the common argillaceous iron stone of Kirwan, or Septariæ, formerly known by the name of Ludus Helmontii. These stones, when burnt, form a cement, well known by the name of Parker's cement, and will prove a considerable acquisition in forming the archway. In the blue stratum these stones are also very abundant, brilliantly studded with pyrites, and often contain a variety of small shells. The septa of these fossils, in both strata, are composed of calcareous spar, or finely crystallized carbonate of lime, having a beautiful velvet appearance, of various hues. Here also are found some fossil teeth, commonly called shark's teeth, sometimes swordfishes teeth, but unlike either; petrified fish, fruit or nuts, more resembling the palma-nut,

nut, and a great variety of shells. The nautili are generally larger than those usually found in the fossil state. Petrified wood is very abundant, much perforated by the teredo; these perforations are lined with calcareous spar. A peculiar resinous substance, not yet described in any of our works, is dug up in considerable quantities. This substance emits, when rubbed, a peculiar odour, similar to that of amber, it is slightly electric, insoluble in water, soluble in alkohol, spirit of turpentine, and ether; nitrous acid, having a similar effect upon it as on other resins. That found nearest the surface is partially decomposed, extremely porous and earthy, filled frequently with pyrites;—that deeper is more transparent and emits a stronger odour.

Highgate. JAMES GILLMAN.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HOW often has it not been remarked, that there is nothing new under the sun; the most brilliant and famed discoveries having been made long before the time of those who reap the glory of their invention.

This remark forcibly struck me in stumbling upon a passage the other day in Hasselquist's Travels in the Levant, from which it appears that the remedy, lately introduced into the Materia Medica, with such success for the tape-worm, or at least one analagous, has been administered for ages in the East. He tells us (page 388,) that, at Cairo, petroleum was given as a certain specific against this insect, and the affinity of this to oil of turpentine I need not point out.

B. Y.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT was remarked by a daughter of Linnæus, that the flowers of the nasturtium *(tropaolum majus)* emitted spontaneously sparks like those of electricy, visible only in the dusk of the evening. I do not know whether any one has observed that the oriental poppy *(papaver orientale)* exhibits the same phenomenon in a very remarkable manner. Walking in my garden the other evening with a friend, we were both struck with this appearance at the same instant, the sparks (or flashes rather) were very brilliant and in quick succession, the petals at the same time closing frequently with sudden jerks. The flashes proceeded entirely from the inside of the flowers, and when they were closed, ceased; the day had been very hot and showery, with much distant thunder, the sun was just set, the evening calm, and the dew falling. I mention these circumstances, as I have been frequently on the watch since for the same appearances in a different state of the weather, without success.

It is observed by Dr. Smith in the 8th volume of Sowerby's English Botany, that the scarlet pimpernel *(anagallis arvensis)* from opening only in fine weather and closing infallibly against rain, has been called the poor man's weather-glass. I wish to bear testimony to the extraordinary fidelity of this little monitor, and strongly to recommend it to the attention of haymakers and others interested, it being a very common weed in all cultivated land, and flowering plentifully all summer long.

One trifle more, if your room and patience will admit, and I have done. The roots of the ornithogalum umbellatum are said (I think in the same work) to be good eating when boiled. Query, at what time of the year?—Certainly not in June.

F.

Ryton, June 13, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

LET the light of reason acquaint your Reverend Correspondent, (page 403,) and his R. R. Bishop, that Cicero and Cæsar impose no penalties for infidelity, nor is it of any alleged consequence who wrote their professed, their matchless, works. The argument, therefore, is worse than childish!

They know very well that such testimony as they affect to call good on this subject, would not convict any man of a petty larceny, or be received in deciding on the slightest question in any court of law.

ALPHA-OMEGA.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE object of your correspondent who has proposed a magnetical query in the last number, is, I conceive, to produce a perpetual motion. The experiment would not succeed because the descent of the iron pendulum would be as much retarded by the attraction of the nearest magnet, as its ascent was accelerated by the same force. The two magnets would render the oscillations of

greater

greater extent, but, in all other respects, would be totally inactive. B.

Chichester, May 21, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I KNOW of few of the minor desiderata of medicine more important than that of some mode of increasing the breed, and consequently decreasing the price, of that useful animal the leech. How shocking must it be to the relations of a poor man to be told, that his case requires the application of perhaps a dozen leeches, when, if to be had at all, he is forced to pay for them three or four shillings a piece; (their present price in most great towns.) And, if the late rage for draining proceeds, it is clear that even the rich will be unable to procure them, at any rate, as the race will soon be extinct.

What we want to know is, first, how the great mortality amongst them, after being caught, may be prevented; and secondly, how they may be artificially bred. That much of the destruction amongstt hem is caused by injudicious practices, I have little doubt. I have now, in my possession, two individuals of this tribe, which I have had for at least two years, and they are as healthy as at first. In this time they may have been applied to the process of phlebotomy half a dozen times, at distant intervals. They were made to disgorge the blood taken in, by the application of salt, then well washed, and returned to their abode, a capacious glass jar, half filled with spring water, and containing a little moss. The water has been changed once or twice every two or three months, certainly not oftener.

But, as it will be in vain to expect any great saving in the consumption of leeches, attention should be chiefly given to some mode of propagating them in considerable numbers, which there can be no reason to doubt is practicable. All that wants ascertaining is, such particulars respecting their natural history as can direct us into the right path. It seems pretty clear, that, though they will live for years in pure water, they will not increase in it either in size or number. Something essential to them then is furnished by their native marshes. What this is, requires to be determined, and the experiment may be easily made by any one living in the neighbourhood of the places where they are found. Let three or four pair of the two sexes be introduced along with a portion of the water and mud which they inhabit, into a capacious glass vessel. When the annual increase, of which they are susceptible, was ascertained, the practicability of breeding them to profit would be determined. Judging from the general prolificy of their tribe, we might conjecture, their broods of young would be numerous, and soon attain maturity. If this proves to be the case, I see no reason why they might not be propagated in any numbers, as easily as silk-worms. Probably one reason of their small increase in marshes, is the destruction made by other animals that prey upon them, and a want of sufficient food. If therefore a pond were stocked with them, from which their enemies were excluded, and into which plenty of food was introduced, we might perhaps find them multiply with rapidity. But to ascertain these points, we must know all the circumstances of their natural history, their mode of propagation, number of young, food, the enemies that attack them, &c. &c. These being known, I have great hopes that it might be as easy to breed these invaluable insects, as poultry; and that the cottager would find it a more profitable employment, cannot be doubted.

I conclude this hasty scrawl with two observations. 1. That any of your correspondents who can point out where the natural history of this animal is to be found detailed, will confer a great benefit on the public by doing so. The other: that if no such detail exists, the Society of Arts could not offer a premium more called for, than thirty or forty guineas for the institution of the necessary experiments.

June 12, 1811. C. S.

For the Monthly Magazine.

JOURNAL *of a recent* VOYAGE *to* CADIZ, *Cadiz, Feb.* 1809.

AFTER a fatiguing ride of two days, I am again arrived here. I left Gibraltar on Thursday, in company with two English friends, and re-crossed in the passage-boat to Algeciras. Before we could land, we were obliged to submit our passports to examination, and our trunks were carried to an office, from whence they were soon restored, on payment of a few rials, There happened to be some Spanish women in the boat with us, one of whom shewed us with a sort of pride the "New Testament in Spanish," which had been given to her at Gibraltar, and was one of those which

are circulated by the Bible Society in London, which I dare say you have heard of: she seemed to be much pleased with the possession of it. We talked of religion and politics, and one of her companions expressed herself vehemently against the French, and, in the name of her sex, said, that "if the Patriot Army should want assistance, the women of Algesiras would join them."

Our first attention after we got to an inn, was to procure mules for our journey; we had some difficulty in making our bargain, and at last agreed to give about a dollar a league from Algesiras to Cadiz, a distance of about sixty to seventy miles, besides finding wine and provisions for the muleteer.

As it was almost dark before we landed, we could not see much of the town; we ascended an exceedingly steep hill from the water side, which led into a spacious square, in the centre of which is a large marble fountain, the corners being ornamented with sculpture. The houses are white-limed, and large, but poor looking, and very few of the inhabitants were to be seen: we were freely accosted by numbers of the female sex, who paraded in groups about the inn; and it was the first time I ever saw any of them admitted to such a place. I understand however that the practice is common in Spain, and that the frail-ones unhesitatingly enter the coffee-houses, &c. and take refreshments. Curiosity led us into a billiard-room, where some of the meanest-looking fellows were engaged in play; but their appearance, and the stench of tobacco, oil, &c. was too forbidding for us to remain long among them; indeed we scarcely saw a well-dressed person in the place, and we heard many complaints of the want of trade, and of the suffering of the town, since the Spanish troops, who used to be quartered here, were gone off, and so many men had been drafted into the army: the place, they said, was nearly deserted.

I slept comfortably on a straw mattress and trussel bedstead until break of day, when our muleteer awoke us, and, after a refreshment of a cup of good coffee, we got on our steeds, laughing at each other to see how we were mounted.

About a mile from the town we crossed a river, where a great number of females, with their garments neatly tucked up around them, were standing in the midst of the water washing linen, which is an operation performed by beating the clothes on a flat stone while immersed in the stream.

Not far from hence we passed beneath an aqueduct of about three hundred yards in length, of no great height or width; it appeared to be very old, but without any remarkable beauty in the structure. The present system of engineering would have conveyed this water from one hill to the other with much less trouble and expence than by erecting such an aqueduct.

The ruggedness of our forbidding road now commenced, over hillocks, water-channels, and fragments of rock, each of us making the best of his own way, our muleteer leading the van. We soon began to ascend the mountains, the mules and horses scrambling along the acclivities, among the olive, the cork, and the ever-green oak; sometimes our advance was facilitated by getting into a gulley, which time and the rains had formed into a deep path, but so narrow that we could only follow each other singly, while our feet were now and then wrenched by hitching in the projecting parts of rock. Such tracts as these are called "Passes," and it is vain to seek for a better road where none could be found, it was perfectly an "Hobson's choice;" for, if any person mounted had been on the descent while we were getting up, one party or the other must have made a retreat, as it would have been impossible for a dog to find space to pass us.

On gaining the summit we were enveloped in rain, and we felt it very cold. Our descent was not more agreeable to our terrified feelings than we had before experienced: the mules would now and then slide over and between the protuberances of the rock, on the edge of a precipice, overhanging a romantic valley, adorned with a variety of ever-greens, heaths, broom, &c. while the sides were fringed with periwinkles, jonquils, heaths, &c. in abundance; they are also covered with quantities of a lichen, which in England is valuable, and is imported from the north of Europe for the purposes of commerce.

We at length got into a plain about a league distant from Algeciras, and found, by more means than one, that we had been riding upwards of three hours. It was now time to have recourse to our *alforjas* (bags containing provisions) which it is necessary for every one who travels in Spain, to provide himself with previous to beginning a journey, or he

will get very little food, if any, on the road. It is requisite also to take wine, and this is carried in a leathern bottle, having a wooden stopper, which forms likewise the cup to drink from, the liquor being brought to the lips in a sort of stream by raising and pressing the bag. The convenience of a glass for each person in these cases is not thought of, and you have only to "wipe the cup and pass it to the rest." We tied our mules to the branches of some cork trees, and sat on the green turf by the side of a purling stream, enjoying our fare in the true Quixotic style.

We re-mounted our mules as soon as possible, and continued to ford rivers, ride through vallies, swamps, and woody uneven country, for three leagues, no part of which appeared to be cultivated. It was now about noon, and we rested at a wretched hovel, called a "Venta," for the purpose of feeding our mules and again refreshing ourselves. We had passed what was termed an inn, but it looked more like an English barn than a place for the accommodation of travellers. Near it was a wooden crucifix of uncouth workmanship, intended to mark the spot where a murder had been perpetrated; around it were a number of stones, thrown there by pious passengers who had offered up their prayers for the soul of the deceased: this is always the custom on such occasions.

The solitary dwelling where we now rested, was even worse, in outward appearance, than the former. It was built entirely with mud, covered with branches of trees and straw; at one end was a division for the mules, at the other, close to a door, an inclosure with rails about six feet square, which appeared to be the sleeping apartment, as we saw something like a mattress laying there. In the centre was a fire-place, formed by a circle of stones, the smoke from which issued either at the door or through a small aperture in the wall, which served, with the doorway, to admit the only light into this habitation. The hardened earth was the floor, a block of wood served for a seat, and our table was like a stool which flax spinners sit on, not quite so high as the knees. A knife, fork, or plate, were things out of the question, but we had one glass tumbler to drink from, and a pitcher in one corner of the place contained water, the only liquid refreshment they could give us. There was no second floor to the house, and we saw no one belonging to the inn but a miserable-looking man, and a woman, whom we had a difficulty to prevail on to receive any money for our accommodation, because we were "Capitans Ingleses," "Englishmen."

We were joined here by a Spanish messenger with dispatches from Malaga, to the governor of the Isla. He rode up in a gold lace blue uniform, with a huge fellow behind him on the same mule, and presently began to have some sausages fried; and here we were obliged to submit to the fumes of this delicacy, partaking of garlick and oil in its flavor, amid the smoke of chaff and the suffocation of charcoal. It would have been a breach of good manners to have quitted him, or refused his solicitation to drink with him out of his cup, which, as is customary, he pressed on us, requesting our company the remaining part of our journey.

We had now about four leagues farther to Vegel, where we were to rest at night, and on our way thither we met some English travellers, with their guide, who were as bespattered with dirt as ourselves, and complained sadly of the country they had passed, which was not a very consoling intimation to us. Our route was, however, considerably improved, as we had no mountains to ascend, and the plains exhibited some signs of cultivation. We saw large herds of cattle and some tillage-land. The corn was just springing up; but as there was no division for a road, we could not avoid trampling on it. The cattle graze in herds, and are constantly attended by a certain number of men to prevent their straying into the thickets; to each bullock is attached a bell, whose sound is intended to denote where he is, in case he should be missing. We saw large flocks of wild-ducks and turkeys, and for the last league were saluted by the hoarse croaking of innumerable quantities of frogs which inhabit the marshes. We saw also a number of mares, in droves, which are kept solely for the purpose of breeding mules, as they are never put into the harness in Spain. They now and then occasioned a display of horsemanship, by one of our companions, who was well mounted on a gay Andalusian horse. The frequent restive disposition of the animal caused him much inconvenience, which was increased by the form of the Spanish saddle, which is not at all adapted for ease, but only for use; the pommel not being low and rounded off like our's, but

rising

rising with a peak, six or eight inches; which, on a trot, or a descent, is apt to strike the body in no very pleasant manner; on the hind part of the saddle is a slanting projection to suit the position of the thigh, and somewhat to wedge the rider into a seat where he is more or less confined. The motion of riding naturally causes unusual fatigue, from this construction, to those who are not accustomed to such saddles; but the Spaniard cannot be prevailed on to adopt a more commodious fashion.

It had been dark an hour before we arrived in the town, and we found that we had not rode three miles an hour during the day; but considering that much rain had lately fallen, we were fortunate to get on as we did; the rivers having swelled considerably, which obliged us often to traverse the banks to find a fordable passage. We entered the town by a bridge, but it was so dark that we could not see it, and we trusted to our mules to discover the way over fragments of rock that lay by the side of the river. At the inn we were soon visited by an old officer, who came to examine our passports and luggage; he gladly accepted a few rials, a segar, and a bumper of our wine. The room provided for our accommodation was about eight feet square, without a window, a table or chair; we were furnished with a lamp, and we converted our portmanteaus into a table and seats; and were fortunate to get a few boiled eggs and some brandy for supper. In this room we slept on straw mattresses, spread on the brick-floor, and covered ourselves with our cloaks, while the muskitoes and fleas tormented us in our slumbers, until an hour before sun-rise, when the muleteer announced the time for departure.

It was a star-light morning; the frogs had not ceased their croaking, and the old officer renewed his visit. We sat off, dark as it was, and gave the reins to the steeds who scrambled instinctively over a path on the side of a hill, which none of us could discern.

Soon after day-light we saw a building where an aqueduct worked several grist-mills, that were built over each other; the fall of water being conveyed from the upper one to the lower, with some ingenuity in the contrivance.

The country now became more cultivated than the part passed on the preceding day; but we had no other beaten road than sheep-walks, amid the heath, the broom, and other shrubs, which abound on the plains. On descending the high land near the mountains of Conil, which is on the coast, our muleteer missed his direction, and we got within hearing of the sea; we were indebted to a poor-looking-fellow who was watching some goats, for correcting this mistake, and were obliged to dismount in order to descend with safety; our mules and ourselves getting down the precipice as well as we could.

We presently had a view of Chiclana, and of Medina Sidonia; the latter is a considerable town, but we did not pass through it; and the territory around it belongs to a duke of that name, who is also the Marquis of Villa Franca. His estates are among those doomed to confiscation by Buonaparte; and the Junta have represented this nobleman, as "among those who have the most contributed to the just cause of their beloved Ferdinand; for since the beginning of the present revolution, he has given the sum of fifty thousand rials monthly, (upwards of six hundred pounds sterling,) to the support of the armies."

On this estate are extensive plantations of the pine, which do not however grow to much perfection, as they are cultivated chiefly for the purpose of making charcoal; we saw a number of men engaged in this occupation, and I observed that the trees are not rooted up; but a stump is left about a foot and a half from the ground, from which project shoots that are left to grow, until they are large enough for the same use as the old tree.

I mentioned Chiclana to you in a former letter; and having passed it, as also the flying-bridge, we arrived at the Isla de Leon, and were detained at the barrier a considerable time, while we were examined by a priest, and other persons, who endorsed our passports, which cost each of us about one shilling. On getting into the town we were again examined, but with more politeness, and we met with no farther interruption until the same ceremony was required at the barrier here, where we arrived early in the afternoon.

As a king's messenger is about to depart in a day or two for England, I shall send this by him, and I intend to take my passage home by the next packet. I shall therefore conclude this last letter with an extract by way of summary, from Padre Du Chesne's Compendio of the History of this Country, which you will probably say is the exaggerated description of an enthusiastic author.

"This

"This beautiful part of Europe is separated from France by an extended chain of inaccessible mountains, and surrounded by the ocean on all sides. It owes to nature this double wall of water and land; a strong defence against the covetous irruption of foreign nations. Spain, happy and rich in itself, neither envies nor desires the aid of other countries. Its situation is in a temperate climate, and its fields are beautifully fertilized. Divided into mountains, valleys, and extensive plains, it appears to be thus distributed, in order to vary its productions. Watered by mighty rivers, and many lesser ones they soften labour, enrich the soil, and correspond to the wishes of its inhabitants, providing them with abundance of necessaries. Neither the finest grain, the richest vines, nor the most delicate fruits are scarce; and the better to establish reciprocal society, or the communication between the provinces, whatever is wanting in one, is happily supplied by the other. The air is generally healthy, and breathed under a sky at most times serene and pure; and disorders are seldom known in Spain unless they arise from excess."

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MEMOIRS *of the* LIFE *of* RICHARD CUMBERLAND, ESQ. B.A. *of* CAMBRIDGE, L.L.D. *of the* UNIVERSITY *of* DUBLIN, &c. &c. &c.

IT is no less true than melancholy, that the harvest of literature is rather seductive than profitable, and that the lives of men of letters generally exhibit either a sad series of great disasters, or an ill-omened catalogue of petty evils. Every other profession repays most of its votaries with bread, if not with affluence. All the liberal, and not a few even of the mechanical arts, hold out a prospect of successful exertion and advantageous industry. The pursuits of divinity, law, and physic, enable multitudes not only to pass away their time in the sun-shine of prosperity, but also afford sufficient wealth to lay the foundations of family greatness, and either procure or transmit riches and honours on the part of themselves or posterity. But it is far otherwise with literature. Not to mention the fate of many ancient poets and philosophers, it cannot be recollected without emotion, that Dryden lived in indigence, and that Otway died in want. Advancing nearer to our own times, it must not be forgotton, that the earlier part of Johnson's progress was spent in poverty, while the latter portion of Murphy's did not remain unvisited by domestic calamities. It is melancholy also to reflect, that the name of the individual, who is the subject of the present article, will perhaps be added hereafter to the list of those who have deserved well of their country, without sharing its favours; that he has contributed to amuse, enlighten, and instruct the age in which he lived, without any adequate remuneration; and that he is one of those whose fate ought to reflect a blush on the cheeks of their contemporaries.

While treating of the life of Mr. Cumberland, it happens luckily for his biographers, that they cannot justly complain of penury, in respect to materials: it is selection rather than abundance that is wanting. He passed upwards of half a century in public life, while his conversation and person were familiar to many hundreds of those who passed the spring season at Tunbridge Wells, or spent the winter in the metropolis. For many years his merits were annually discussed by the public, either as a writer of a play, a novel, or a farce; he was known and distinguished as a man of taste; the earlier portion of his existence called forth and exhibited all the stores of profound literature; during the latter, he attempted to excel in the more difficult station of a critic, and either in one shape or another, his name was constantly in the mouths of all those who possessed or affected a knowledge of the classical pursuits of the present age. Nor was he himself forgetful of his own fame. His life and adventures are consigned to posterity, in memoirs written by his own pen, and he will live long in the memory of his friends and his family, who, although perhaps not best able on account of their partiality to estimate his merits, are assuredly the most competent judges of his private virtues, his domestic habits, and his social converse.

Richard Cumberland was born on the 5th of February, O.S. 1732. He originally sprung from a citizen of London, and

and to adopt his own language, he was "descended from ancestors illustrious for their piety, benevolence, and erudition." Dr. Richard Cumberland, consecrated bishop of Peterborough in 1691, was his great grandfather. This learned clergyman is the author of a very admirable work, "De Legibus Naturæ," in which he has bestowed much pains to refute the doctrines of Hobbes. He had been a simple parish-priest in the town of Stamford, in Lincolnshire; and so little was he disposed to intrigue for advancement, that he received the first intelligence of his preferment by means of a paragraph in the newspapers, at a period when he was sixty years of age, and in a disposition of mind that induced him rather to shrink from, than to accept of, a mitre. He was at length induced to *episcopate* by the persuasion of his friend, the celebrated Sir Orlando Bridgman: but he afterwards resisted every offer of a translation; and such was the virtuous simplicity of his life, that on the settlement of his accounts, at the end of every year, he distributed the surplus to the poor, reserving only the small deposit of twenty-five pounds in cash, found at his death in his bureau, with directions to employ it for his funeral expences, a sum, in his mode of calculation, fully sufficient to commit his body to the earth. Such was the humility of this christian prelate, and such his disinterested sentiments, as to the appropriation of his clerical revenue!

Doctor Richard Bentley, the maternal grandfather of the subject of this memoir, was also a remarkable man, being the first critic of his age, and not only the friend of Meade, Wallis, and Newton, but celebrated by Swift in his "Battle of the Books," on account of his controversial intrepidity. Denison Cumberland, the younger son of Archdeacon Cumberland, was his father, and Joanna, the younger daughter of Dr. Bentley, and the Phœbe of Byron's Pastoral, his mother. Their only son, Richard, was born in the Master's Lodge of Trinity College, "inter sylvas Academi," under the roof of his grandfather Bentley, alluded to above, in what is called the "Judge's Chamber." During his infancy, he persisted in a stubborn repugnance to all instruction, and remained for a long time in a state of mutiny against the letters of the English alphabet! When turned of six years of age, he was sent to the school of Bury St. Edmunds, and remained for a considerable period there, under the tuition of the Rev. Arthur Kinsman, who formed his pupils on the system of Westminster, and was a Trinity College man. This worthy master first raised the spirit of emulation in his bosom, by reprimanding him for his ignorance and inattention, in the presence of all the boys; and his diligence being as usual followed by success, success in its turn encouraged him to fresh exertions. After this, he rose rapidly to the head of his class, and never once lost that envied situation, although daily challenged by those, who aspired to the chief place. Bishop Warren, and Dr. Warren, his brother, were two of the most formidable of his form-fellows.

About this period, young Cumberland first displayed a practical taste for the drama, by acting the part of Juba, while the virtuous Marcia "towered above her sex" in the person of a most ill-favoured wry-necked boy. Nearly at the same time he began to form both his ear and his taste for poetry, by reading, during every evening to his mother, while at home, at the parsonage house of Stanwick, near Higham-Ferrars, in Northamptonshire. Shakespeare, at this period, was his favourite author, and he soon after resolved to try his own strength in slight dramatic attempts. His first composition was a *Cento*, which he entitled, "Shakespeare in the Shades," and was produced when only twelve years of age.

As his worthy old master at Bury school had intimated his purpose of retiring, the elder Mr. Cumberland transplanted his son to Westminster, where he was admitted under Dr. Nichols, and lodged in Ludford's boarding-house. On reading a passage in Homer, and another in Horace, he was immediately placed in the *shell*, which was no small honour; and among his contemporaries reckoned Cracherode, the learned collector, the late Earls of Bristol and Buckinghamshire; the Right Honourable Thomas Harley, who sat on the same form; while the Duke of Richmond, Warren Hastings, Colman and Lloyd, were in the under school, together with Hinchcliffe, Smith, and Vincent, who have succeeded in rotation as head masters.

In the fourteenth year of his age, young Cumberland left Westminster school, and was admitted a member of Trinity College, Cambridge. His father accompanied him thither, and placed him under the

the care of the Rev. Dr. Morgan, an old friend of the family, and a senior fellow of that society.

"My rooms," says Mr. Cumberland,* "were closely adjoining to his, belonging to that stair-case which leads to the chapel bell; he was kind to me when we met, but as a tutor I had few communications with him, for the gout afforded him not many intervals of ease, and with the exception of a few trifling readings in Tully's Offices, by which I was little edified, and to which I paid little or no attention, he left me and one other pupil, my friend and intimate, Mr. William Rudd, of Durham, to choose and pursue our studies as we saw fit. This dereliction of us was inexcusable; for Rudd was a youth of fine talents, and a well-grounded scholar. In the course of no long time, however, Dr. Morgan left college, and went to reside upon his living of Gainford, in the bishopric of Durham, and I was turned over to the Reverend Dr. Philip Young, professor of oratory in the University, and afterwards bishop of Norwich. What Morgan made a very light concern, Young made an absolute sinecure, for from him I never received a single lecture, and I hope his lordship's conscience was not much disturbed on my account, for though he gave me free leave to be idle, I did not make idleness my choice.

"In the last year of my being an under-graduate, when I commenced Soph, in the very first act that was given out to be kept in the mathematical schools, I was appointed to an opponency, when at the same time I had not read a single proposition in Euclid; I had now been just turned over to Mr. Backhouse, the Westminster tutor, who gave regular lectures, and fulfilled the duties of his charge ably and conscientiously. Totally unprepared to answer the call now made upon me, and acquit myself in the schools, I resorted to him in my distress, and through his interference my name was withdrawn from the act; in the mean time, I was sent for by the master, Dr. Smith, the learned author of the well-known Treatises upon Optics and Harmonics, and the worthy successor to my grand-father Bentley, who strongly reprobated the neglect of my former tutors, and recommended me to lose no more time in preparing myself for a degree, but to apply closely to my academical studies for the remainder of the year, which I informed him I would do."

Mr. Cumberland accordingly kept his word, and began a course of study so apportioned, as to allow himself but six hours of sleep, living almost entirely upon milk, and using the cold-bath very frequently. At length he was appointed, "nothing loth," to keep an act, and having distinguished himself on this occasion, the moderator concluded the day with a compliment to him. He soon after took his bachelor's degree, with great credit, and returned home to the paternal mansion, to suffer for his severe studies, a fever having taken place in consequence of intense application.

On his recovery, our author made an excursion to the city of York, and entered into a new scene of life; for we find him hunting in the mornings, dancing in the evenings, and reading nothing but Spenser's Fairy Queen. He appears, at this period, to have been much pleased with some elegiac verses, written by Lady Susan Stewart, daughter of a late Earl of Galloway, and, in return, composed some poetry of his own, rather celebrated for its piety than its point, of which we shall insert only the two first stanzas:

"True! we must all be chang'd by death,
Such is the form the dead must wear,
And so, when beauty yields its breath,
So shall the fairest face appear.

"But let thy soul survey the grace,
That yet adorns its frail abode,
And through the wondrous fabric trace
The hand of an unerring God." &c.

On his return to college, a fellowship presented itself to Mr. Cumberland's view; but he was suddenly called on to take a part in very different pursuits, having been invited by Lord Halifax, then one of the ministers, to assume the situation of his private and confidential secretary. Notwithstanding this, he found means to make a short visit to his college, and was again admitted to its honours.

Meanwhile, his father, who like himself, had been educated at Westminster and Trinity College, Cambridge, having exerted his patriotism in behalf of the House of Hanover, was also patronized by Lord Halifax, and at length obtained the bishopric of Clonfert, in Ireland, whence he was afterwards translated to the see of Kilmore. His son, who looked up to the same source for protection, visited their noble friend at Horton, on the demise of his lady, and having removed

* Memoirs, 4th edit. p. 69.

moved to lodgings in Mount-street, almost entirely devoted himself to solitude and study.

As the nature of Mr. Cumberland's occupations, in his character of amanuensis to Lord Halifax, did not require the whole of his attention, he found leisure to cultivate an acquaintance with the celebrated Bubb Doddington, and many other noted men of that day. In a short time after this, in consequence of a dispute between his patron and the prime minister, (the Duke of Newcastle), our author found himself in a very disagreeable predicament. Instead of looking up with the well-founded hope of preferment, he was soon taught to perceive that he was now no more than the ex-secretary of an ex-statesman. This recess from business, enabled him to visit Eastbury, a magnificent mansion appertaining to the statesman now just alluded to, who there, as at his villa at Hammersmith, and his town-house in Pall Mall, was never approached by his admiring guests, but through a suite of fine apartments; and they were rarely seated "but under painted cielings, and gilt entablatures."

After obtaining a lay-fellowship at Trinity College, he composed his first dramatic poem, "The Banishment of Cicero," in five acts; but he himself candidly allows, that for a "hero," he was not happy in his choice of the Roman orator. Anterior to this, he had written his "Caractacus," and even in his boyish days he addressed "Farewell lines to Hammond." His first offering to the press, however, was in the shape of a poem, entitled "St. Mark's Eve," published by Dodsley, and from which neither the author nor bookseller, appear to have derived any profit.

He now got acquainted with Mr. Charles Townshend, the celebrated wit, for whom he solved an enigmatical question, and reviewed and criticised an elaborate report, while one of the Lords of Trade. Mr. C. also made some translations in verse, from the Troades of Seneca, and was introduced by Lord Halifax to Garrick, who then resided at Hampton; but he declined accepting of his "Cicero," for the stage, and the author is candid enough to remark, "that when he published this play, he was conscious that he published Mr. Garrick's justification for refusing it."

Mr. Cumberland now began to think of settling in life; and having obtained the office of crown-agent for the province of Nova Scotia, by means of Lord H. he paid his addresses to Miss Ridge, daughter of George Ridge, esq. of Kilmiston, in the county of Kent, and "had the unspeakable felicity to find them accepted, and sanctioned by the consent of all parties concerned; thus," added he, "I became possessed of one whom the virtues of her heart, and the charms of her person, had effectually endeared to me, and on the 19th of February, 1758, (being my birth-day), I was married by my father, in the Church of Kilmiston, to Elizabeth, the only daughter of George and Elizabeth Ridge."

In consequence of a change in the administration, on the death of George II. Lord Halifax again returned to power, and was soon after appointed to the high office of viceroy of Ireland. Our author as well as his father, accompanied him thither, and resided for some time in Dublin Castle, as Ulster Secretary. He at the same time, was entrusted with the management of the lord-lieutenant's private finances, which were in a very deranged state.

On the new king's accession, Mr. C. composed and published a poem addressed to the young sovereign, his present majesty, in blank verse. Soon after this he retired from Ireland, "perfectly clean-handed," without advancing his fortune a single shilling, but from the fair income of office, and his disinterestedness never having been betrayed to accept of any thing which delicacy could possibly interpret as a gratuity. Anterior to his departure, he was offered the rank of a baronet by his patron, which he respectfully declined. On his return to England, he found a place of 200l. per annum, his sole reward, after eleven years attendance, and Mrs. C.'s fortune of 3000l. reduced to a very small balance. His situation however, was considerably mended by an office in the Board of Trade, conferred by the late Earl of Hillsborough. As his new employment consumed but little of his time, he composed the "Summer's Tale," which had a run of nine or ten nights, and he sold the copy-right to Mr. Dodsley for a liberal remuneration.

He now relinquished what he is pleased to term "his melodious nonsense," to Bickerstaffe, the writer of popular operas; and on the advice of Smith, the actor, betook himself to legitimate comedy, and brought out the "Brothers," at Covent Garden Theatre. Some complimentary lines in the epilogue, introduced him

him once more to Garrick, and a lasting friendship was thenceforth formed between them.

In the course of the ensuing year, Mr. C. paid a visit to his father in Ireland, and laid the plan of his "West Indian." While resident there, he received the honorary grant of LL.D. from the University of Dublin. On his return, he entered the field of controversy, and vindicated the insulted character of his grand-father Dr. Bentley, from "an offensive passage in a pamphlet written by Bishop Lowth, professedly against Warburton, acrimonious enough of all conscience, and unepiscopally intemperate in the highest degree, even if his lordship had not gone out of his course to hurl this dirt upon the coffin of my ancestor." He now got acquainted with Goldsmith, Burke, Reynolds, Soame Jenyns, and also with Dr. Samuel Johnson, whom he describes aptly enough:

"Herculean strength, and a stentorian voice,
Of wit a fund, of words a countless choice:
In learning rather various than profound,
In truth intrepid, in religion sound:
A trembling form, and a distorted sight,
But firm in judgment, and in genius bright;
In controversy seldom known to spare;
But humble as the Publican in prayer;
To more than merited his kindness, kind,
And though in manners harsh, of friendly mind;
Deep ting'd with melancholy's blackest shade,
And, though prepared to die, of death afraid——
Such Johnson was: of him with justice vain,
When will this nation see his like again?"

Meanwhile Lord Germaine obtained the seals for the colonial department, and Mr. Cumberland, still a subaltern at the Board of Trade, having accepted of an invitation to Stoneland, was enabled by the friendship of the new minister to become secretary in the place of Mr. Pownall. His official fame seems to have been lost in the splendour of his literary talents. Such indeed was the reputation of the subject of this memoir, at the present period, that he was applied to by Dr. Dodd, for a defence. This task however, was assigned to Dr. Samuel Johnson, while other pursuits now opened to the view, and a diplomatic mission seemed to court the ambition of our author. Having discovered in 1780, that there was a fair prospect of a secret negociation with Count Florida Blanca, then minister of Spain, he repaired to the neutral port of Lisbon, with the Abbé Hussey,* Chaplain to his Catholic Majesty, accompanied by his wife and two daughters. Thence they proceeded to Aranjuez, where he was well received by the Spanish premier, and engaged soon after in a negociation for a *separate peace* with the court of Madrid. This project however, completely failed; and our author returned to England, where, instead of obtaining a suitable reward for his exertions, he found himself neglected and we believe disavowed.

On the dissolution of the Board of Trade, Mr. C. fixed himself at Tunbridge Wells, where his books and his pen became his best associates. There, among others, he cultivated an acquaintance with the late Earl of Guilford, who had become old, infirm, and blind, and who in the decline of life appeared infinitely more happy, and more amiable, than when directing the pointless efforts, and lavishing the unavailing wealth, of Britain, against a continent inhabited by men, who panted after, and at length acquired independence. The quondam premier now listened with attention for the first time, to those complaints which he had before spurned at; and the ex-diplomatist began to entertain a respect for the ex-statesman who had bereaved himself and family of their dearest hopes. He also formed a strict friendship with his then neighbour, Sir James Bland Burgess, in conjunction with whom he has since written many verses. From this favourite spot he retired however for a while, and left a beloved residence, since called Cumbertand House, by the proprietor, in honour of him. It was now his intention to pass the remainder of his days at Ramsgate, where one of his daughters, who had been many years married to Lord Edward Bentinck, the uncle of the present Duke of Portland, then dwelt. But he did not remain long there, for the memory of the Wells was still dear to him, and he accordingly returned thither, and occupied a small house on Mount Sion, exactly opposite to his former mansion. He was now once more in his proper element. Every spring brought down a number of the first families in the kingdom, and, during the winter, he made occasional excursions to town. His influence, also, was dis-

* Mr. Hussey, better known by the appellation of Dr. H. was an Irishman by birth, and afterwards obtained an episcopal mitre as a titular Roman Catholic bishop, *in partibus remor.* Ed.

displayed and exerted in the election of a master of the ceremonies, and he was flattered by the choice of the volunteers, by whom he was chosen major-commandant. In consequence of an accession to their numbers, he afterwards obtained a commission as lieutenant-colonel, and the writer of this memoir has often seen him march a couple of miles at their head, and give the word of command with all the ardour of an experienced veteran.

Nor were his literary pursuits entirely forgotten. Mr. C. at an advanced period of life, could still occasionally compose a *jeu d'esprit*, and he once more ventured even to write for the stage; but we lament to observe, that none of his latter performances evinced the spirit, or experienced the success of his West Indian. He also undertook a quarterly review, to which he prefixed a preface, and appended his name to this, as well as many of the leading articles; but this speculation also proved unfortunate. "Memoirs of his own Life," however, were read with satisfaction, and circulated with a certain degree of avidity. Soon after their appearance, he confided the care of arranging his posthumous works to Messrs. Rogers* and Sharpe, together with Sir James Bland Burgess.

It is with sorrow we are obliged to remark, that Mr. Cumberland towards the latter part of his life, experienced a variety of misfortunes. One of his grandsons, having at an early period of life been sent to sea as a midshipman, had received a corporeal punishment for some trifling fault; this circumstance, which we believe is unusual on the part of a midshipman, preyed on his mind, more especially as the young man died soon after. He wrote for, and, we have heard, obtained a court-martial for the trial of the officer in question; but although he was acquitted, yet the circumstances of the case rankled in his mind, and rendered him at times uneasy. His favourite daughter also was far from enjoying a good state of health, while her husband, a foreign officer, who had served abroad with credit, appeared to be afflicted with a mortal distemper. His own affairs too, were far from being flourishing, and his late literary pursuits had not been attended with that flattering success which he experienced during his earlier years.

It was in this situation, at some distance from his own beloved house, and from Tunbridge Wells, a residence to which he was so much and so long attached, that Richard Cumberland resigned his breath, at the house of Mr. Henry Fry, in Bedford Place, Russel Square, in the 80th year of his age, on the 7th of May, 1811. The author of this article, who had known him for some years, beheld his grave on the day of his interment*, in Poets Corner, Westminster Abbey, with a considerable degree of emotion. A procession was formed on the occasion, and his mortal remains being deposited in a spot, nearly at an equal distance from Dryden and Addison, Dr. Vincent, the Dean of Westminster, and himself an author, pronounced the following funeral discourse over the remains of his old schoolfellow:

"The person you now see deposited here, is Richard Cumberland, an author of no small merit: his writings were chiefly intended for the stage, but of a tendency strictly moral; they were not destitute of faults, but cannot be charged with grossness; nor did they abound with oaths, or libidinous expressions, as I am shocked to observe is the case with many of such compositions of the present day. He wrote as much as any; few excelled more; and his works must be holden in the highest estimation so long as the English language will be understood. He considered the theatre as a school for moral improvement, and his remains are truly worthy of mingling with the illustrious dead which surround us.

"Read his prose subjects on divinity! there you will find the true christian spirit of the man who trusted in our lord and saviour Jesus Christ; so may God forgive him his sins, and at the resurrection of the just, receive him into everlasting glory!"

Mr. Cumberland in person, appeared rather below the middle size, with a countenance, from which the vermilion flow of health was not banished until the last and most afflicting period of his existence. He usually dressed in blue or black, was always neat in his apparel, and when he so chose, could be both pleasing and instructive in his conversation. In respect to the world, he affected to possess a critical knowledge of it, yet he, to adopt his own language,

"In its fair promises reposed more trust
Than wiser heads, and older hearts, would risque."

* Mr. R. is author of the "Pleasures of Memory."

* May 14th.

We most sincerely hope that his wishes may be fully verified, and that the following apostrophe has not been addressed by him in vain:

"Some tokens of a life not wholly pass'd
In selfish strivings or ignoble sloth,
Haply there may be found when I am gone,
Which may dispose fair candour to discern
Some merit in my zeal, and let my works
Outlive the maker, who bequeaths them to thee;
For well I know where our perception ends
Thy praise begins, and few there be who weave
Wreaths for the poet's brow, till he is laid
Low in his narrow dwelling with the worm."

Mr. C. has left, we believe, five children, and about sixteen grand-children, to bewail his loss, and respect his memory. Of four boys, two perished in the service of their country, and two still remain; one of these, Richard, educated at Cambridge, is a captain in the navy, and another a barrack-master. One of his daughters, as has already been said, married the brother of the Duke of Portland; another became the wife of a man of fortune, and a third, with whom he lived, was united to a German officer.

Here follows a catalogue of his works, inaccurate, perhaps, in some particulars, but probably the best hitherto published.

I. THEOLOGY.

1. Sermons.
2. Evidences of the Christian Religion.
3. Translations of the Psalms.

II. HEROIC POETRY.

1. Calvary, or the Death of Christ; a poem in blank verse.
2. The Exodiad; written, we believe, in conjunction with Sir J. B. Burges.

III. DRAMATIC WORKS.

1. The Banishment of Cicero; a dramatic poem in five acts, printed in 1761.
2. Caractacus.
3. The Summer's Tale; a comedy.
4. The Brothers; a comedy.
5. The Fashionable Lover; a comedy.
6. The West Indian; a comedy, which was got up in a great style by Garrick, and, in the language of the theatres, had a "long run."
7. The Choleric Man; a comedy, to which Garrick wrote the Epilogue.
8. Timon of Athens; altered from Shakespeare.
9. The Fashionable Lover; 1772.
10. Note of Hand, or a Trip to Newmarket; 1776.
11. Mysterious Husband; 1783.
12. The Battle of Hastings; a tragedy, in which Henderson played the character of Edgar Atheling.
13. Box Lobby Challenge.
14. The Opera of Calypso.
15. The Impostors; a comedy.
16. The Widow of Delphi, or Descent of the Deities.
17. False Impressions.
18. The Carmelite; said to be his best tragedy, 1785.
19. The Natural Son; a comedy.
20. The Dependant.
21. Days of Yore.
22. Ward of Nature.
23. First Love.
24. The Jew.
25. Country Attorney.
26. Walloons.
27. Wat Tyler.
28. The Clouds.
29. The Sailor's Daughter.

IV. UNPUBLISHED DRAMAS.

1. The Elder Brutus; a tragedy.
2. The False Demetrius.
3. Tiberius in Capreæ. And
4. Torrendal; a tragedy.

V. FUGITIVE PIECES.

1. Verses on the Accession of his present Majesty.
2. A Poem after the manner of Goldsmith's "Retaliation."
3. Verses on the Bust of the present Prince of Wales.
4. An irregular Ode, addressed to the Sun, composed at Keswick, and published in 1775-6.
5. Ode to the late Dr. Robert James; suggested by the recovery of the author's second son from a fever, in consequence of the prescriptions of that physician.
6. Lines to the late Earl of Mansfield.
7. Epilogue to the Arab.
8. Verses Complimentary of Romney, and Sir Joshua Reynolds.
9. Verses to Richard Sharpe, esq. who first suggested the idea of Mr. C.'s Memoirs.
10. Verses presented to the late Princess Amelia, by the author's daughter-in-law, Lady Albinia Cumberland.
11. Verses to Nelson.
12. Affectation; and 13. Avarice.
14. Verses to the Prince of Wales.
15. Verses to Mr. Pitt.
16. Chorusses in the Appraiser, 1793.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

1. Translations from the Troades of Seneca.
2. Curtius in the Gulph.
3. A short Sketch of Lord Sackville's Character, dedicated to the Earl of Dorchester, 1785.
4. The Observer; two editions published in the two first years. The work now extends to five volumes, and displays great learning, and good morals.
5. An accurate Catalogue of the Paintings in the King of Spain's Palace at Madrid.
6. Anecdotes of eminent Painters in Spain.
7. Memoirs, 2 vols. 4to.
8. Preface to Tipper's Review.

VII. NOVELS.

1. Arundel, 2 vols.
2. John de Lancaster.
3. Henry, 4 vols.

VIII. CONTROVERSIAL.

1. A Letter to Right Rev. Bishop of Ox——d; containing some animadversions made by him upon a character given by the late Dr. Bentley, in a Letter from a late Professor in the University of Oxford, to the Right Rev. Author of the Divine Legation of Moses Demonstrated. This passed through two editions.

2. A Pamphlet in Opposition to the Bishop of Llandaff's Proposal for Equalizing the Revenues of the English Hierarchy.

SCARCE TRACTS, WITH EXTRACTS AND ANALYSES OF SCARCE BOOKS.

It is proposed in future to devote a few Pages of the Monthly Magazine to the Insertion of such Scarce Tracts as are of an interesting Nature, with the Use of which we may be favoured by our Correspondents; and under the same Head to introduce also the Analyses of Scarce and Curious Books.

Considerations and Proposals in Order to the Regulation of the Press: together with Diverse Instances of Treasonous and Seditious Pamphlets, proving the necessity thereof. By Roger L'Estrange. London: printed by A. C. June 3, M.DC.LXIII.

The Stationers are not to be entrusted with the care of the Press, for these following Reasons.

FIRST. They are both parties and judges; for diverse of them have brought up servants to the mystery of printing which they still retein in dependence: Others again are both printers and stationers themselves; so that they are entrusted (effectually) to search for their own copies, to destroy their own interests, to prosecute their own agents, and to punish themselves; for they are the principal authors of those mischiefs which they pretend now to redress, and the very persons against whom the penalties of this intended regulation are chiefly levell'd.

2ly. It is not adviseable to rely upon the honesty of people (if it may be avoided) where that honesty is to their loss: especially if they be such as have already given proof that they prefer their private gayn before the well-fare of the publique; which has been the stationer's case throughout our late troubles, some few excepted, whose integrity deserves encouragement.

3ly. In this trust, they have not only the temptation of profit, to divert them from their duty (a fair part of their stock lying in seditious ware), but the means of transgressing with great privacy, and safety: for, make them overseers of the press, and the printers become totally at their devotion; so that the whole trade passes through the fingers of their own creatures, which, upon the matter, concludes rather in a combination, then a remedy.

4ly. It seems a little too much to reward the abusers of the press with the credit of superintending it: upon a confidence that they that destroyed the last king for their benefit, will now make it their businesse to preserve this to their loss.

5ly. It will cause a great disappointment of searches, when the persons most concern'd shall have it in their power to spoyl all, by notices, partiality, or delay.

6ly. As the effectual regulation of the press is not at all the stationer's interest, so is it strongly to be suspected that it is as little their aym: for not one person has been fin'd, and but one prosecuted, (as is credibly affirmed) since the late act, notwithstanding so much treason and sedition printed and disperst since that time.

7ly. It is enjoyn'd by the late Act "that no man shall be admitted to be a master-printer, until they who were at that time actually master-printers, shall be by death or otherwise reduced to the number of twenty:" which provision notwithstanding, several persons have since that time been suffer'd to set up masters; which gives to understand that the reducing of the presses to a limited number is not altogether the stationers purpose.

The Printers are not to be entrusted with the Government of the Press.

First, All the arguments already objected against the stationers, hold good also against the printers, but not fully so strong. That is, they are both parties

tyes and judges. Self-ended, (upon experiment) under the temptation of profit. Offenders as well as the stationers; and, in all abuses of the presse, confederate with them. Beside, they will have the same influence upon searches; and they have probably as little stomack to a regulation, as the other. 'Tis true, the printers interest is not so great as the stationers; for where hee gets (it may be) 20 or 25 in the 100 for printing an unlawful book, the other doubles, nay many times, trebles his mony by selling it: yet neverthelesse the printer's benefit lyes at stake too.

2dly. It were a hard matter to pick out twenty master-printers, who are both free of the trade, of ability to menage it, and of integrity to be entrusted with it: most of the honester sort being impoverished by the late times, and the great business of the press being engross'd by Oliver's creatures.

But they propose to undertake the work upon condition to be incorporate. That is, to be disengaged from the company of stationers, and to be made a society by themselves. It may be answered, that it would be with them as 'tis with other incorporate societies: they would be true to the publique, so far as stands with the particular good of the company. But evidently their gain lyes the other way: and for a state to erect a corporation that shall bring so great a danger upon the publique, and not one peny into the treasury, to ballance the hazzard, were a proceeding not ordinary.

But they offer to give security, and to be lyable to fines. Let that be done, whether they be incorporate, or no. In case of failer, they'll be content to lose their priviledges. What signifies that, but only a stronger obligation to a closer confederacy? 'Tis true, the printers in a distinct and regulated society may do some good as to the general business of printing, and within the sphere of that particular profession: but the question is here, how to prevent a publique mischief, not how to promote a private trade. But are not printers the fittest instruments in searches? They are, without dispute, necessary assistants, either for retriving conceal'd pamphlets, or for examination of work in the mettle, but whether it be either for the honour, or safety, of the publique, to place so great a trust in the hands of persons of that quality, and interest, is submitted to better judgments.

To conclude, both printers and stationers, under colour of offering a service to the publique, do effectually but design one upon another. The printers would beat down the bookselling trade, by menaging the press as themselves please, and by working upon their own copies. The stationers, on the other side, they would subject the printers to be absolutely their slaves; which they have effected in a large measure already, by so encreasing the number, that the one half must either play the knaves, or starve.

The expedient for this, must be some way to disengage the printers from that servile and mercenary dependence upon the stationers, unto which they are at present subjected. The true state of the business being as follows:

First, The number of master-printers is computed to be about 60, whereas 20 or 24 would dispatch all the honest work of the nation.

2dly. These sixty master-printers have above 100 apprentices; (that is, at least 20 more than they ought to have by the law.)

3dly. There are, beside aliens, and those that are free of other trades, at least 150 journy-men, of which number, at least 30 are superfluous; to which 30 there will be added about 36 more, beside above 50 supernumerary apprentices, upon the reduction of the master-printers to 24. So that upon the whole reckoning, there will be left a matter of 60 journy-men, and 50 apprentices, to provide for, a part of which charge might very reasonably be laid upon those who bound or took any of the said number, as apprentices, contrary to the limitation set by authority.

These supernumerary printers were at first introduced by the book-sellers, as a sure way to bring them both to their prices, and purposes; for the number being greater then could honestly live upon the trade, the printers were enforc'd either to print treason, or sedition, if the stationer offered it, or to want lawful work, by which necessity on the one side, and power on the other, the combination became exceeding dangerous, and so it still continues; but how to dissolve it, whether by barely disincorporating the company of stationers, and subjecting the printers to rules apart, and by themselves; or by making them two distinct companies, I do not meddle.

This only may be offer'd, that in case those privileges and benefits should be granted

granted, to both stationers, and printers, which they themselves desire in point of trade; yet in regard that several interests are concern'd, that of the kingdom on the one side, and only that of the companies on the other: it is but reason that there should be several super-intending powers, and that the smaller interest should give place, and be subordinate to the greater: that is, the master and wardens to menage the business of their respective trade, but withall, to be subjected to some superior officer, that should over-look them both on behalf of the publique.

As the powers of licensing books, are by the late act vested in several persons, with regard to the several subjects those books treat of; so may there likewise be several agents authoris'd and appointed for the care of the press, touching these several particulars, under the name and title of surveyors of the press: and every distinct surveyor to keep himself strictly within the limits of his own province. As for example:

First, The lord chancellour, or lord keeper of the great seal of England for the time being, the lords chief justices, and lord chief baron for the time being, or one of more of them, are specially authoris'd to license, by themselves, or by their substitutes, all books concerning the common laws of this kingdom.

Let there be one surveigher of the press constituted peculiarly for that subject.

2dly. All books of divinity, physique, philosophy, or whatsoever other science, or art, are to be licensed by the lord archbishop of Canterbury, and lord bishop of London for the time being, or one of them, or by their, or one of their appointments, or by either one of the chancellours, or vice-chancellours of either of the universities, for the time being.

Let three other surveighers of the press be likewise authorized for these particulars.

3dly. All books concerning heraldry, titles of honour, and arms, or concerning the office of earl-marshall, are to be licens'd by the earl-marshall for the time being; or in case there shall not then be an earl-marshall, by the three kings of arms, or any two of them, whereof Garter to be one.

This is to be the subject of another surveigher's care.

4thly. Books of history, politiques, state-affairs, and all other miscellanies, or treatises, not comprehended under the powers before-mentioned, fall under the jurisdiction of the principal secretaries of state, to be allow'd by themselves, or one of them, or by their, or one of their appointments.

The care of the press concerning these particulars may be another surveigher's business; so that six persons may do the whole work, with good order, and security. Three substitutes for the bishops, and chancellours, and one a-piece for the rest.

A word now touching the encouragement of these officers, and then concerning penalties to be inflicted upon offenders, and rewards to be granted to enformers.

The inward motive to all publique and honourable actions, must be taken for granted to be a principle of loyalty, and justice: but the question is here concerning outward encouragements to this particular charge. There must be benefit, and power. Benefit, that a man may live honestly upon the employment; and power, for the credit and execution of the trust.

The benefit must arise partly from some certain and standing fee; and in part from accessory and contingent advantages, which will be but few, and small, in proportion to the trouble and charge of the employment: for there must be, first, a constant attendance, and a dayly labour in hunting out, and over-looking books, and presses; and secondly, a continual expense in the enterteynment of instruments for discovery and intelligence, which, being deducted out of the pittances of licenses and forfeitures, will leave the surveigher a very small proportion for his peyns.

The next thing is a power to execute; without which, the law is dead, and the officer ridiculous.

Now concerning penalties and rewards.

1. The gayn of printing some books is ten times greater, if they scape, then the loss, if they be taken; so that the damage bearing such a disproportion to the profit, is rather an allurement to offend, then a discouragement.

2. As the punishment is too small for the offender, so is the reward also for the enformer; for reckon the time, trouble, and money, which it shall cost the prosecutour to recover his allotment, he shall sit down at last a loser by the bargain, and more than that, he loses his credit and employment, over and above,

&c

as a betrayer of his fellows; so great is the power and confidence of the delinquent party.

The way to help this, is to augment both the punishment and the reward, and to provide that the inflicting of the one, and the obteyning of the other, may be both easie and certain; for to impose a penalty, and to leave the way of raysing it so tedious and difficult, as in this case hitherto it is, amounts to no more than this: If the enformer will spend ten pound, 'tis possible he may recover five; and so the prosecutor must impose a greater penalty upon himself, then the law does upon the offender, or else all comes to nothing.

An expedient for this inconvenience is highly necessary; and why may not the oath of one credible witness or more, before a master of the chancery, or a justice of the peace, serve for a conviction. Especially the person accused being left at liberty before such oath taken, either to appeal to the privy-council, or to abide the decision.

Now to the several sorts of penalties, and to the application of them.

The ordinary penalties I find to be these: Death, mutilation, imprisonment, banishment, corporal peyne, disgrace, pecuniary mulcts; which penalties are to be apply'd with regard to the quality of the offence, and to the condition of the delinquent.

The offence is either blasphemy, heresie, schism, treason, sedition, scandal, or contempt of authority.

The delinquents are the advisers, authors, compilers, writers, printers, correctors, stitchers, and binders, of unlawful books and pamphlets; together with all publishers, dispersers, and concealers of them in general, and all stationers, posts, hackny-coachmen, carryers, boatmen, mariners, hawkers, mercury-women, pedlers, and ballad-singers, so offending, in particular.

Penalties of disgrace ordinarily in practice are many, and more may be added.

Pillory, stocks, whipping, carting, stigmatizing, disablement to bear office or testimony, publique recantation, standing under the gallows with a rope about the neck at a publique execution, disfranchisement (if free-men), cashiering (if souldiers), degrading (if persons of condition), wearing some badge of infamy, condemnation to work either in mines, plantations, or houses of correction.

Under the head of pecuniary mulcts, are comprehended forfeitures, confiscations, loss of any beneficial office or employment, incapacity to hold or enjoy any; and finally, all damages accruing, and impos'd, as a punishment for some offence.

Touching the other penalties beforemention'd, it suffices only to have nam'd them, and so to proceed to the application of them, with respect to the crime, and to the offender.

The penalty ought to bear proportion to the malice, and influence of the offence, but with respect to the offender too; for the same punishment (unless it be death itself) is not the same thing to several persons, and it may be proper enough to punish one man in his purse, another in his credit, a third in his body, and all for the same offence.

The grand delinquents are, the authors or compilers (which I reckon as all one), the printers, and stationers.

For the authors, nothing can be too severe that stands with humanity and conscience. First, 'tis the way to cut off the fountain of our troubles. 2dly, there are not many of them in an age, and so the less work to do.

The printer and stationer come next, who, beside the common penalties of mony, loss of copies, or printing materials, may be subjected to these further punishments.

Let them forfeit the best copy they have, at the choice of that surveigher of the press under whose cognisance the offence lyes; the profit whereof the said officer shall see thus distributed, one third to the king, a second to the enformer, reserving the remainder to himself.

In some cases, they may be condemn'd to wear some visible badge, or marque of ignominy, as a halter instead of a hat-band, one stocking blew, and another red; a blew bonnet with a red T or S upon it, to denote the crime to be either treason or sedition: and if at any time, the person so condemned shall be found without the said badge or marque during the time of his obligation to wear it, let him incurre some further penalty, provided only, that if within the said time he shall discover and seize, or cause to be seized, any author, printer, or stationer, liable at the time of that discovery and seizure, to be proceeded against for the matter of treasonous or seditious pamphlets, the offender aforesaid shall from the time of that discovery be discharg'd from wearing it any longer.

This proposal may seem phantastique

at first sight; but certainly there are many men who had rather suffer any other punishment than be made publiquely ridiculous.

It is not needful here to run through every particular, and to direct in what manner and to what degree these and other offenders in the like kind shall be punished, so as to limit and appropriate the punishment; but it shall suffice, having specifi'd the several sorts of offenders and offences, to have laid down likewise the several species of penalties, sortable to every man's condition, and crime.

Concerning rewards, something is said already, and I shall only add for a conclusion, that they are every jot as necessary as punishments, and ought to be various, according to the several needs, tempers, and qualities, of the persons upon whom they are to be conferr'd. Mony is a reward for one, honour for another; and either of these misplac'd, would appear rather a mockery than a benefit. THE END.

Extracts from the Portfolio of a Man of Letters.

RICHARD KEDERMINSTER.

THIS amiable and learned man, was the last abbot but one who presided over the monastery of Winchcombe, in Gloucestershire, to which office he was elected in 1488. His wise government, and the encouragement he afforded to virtue and literature, rendered this society so flourishing, that it was equal to a little university. In the year 1500, he travelled to Rome, and became afterwards a celebrated preacher. On the privileges of the clergy being attacked, in 1515, he preached a remarkable sermon to prove that it was against the law of God, who, by his prophet David, says, "Touch not my anointed, and do my prophets no harm." He wrote a valuable history of the foundation of his monastery, and another of the lives of the abbots, beginning with Germanus, in the seventh year of King Edgar, A.D. 988, and continued it to his own times. These important documents, after the dissolution of religious houses, fell into the hands of Judge Moreton, and were consumed by the fire of London, at his chambers in Serjeant's Inn. A fair copy of them is, however, said to have been in the possession of Bishop Fell about 1680. It is possible that this may have been preserved, and it would be highly gratifying to know where records so valuable are deposited. Tanner mentions several other Registers of this house, which probably exist to this day. Richard Kederminster beautified the abbey church, and inclosed it with a wall towards the town, and there he was buried in 1531.

PROCLAMATION AGAINST DEFACING MONUMENTS.

Queen Elizabeth, in the second year of her reign, issued a proclamation against the impious defacing of such memorials as were erected for the dead, and every printed copy was subscribed with her own hand. Those who have committed this offence, are ordered, if they are able to have them repaired; and if not, they are to be punished by penance, fine, and imprisonment, and the revenues of the churches are to be employed in restoring them as nearly as possible to their original state.

ALEXANDER DE HAILES.

This once celebrated scholar was brought up at Hailes Abbey, in the county of Gloucester, from whence in due time he removed to Oxford, and from thence went to Paris to complete his studies. He wrote "The Summe of Divinitie," at the instance of Pope Innocent the Fourth, to whom he dedicated the work, and for this and other good services to the church of Rome, he received the splendid title of *Doctor Irrefragabilis*. He died in 1545, and was buried in the Franciscan church at Paris.

VACCINATION, AND INOCULATION FOR THE SMALL POX.

It must excite astonishment that the vaccine inoculation, which has already been attended with so much success, should so long have been known, and partially acted upon, in the provinces, without being adopted in the metropolis. This may perhaps, in some measure, be attributed to the obscurity of the *first practitioners*, who not being *regularly bred*, were of course supposed to be grossly ignorant; and the sapient and solemn society, with the mystical capitals of M. D. backed to the end of each of their names, held the enlightened and illiterate in so much contempt

tempt, that they would not deign to adopt any practice which had been previously pursued by an uninitiated herd, who were so far from being able to write a prescription in elegant Latin, that they could very rarely write it in plain English.

Transferring the small-pox from one subject to another, by the common mode of inoculation, though universally supposed to have been introduced in this nation by Lady Mary Wortley Montague, may, in like manner, be traced back to a much earlier period, and is generally believed to have been long practiced in North Wales, as far back as any tradition reaches. When the late Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, (I mean the grandfather of the present baronet,) was told, at his own table at Wynstyn, of the secret brought from Turkey, by the abovementioned Lady Mary, he declared that when he was a boy, (and, as he was told and believed, for many ages back,) old women, who were distinguished by the name of *cunning-women*, and travelled the country as gypsies, practised inoculation as well as fortune-telling; they affected to give the small-pox by a charm, but really carried the matter in a quill, and scratched the arm with a pin or needle.

The introduction of Lady Mary's Circassian mode of inoculation, transferred it from the cunning women, to the still more cunning apothecaries, surgeons, &c. &c. &c.

A short specimen of A Supplement to Dr. Johnson's Dictionary, comprising words, phrases, &c. which that learned lexicographer thought beneath his notice. By a late celebrated Writer.

I shall somewhat enlarge the catalogue of terms that demand explication, which like base metal among legitimate coin, have by long usage, become current in our language, and without which the commerce of the world, or even the traffic of letters can with difficulty be maintained, either with profit or delectation. To explain them may be some glory; it would be more substantial fame to contribute to their extirpation.

Wishy-washy; fiddle-faddle; slap-dash; hum-drum; harum-scarum; pit-pat; rantum-scantum; chit-chat; prittle-prattle; hoity-toity; tip-top; hubble-bubble; humpty-dumpty; hugger-mugger; hiccius-doccius; hurdy-gurdy.

It is easy from this slight specimen to suppose extension and amplification. Printed authorities will be subjoined, as vouchers for the existence of every term and word that shall be cited; and its various significations, where there are more than one, properly explained.

He who writes a dictionary of any tongue whatsoever, may be considered as labouring in a coal mine; but he who collects the refuse of a language, claims more than ordinary commisseration, and may be said to sift the cinders.

Higgledy-piggledy, - -	Conglomeration and confusion.
Scribble-scrabble, - -	Pages of inanity.
See-saw, - - -	Alternate preponderation.
Tittle-tattle, - - -	Futile conversation.
Mum-chance, - - -	Mental torpidity.
Fee-fo-fum, - - -	Gigantic intonation.
Hobble-de-hoy, - -	The period between adolescence and puberty.
Tit for tat, - - -	Adequate retaliation.
Willy-nilly, - -	The exertion of an act, maugre the consent of another
Dingle-dangle, - -	Aërial suspension.
Hurry-scurry, - -	Inordinate precipitation.
Shilly-shally, - -	Hesitation and irresolution.
Hurley-burley, - -	Extreme tumult and confusion.
Topsy-turvey,—Arsy-versy,	An inversion of capitals and fundamentals.
Riddle-me ree, - -	An ænigmatic exordium.
Ding-dong, - - -	Tintinabulary chimes, used metaphorically to signify dispatch and vehemence.
Tag-rag,—Riff-raff, - -	The lowest plebeians. See Base-born, and Scum of the earth.
Ninny-hammer—Nincompoop,	Asinine wretches.
Hocus-pocus, - -	Pseudo necromancy.
Jemmy-creminy, - -	An emasculate obstitentaion.
Rigmarole, - - -	Discourse incoherent and rhapsodical.
Zig zag, - - -	Transverse angles.
Crincum-crancum, -	Lines of irregularity and involution.
Helter-skelter, - -	Quasi hilariter et celeriter, signifying motion of equal jocundity and velocity.
Hodge-podge, - -	A culinary mixture of heterogeneous ingredients, applied metaphorically to all discordant combinations.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

SONNET,

RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED TO CAPEL LOFFT, ESQ.

AH! faintly Fancy pictures to my view
Th' accustom'd grove where Lofft is wont to spend
The pensive hour, accomplishing some end,
That may the lowly peasant's joys renew;
And much I wish to pay the tribute due
To him, whose precepts gen'rous deeds commend;
The Muse's patron, and the Poet's friend,
The poor man's guardian from Oppression's crew.
Accept then, Lofft! the tributary lay,
From one untutor'd in scholastic lore;
Whose humble aim, to gain the right path-way,
That leads to Learning's truly valu'd store;
May hope in thee to find the genial ray
Of approbation, gleam till life is o'er.

WM. TAYLOR.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

FROM THE NEW EDITION OF MISS MITFORD'S POEMS, NOW IN THE PRESS.

WHERE all that strikes th' admiring eye,
Breathes beauty and sublimity;
Where the cool air and tranquil light,
The world-worn heart to peace invite;
Whence comes this sadness, pure and holy,
This calm resistless melancholy,
This hallow'd fear, this awe-struck feeling?
Comes it from yonder organ pealing?
From low chaunt stealing up the aisle?
From closed gate echoing through the pile?
From storied windows glancing high?
From bannerets of chivalry?
Or from yon holy chapel seen
Dimly athwart the Gothic screen?
No, 'tis the stranger's solemn tread,
Resounding o'er the mighty dead!
He came to see thy wond'rous state,
The wise, the beautiful, the great,
Thy glories, empress of the wave,
He came to see,—and found a grave,
But such a grave as never yet
To statesman paid a people's debt;
In battle strife the hero's sigh
Is breathed for thee or victory;
And bards immortal find in thee
A second immortality.

He who first raised from Gothic gloom
Our tongue, here Chaucer finds a tomb:
Here gentle Spenser, foulest stain
Of his own Gloriana's reign!
And he who mocked at art's controul,
The mighty master of the soul;
Shakespeare, our Shakespeare!—by his side,
The man who poured his mighty tide;
The brightest union genius wrought,
Was Garrick's voice and Shakespeare's thought.
Here Milton's heaven-strung lyre reposes!
Here Dryden's meteor brilliance closes!
Here Newton lies!—and with him lie
The thousand glories of our sky;
Stars, numerous as the host of heaven,
And radiant as the flashing levin!
Lo, Chatham! the immortal name,
Graven in the patriot's heart of flame!
Here, his long course of honours run,
The mighty father's mighty son:
And here—Ah, wipe that falling tear!
Last, best, and greatest, Fox lies here.
Here sleep they all: on the wide earth
There dwell not men of mortal birth,
Would dare contest fame's glorious race,
With those who fill this little space.
O, could some wizard spell revive
The buried dead, and bid them live,
It were a sight to charm dull age,
The infant's roving eye engage,
The wounded heal, the deaf man cure,
The widow from her tears allure,
And moping ideots tell the story,
Of England's bliss and England's glory,
And they do live!—Our Shakespeare's strains
Die not whilst English tongue remains:
Whilst light and colours rise and fly,
Lives Newton's deathless memory:
Whilst Freedom warms one English breast,
There Fox's honored name shall rest.
Yes, they do live!—they live t' inspire
Fame's daring sons with hallowed fire;
Like sparks from heaven they make the blaze,
The living light of genius' rays;
Bid England's glories flash across the gloom,
And catch her heroes' spirit from their tomb.

SUN-SET.

By MISS MITFORD.

FROM THE SAME.

THE clouds disperse,—just glancing bright,
The sun sends forth his shrouded light;
'Tis pleasant on th' horizon's verge,
To see the clouded beams immerge,
Which strove all day 'twixt frown and smile,
Like the coy beauty's simple wile,
Who seeks to fix her lover's eye,
By thy strong spell, variety!
It clears!—we'll rest upon the bridge,
And mark yon purple western ridge,
Where the dividing clouds unfold
Long narrow streaks of burnished gold;
Now seen amid the clustering trees,
Like flaming sparks borne on the breeze;
Now tipping every verdant elm
With radiant light, like warrior's helm;

Now higher mount the clouds, and higher,
Bursts on the eye that orb of fire!
Lighting the landscape's fair expanse,
Wide, far, the brilliant sun beams dance.
Now on the unruffled lakelet playing,
Now on the winding streamlet straying,
Gilding fair cot and white-washed farm,
Awakening every sleeping charm,
Chacing the dark sky's vapoury sorrow,
And promising a glorious morrow.

How beautiful the sight!—the eye
Shrinks from its dazzling majesty
To rest upon the rosy cloud
Which overhangs its lustre proud,
Catching the pure refulgent rays,
But softening their excessive blaze;
Refreshed, the charmed eye returns
Where that bright orb of glory burns;
Suspended for a moment's space,
He seems to check th' etherial race,
Then sinks beneath the horizon's bound,
With added speed to run his round—
So sinks the hero's soul to rest,
To rise more bright amid the blest!

He speeds upon the viewless wind;
The track of light remains behind,
And golden tint and rosy blush
Wide circling mix in brilliant flush;
Reflected in the stream below,
How lovely the bright colors glow,
Fring'd in by trees that shake and quiver
On the clear margin of the river,
That, downward growing, seem to spread,
And proudly wave th' inverted head!
There, bending o'er the light rail, sleep
Our watery shadows dark and deep;
There, too, my playful favorite bends,
And o'er the stream her head extends,
Graceful inclines the long arched neck,
With haughty wave and sportive beck:

Then, starting back, erects her ear,
And sees deep in the water clear
Another jetty greyhound rise,
With long arched neck and sparkling eyes;
Advance, recede, stoop down, or fly,
With apt and faithful mimicry,
Pursuing still her every motion,
Baffling her every simple notion,
Till with slow step, and frequent pause,
Maria from the bridge withdraws.

'Tis sweet to linger here, and view
The fading landscape's twilight hue;
To mark how Nature owns the hour,
That calls to sleep's refreshing bower.
All hasten to their home:—the lamb
Meekly pursues its mild-eyed dam;
The plover, with loud flapping wing
And shrilly scream, is hovering;
The peasant, his day's labor o'er,
Sits idly at his cottage door;
And plough-boys swing on farm-yard gate,
And laugh and joke with heart elate;
Whilst cackling geese quick fluttering come,
And whirring chaffers loudly hum.
O, Nature has no voice, no tone,
Howe'er discordant when alone,
But breathing her glad spirit free,
Bursts forth in general harmony!
The sheep-bell low, the screaming bird,
The loud rude jest, the lowing herd,
The insect whir,—who'd wish to cease,
Music of nature, joy, and peace!

But they are hushed.—the sky grows pale,
The purple clouds no longer sail,
The gathering shades the valley fill,
The lowering mists obscure the hill,
The evening dew is rising fast,
And evening's loveliest hour is past.

NEW PUBLICATIONS IN JUNE.

*** *As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for Purposes of general Reference, it is requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (Post paid,) and they will always be faithfully inserted, FREE of EXPENSE.*

AGRICULTURE.

DESIGNS for laying out Farms and Farm-Buildings in the Scotch Style, adapted to England. By J. C. Loudon. 4to. 3l. 8s.

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THE vessel here described, may be a boat, or barge, of any size, the flatter the better. When loaded with a cargo, and stopped by any impediment, as a shoal, rock or sand, Mr. L. places on each side of the loaded vessel, a long flat trough; the sides of which two troughs, which he calls lightners, are considerably higher from the surface of the water, than the loaded vessel that is now placed between the two troughs. Having thus placed the three vessels abreast

abreast of each other, he places two strong beams, which he calls depressers, across the three vessels, which beams may be placed twelve or fifteen feet asunder; but equidistant from stem to stern of the boat. The loaded vessel has fixed in a strong keelson, two powerful screws, and higher as to length than her gunwale: the beams, or depressers, having holes bored in the centre of them, receive the heads of the two screws; two capstans, with bars being fixed in the head of each screw, the vessel which is loaded, becomes by the action of these elevated screws gradually raised, while two beams are laid across the vessel and lightners, so that, by raising the loaded vessel, and depressing the lightners at the same time, the weight is divided on the three. When the shoals and difficulties in a river are so great in places that the lightners cannot enable the loaded vessel to pass, then he uses a number of water-troughs, called moveable weirs, of which the first is fixed with a kedge anchor on the opposite side of the river, when the vessel is to pass the shoal; and by attaching a number of these moveable weirs to each other, in a diagonal position, and by placing a tarpauling along them to prevent the escape of the water, he sinks the said weirs by weights in the river, by which means he directs the current of the river into so narrow a channel, that the increase of water will so deepen the shoal, that the vessel and apparatus will be enabled to pass the said shoal, and thereby continue her course. When the stream is too narrow for the barge, and lightners both to float, the barge may be buoyed up so as to be clear of the bottom, when the lightners must be stranded. In this case, two iron wheels are requisite at the ends of the beams, to run in a trough affixed above the gunwales of the trough in the centre, and by securing the cable by anchor, or otherwise, the vessel may, with her windlass, be warped off by degrees.

MR. WILSOR'S, (PALL-MALL), *for a fixed Telegraphic Light-house, &c. for Signals and Intelligence, to serve by Night and by Day, &c.*

The light-house consists, first, of a plain or hollow mast, either fixed or raised, and lowered at pleasure, according to the local situation. A lanthorn, of a large size, is fastened at top, which may be furnished with lenses, and may be supplied with gas or oil, and the lights may be multiplied to any number, and arranged in different divisions above each other, so as to leave some visible space between them; for if only one row, or circle of light is given, it might, at a distance, be mistaken for a star: if only one row, circle, or division, of light is given, a pure gas flame or oil-lamp, should be fixed at a certain height above the lanthorn. In the present light-house, the gas burns in the form of a vane, or weather-cock, shewing the direction and variation of the wind in the darkest nights, which no rain, nor any storm, can extinguish: but the chief utility consists in the application of it for signals and telegraphic dispatches. By Mr. Wilsor's invention, one central telegraph may correspond with any number of surrounding ones, by only reserving a distinct signal for preparation for each: whereas the telegraph, now in use, will only serve for one direction, or one point, in the compass, and there must be as many central ones, as there are next surrounding telegraphs.

Another point is, that the telegraphic light-house is made moveable to correspond at different parts of the sea-coast, or any where, where no fixed telegraphs are erected; for instance, a vessel at sea in distress fires guns, or makes other signals of distress; a moveable telegraph may be brought by a horse and cart, nearest the opposite point, to give signals that relief is preparing, and to give directions of any kind to mariners in distress. The inventor says, his telegraph may be of use to armies during battle, by serving to convey orders from the commanding general to any, and the most distant, corps, whereby time is saved, and a variety of manœuvres can be executed against the enemy with the greatest celerity. The machine is constructed on the principle of the lazy tongs, which shut up in a cart, and is raised to any length, from thirty to sixty feet, with ease and swiftness: it may follow the general, and become more serviceable than many aide-de-camps.

MR. JOHN DEAKINS, (ST. JOHN STREET, SMITHFIELD), *for Improvements in the Kitchen Range.*

We cannot well describe the principle of this invention without the aid of figures: the patentee attains his object by carrying the heat of a small fire, in a sort of serpentine direction, to the various parts of his range, and by this means he is enabled to perform every species of cookery,

cookery that can be demanded by the aid of single fire. The range contains a perpetual boiler, ironing and stewing stoves, hot plates for boiling, baking, and broiling, and a place for steaming meat, which by some is preferred to the process of boiling. For the additional expence of a few shillings, an apparatus may be added, which shall give a constant supply of distilled water, which in many situations is an article of essential importance to a family who may be destitute of sweet and wholesome water. Mr. Deakin assures us that the cost of his kitchen range is much less than that of any before invented; that it answers, in most cases, as many or even more useful purposes than the generality of improved ranges; that it is symmetrical in its appearance, and so easy to manage, that no servant can mistake the application of its several parts.

VARIETIES, Literary and Philosophical.

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*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

DR. BUSBY (Mus. D.) has issued proposals for publishing his new Translation of Lucretius, in rhyme, by subscription, in two elegant volumes in quarto; the price to subscribers four guineas, to be paid on the delivery of the work. We formerly announced that Dr. Busby had invited the literati of the metropolis to his house in Queen Ann's-street, West, on successive Saturday evenings, to hear this Translation recited by his son, Dr. Julian Busby. Nothing could have been more brilliant than these assemblages, or more gratifying to the genius of the translator; they also did credit to the taste of the town, and indicated that the author would be liberally requited for a labour which has occupied the intervals of a long life.

About three years ago, our correspondent Common Sense published in the Monthly Magazine, the Principles of an Art of Short-Memory, which he had practised for nearly twenty years. He did this in consequence of a recent application of his principles by some professor of *mnemonics*, as it was called at Paris, and he foretold that great sums would hereafter be made by teaching the same Art in London. This has taken place, and the Professor has actually been giving lectures to considerable numbers of our scientific amateurs, who are pledged or sworn to *secrecy!* As, however this art is of English, and not of French, or German, invention, we feel it due to our readers to refer them to the article signed Common Sense, as they will there find an exact detail of the principles lately exhibited in London as a Novelty of Continental Discovery.

We are gratified in being able to introduce into our Poetical Department some specimens of a new volume of Poems, which will be published in July, by Miss Mitford.

The Rev. David Blair, author of many deservedly popular school books, announces a volume of Familiar Juvenile Letters, which include the elements of that necessary art, for the use of schools.

We learn from the interesting volume published by the Prince Regent, relative to the Herculaneum MSS. that several of those works will forthwith be given to the world by Mr. Hayter, through the medium of the Clarendon press.

The poetical remains of the unfortunate Blacket, the interest of whose Orphan Child has been so benevolently espoused by Mr. Pratt, will be published by that gentleman early in July; and no work ever more justly claimed the universal patronage of the lovers of genius.

A History and Description of the Church of St. Mary, Redcliff, Bristol, is preparing for publication, illustrated by several engravings, displaying the interior and exterior architecture, with plan, &c. of that building; from drawings by Mr. Charles Wild.

Mr. J. F. Williams announces by subscription a Patriotic Address to the British Nation, and a Poem to be called the British Lusiad; the object of which is to celebrate the deliverance of Portugal by the valour of the British army under the direction of Lord Wellington.

In a few days will be published, in two volumes 12mo. a new edition of the Orator, or elegant Extracts in Prose and Poetry, for the use of schools and academies; to which is prefixed, a Dissertation

tation on Oratorical Delivery, with an appendix, containing outlines of gesture, and examples of the principal passions and emotions. By JAMES CHAPMAN, Teacher of Elocution in the University of Glasgow.

Mr. MILLARD will publish in a few days, his New Pocket Cyclopædia, or Elements of Useful Knowledge, methodically arranged; designed for the higher classes in schools, and for young persons in general.

Mr. DYMOCK, of the grammar school of Glasgow, has in the press a school copy of Cæsar, with English notes at the bottom of the page, and a copious explanation of the proper names at the end of the volume.

Dr. SMITH, president of the Linnæan Society, has nearly ready for publication a Tour to Lapland, translated from the original unpublished manuscript itinerary of the celebrated Linnæus. It will form two octavo volumes, and be adorned with above sixty wood cuts from extemporaneous sketches of the illustrious author.

In the press, and will speedily be published, for the use of schools, the third edition of Elegantiæ Latinæ, or Rules and Exercises illustrative of elegant Latin Style; by the Rev. E. VALPY, B.D. with considerable improvements and alterations.

A new edition of Pennant's British Zoology, with additions both to the text and plates, is in the press, and will appear early next season.

Mr. THOMAS MAC GILL has completed an Account of the Kingdom of Tunis, containing a view of the present state of the country, its government, productions, antiquities, the manners and employments of the people, manufactures, commerce, &c. in two duodecimo volumes.

Mr. PEARCE, of Walsall, will shortly publish, by subscription, a Directory for the Town and Parish of Walsall, together with an Account of the Post-Coaches, Carriers, Boats, &c. and all such information that may be useful to the merchant, manufacturer, and tradesman.

The edition of Dryden's Poetical Works, with notes, by the two Wartons, in four octavo volumes, is nearly finished.

A volume of *some* of the Letters of the late Rev. JAMES HERVEY, dated from 1736 to 1752, will speedily be published.

Dr. NOTT, of Bristol, has in the press a Nosological Companion to the London Pharmacopœia.

In a few days will appear a translation from the French, entitled Modern Biography, or Lives of remarkable Characters who have distinguished themselves from the Commencement of the French Revolution to the present time.

A new edition of the London Catalogue of Books will be soon put to press. It will include the catalogues of 1800 with some rejections, and 1809 with corrections and additions to the present time, and is expected to be ready in three months.

STRYPE's Memorials of Archbishop Cranmer, in two royal octavo volumes, and Bishop Sherlock's Discourses, in three volumes, are printing at the Clarendon Press.

The third and fourth Cantos of the Plants, a Poem, by WILLIAM TIGHE, esq. will speedily be published, with notes and observations.

The public may soon expect some Critical Remarks on Dr. Adam Clarke's extraordinary Annotations on the Bible.

Mr. JAMES P. TUPPER has in the press an Essay on the Probability of Sensation in Vegetables, with observations on Instinct, Sensation, and Irritability.

The Rev. SAMUEL CLAPHAM will shortly publish, in an octavo volume, Sermons, selected from minor Authors, adapted to the Saints' Days, Festivals, &c.

The long promised re-publication of the very curious volume attributed to the pen of JULIANA BERNERS, prioress of Sopewell Nunnery, circa 1450, will be ready for delivery to the subscribers at an early day. Our readers will recollect our announcement of this work at a former period, since which time, and when the volume, as originally printed, was upon the eve of publication, the editor was induced, at the solicitation of his subscribers, to enlarge his plan, and to prefix an historical and bibliographical disquisition, illustrative of the volume and of its various treatises. These researches, which have necessarily created much laborious investigation into early records, and amongst our national repositories of early literature, are at length concluded.

The literature of the era of Elizabeth has of late years received considerable illustration from the researches which have been made into the writers of that age, principally with a view to the illustration of our favourite dramatic poet; and we are happy further to observe an announcement

announcement of the re-publication of Puttenham's Arte of English Poesie, one of the most curious and entertaining productions of that age. Its copious intermixture of contemporary anecdotes, and specimens of coeval poetry, give it an interest surpassing most publications of the age of Elizabeth. The editor, Mr. HASLEWOOD, has condensed the slight notices which we possess of the author into a connected biographical memoir, and prefixed them to the volume.

Cambridge, April 13. The subject of the Seatonian Prize Poem for the present year is, *The Sufferings of the Primitive Martyrs.*

Cambridge, April 26. The subjects for the Prizes given by the members for the university for the present year, are—Senior bachelors, *Utrum in optimâ Dialogorum ratione, Antiqui Recentioribus sint præponendi?*—Middle bachelors, *Studiorum quæ in Academiâ sunt instituta laus et utilitas.*

Cambridge, May 6. The Norrisian Prize is this year adjudged to the Rev. JOHN TADDY, M.A. late fellow of Trinity College, for his essay on the following subject—*The divisions of Christians are not inconsistent with the truth of Christianity.*

The Prizes bequeathed by the late Provost of Eton, Dr. Davies, for the best compositions in prose and verse, on themes selected by the head-master, have this year been gained,—the one by Mr. DAMPIER, subject *Moses servatus*: the other by Mr. DANIELL, subject *Augustus de Populo Romano bene meritus est.*

The Royal Irish Academy have proposed a premium of 50l. to the writer of the best Essay on the following subject, viz. "Whether, and how far, the cultivation of *Science*, and that of *Polite Literature*, assist or obstruct each other."

Messrs. GOOD and LOCHNER, of Hatton Garden, have obtained the first premium for a design of the intended Hospital for Lunatics, in the place of Bethlem; and another premium for the erection of a Lunatic Asylum in the vicinity of Norwich.

Mr. BISSET, of the Museum, Birmingham, has made a drawing from one of the meteoric hail-stones which fell at Worcester, during the great storm in last month. He intends publishing a print of it, and we understand that it measured 30 inches in circumference.

The Board of the National Vaccine Establishment report that the surgeons of the nine stations established in London have vaccinated, during the last year, 3108 persons, and that 23362 charges of vaccine lymph have been distributed to various applicants from all parts of the kingdom, being an excess of nearly one third in the number of persons vaccinated, and in the number of charges of lymph distributed, above that of the preceding year. No case of failure has occurred in any individual vaccinated by the surgeons of the nine stations. In the Royal Military Asylum for the children of soldiers, and in the Foundling Hospital, vaccination was introduced by order of government, and continues to be practised. The former institution, which contains more than 1100 children, has lost but one of them by small-pox; and that individual had not been vaccinated, in consequence of having been declared by the mother to have passed through the small-pox in infancy. In the latter institution, no death has occurred by small-pox. Every child has been vaccinated on its admission to the charity, and in no instance has the preventive power of vaccination been discredited, although many of the children have been repeatedly inoculated with the matter of small-pox, and been submitted to the influence of the contagion. Similar success has attended the vaccination at the Lying-in Charity of Manchester, where, in the space of nine years, more than 9000 persons have been effectually vaccinated; and, by a report received from Glasgow, it appears, that of 15,500 persons who have undergone vaccine inoculation in that city, during the last ten years, no individual has been known to be subsequently affected with small-pox. The number of deaths from small-pox announced in the bills of mortality of 1810, amounted to 1198, which, although great, is considerably less than it had been previously to the adoption of the practice. The Board have been induced to address the preceding information to the committees of Charity Schools, and to submit to them the propriety of introducing vaccination into their respective establishments, and among the poor in general. They also state, that in the principal county towns gratuitous vaccination of the poor is practised either at public institutions or by private practitioners on an extensive scale; that the prejudices of the lower orders excited against the practice by interested persons, still exist, but appear to be gradually yielding to a

conviction of its benefit. From Scotland it appears that the practice of vaccination is universal among the higher orders of society; and that it is the opinion of the College of Physicians, the College of Surgeons, of Edinburgh, and the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, that the mortality from small-pox has decreased, in proportion as vaccination has advanced, in that part of the United Kingdom. At Dublin, and in Ireland generally, vaccination continues to make progress. The Board have also received very favourable accounts of the progress of vaccination in India; and it appears that by vaccination the ravage of small-pox has been repeatedly prevented, and the disorder exterminated in the island of Ceylon. The Board declare their unabated confidence in the preventive power of vaccination, and their satisfaction with the gradual and temperate progress by which this practice is advancing, and that they are of opinion, that, by perseverance in the present measures, vaccination will in a few years, become generally adopted. The money granted by parliament during the last session has been sufficient to defray the expences of the year 1810; and they are of opinion that the same sum will be adequate to the expenditure of the current year.

Wrought iron has been proposed as an advantageous substitute for the materials now in use for many purposes in shipping. A mast of this metal, the cylinder being half an inch thick, and the same height and diameter as a wood mast, will not be so heavy, will be considerably stronger, much more durable, less liable to be injured by shot, and can be easily repaired, even at sea. It will weigh only 12 tons, and at 45l. per ton will not cost more than 540l. while its strength will be nearly fifty per cent. above that of a wooden mast, that weighs 23 tons, and costs nearly 1200l. This mast is made to strike nearly as low as the deck, to ease the ship in a heavy sea. Ships furnished with wooden masts are in such circumstances obliged to cut them away. Ships furnished with iron masts, will not, like others, be exposed to the risk of receiving damage from lightning, the iron mast being itself an excellent conductor: by using an iron bolt from the bottom of the mast through the kelson and keel, the electric matter will be conducted through the bottom of the ship into the water, without injury to the ship. Yards and bowsprits may also be made of wrought iron, at the same proportion of strength and expense as the mast; and chain shrouds and stays of iron, which may be used with those masts, will not cost half the expense of rope, while they will also prove ten times more durable. Even the whole hull may be made of wrought iron.

GERMANY.

A German, of the name of Routgen, a scholar of the celebrated Blumenbach, in Göttingen, has announced his intention to endeavour to penetrate into the interior of Africa, nearly in the track pursued by Mr. Hornemann, who, as he has not been heard of for nearly ten years, is thought to have perished in the enterprise. This young man is about twenty years of age, and seems to have obtained all that kind of knowledge which is particularly necessary for his purpose. He understands the Arabic language, is remarkably abstemious, and has accustomed himself to make raw flesh and insects his food. At Göttingen he submitted to circumcision, that he might appear to be a true believer in the Koran, and, in the character of a physician, travel through those countries where the name of Christian would infallibly lead to slavery or death. In his peregrinations on foot through Germany and Switzerland, he always chose the worst lodgings and accommodations to inure himself to hardships. In Germany and Paris he has collected a number of questions proposed by the literati, relative to the unknown regions which he intends to visit. He means to endeavour to accompany a mercantile caravan from Mogador to Tombuctoo.

It appears from information received on this subject from different quarters, that almost all the great forests in the interior of Germany are infested by bands of robbers. One of them is reported to have established itself in the Wetteravia, and another in the Odenwald. These have communications with each other, and with the gang which during the winter has interrupted the public safety in the Spessart. Another troop resides in the forest of Thuringia, and has lately extended its incursions to the northern and eastern frontiers of the grand-duchy of Wurzburg. The duchies of Saxe-Coburg, Meinungen, and Hildiburghausen, have also been disturbed by this band, which is divided into several detachments. According to the documents laid before the tribunal at Mentz, it is calculated, that the amount of the robberies committed by these organized

bands, was in 1804 three millions and a half. Since that time they have increased till they amount to a total, which it is not at present possible to ascertain.

The sepulchral vault in the late ducal chapel, at Brunswick, has recently been rifled: the gold lace and gold fringe which ornamented the coffins of the dukes have been carried off, together with four silver vases, containing the hearts of some of those princes. These remains were afterwards found thrown about in the neighbourhood of the palace.

The spirit which agitates a number of the vehement heads of Germany has taken a new turn, and the reveries of the illuminati have been quitted for those of extravagant devotion. Several fanatical works have lately been published, in which the Germans are exhorted to put on hair-cloth, to turn hermits, and to impose on themselves the greatest austerities, and severest penances. One of these works, entitled "Halle and Jerusalem," proposes to renew the ancient pilgrimages to the Holy Land.

FRANCE.

There was lately for sale in the sale-room of M. Sylvestre, at Paris, a quarto Latin bible, printed in that city in 1497. It belonged to Mary Queen of Scots, whose name is written in the title-page, with her cypher M. S. and the following verses:

Meieux ne me peult advenir,
Qu'a mon dieu tousiours me tenir.

On the same title-page is the date, 1571, with the signature of the famous Besme, who the year following assassinated the Admiral Coligny. He has also written some lines with his own hand, in which he intreats God "to grant him grace to derive the profit resulting from perusal of this holy book."

A whim has lately prevailed among the young men of the higher classes at Paris, which shews itself, in ornamenting their bed chambers, and particularly their bed's head, with arms and armour of all kinds; insomuch that the famous armoury of Don Quixote is completely outdone. Some are so particular as to group helmets and corslets on every pannel of the wainscot. Arms, offensive and defensive, of every country, are displayed with the most grotesque effect; the Moorish poignard and the Turkish sabre; the hangers of the Arabs, with the carbines of the Cossacks; the *creeses* of the Malays, and the zagayes of Madagascar; even the clubs of the South Sea Islands, and the tomahawks of the North American Indians. This fancy has been of great benefit to the dealers in battered antiquities, who obtain five or six louis d'ors for articles, which not long ago they would have thought themselves extremely fortunate to sell for as many livres.

PRUSSIA.

M. Claudius has lately made at Berlin, a promising experiment with his machine for flying. He raised himself several times to the height of fourteen feet in thirty seconds of time, by means of twenty-three strokes of his wings, carrying a weight of thirty-three pounds. He afterwards let himself down from the same height by means of twenty-five strokes of his wings, in twenty-five seconds, having a force of ascension of twenty-two pounds. The wings are furnished with pipes, which close when the air is struck, and open by their own weight when the air is allowed to pass freely. There are powers of different action in the machine for rising and for descending. The pipes of one set are quiescent, while those of the other are in activity. The motive powers for descent are smaller than those for elevation; that for elevation has a surface of one hundred and sixty square feet. This machine, applied to a balloon, which possesses but feeble powers of rising, permits the aeronaut, who conducts the balloon to rise to a certain height, to remain stationary at that height, and to descend at pleasure without emitting, and consequently losing, any gas: but the inventor does not pretend to work it against the wind, as has been reported.

Many of the inhabitants of this country at present make use of the seeds of lupines, roasted, to supply the place of coffee; and, if the price of the latter should again rise, it is probable that this substitute only would be used. It is called, Bishop's Coffee, because an ancient bishop made it his ordinary beverage.

An adventurer, named Reizenstein, formerly an officer in the Prussian service, has collected an armed troop in the neighbourhood of Frankfort on the Oder. The newspapers lately contained an order from the Prussian authorities, directing his apprehension, because he had taken an active part among the incendiaries, who have desolated the Mar-

gravate,

gravate of Brandenburg. A Silesian count is also mentioned as having collected in the mountains of Silesia a body of deserters, against whom it has been found necessary to send troops.

EAST INDIES.

The number of persons vaccinated in the different districts of Ceylon, in 1809, amounted to 25,697, making a total of 128,732 since its first introduction into the island in 1802, besides a few others inoculated by individuals not belonging to the vaccine establishment. The small-pox has not existed in any part of the island since February 1803, till October 1809, when the disease was brought to Jaffnapaám by a country boat from the Malabar coast. The contagion spread to a few persons who had not been vaccinated in that district, and by means of a civil prisoner, was introduced into the jail at that place, but its progress there was immediately arrested by the removal of the infected persons and the indiscriminate vaccination of all the other prisoners.

The Indian government has offered a remuneration of 6000l. for the importation of the cochineal insect into their territory, from the coast of South America. From some recent discoveries, fresh hopes are entertained that the insect may be brought to perfection in India, an object which has long been looked forward to without success.

The sunn-hemp of India, after a variety of experiments, appears not to have answered the public expectations. A discovery has, however, been made in Sumatra and Prince of Wales' Island, of an article called *poolas* or *calooee*, which is spun by the natives, by a process till lately unknown to Europeans, into a strong and durable cordage. A quantity of this article is expected to be received in England by the ships of the ensuing season, for the purpose of making experiments, which will be superintended by an intelligent native.

Accounts from Bengal state, that a dreadful fire broke out at Unmerapoora (kingdom of Ava) on the 10th of March, 1810, which entirely destroyed the town and fort, including the palace, temples, and 20,000 houses. The governor, in order to compel the inhabitants to assist in preserving the place, ordered the gates to be shut; and thus reduced them to the dreadful alternative of leaping from the walls, or being burnt to death in the streets. About 1200 preferred the latter, and 200 were dashed to pieces in attempting the former.

WEST INDIES.

A strange phenomenon has lately been observed in the island of Jamaica. This is the gradual formation of an immense lake, where, a few years ago, stood a very valuable sugar work, and other plantations. A letter from Kingston, gives the following account of it:—"Having plenty of leisure, I made an excursion about a fortnight ago to the lake of St. Anns, which certainly is a great curiosity, said now to cover 3,000 acres of land, and still rising. It is thus accounted for: There used always to be a large piece of water, say seventy acres, a little from the Monteague, into which a rivulet called the Rio Ho ran, and on one side sunk into the ground with a kind of hissing noise. This subterranean passage appears to have been stopped from some unknown cause; the stream still continues to run, and the water, of course, to increase. One sugar work has lost 700 acres of good land, its works, overseer's and negro houses; the tops of some are still visible. Several proprietors have lost great part of their grass pastures, and been obliged to dispose of part of their stock. The surface being now so extensive, its perpendicular rising is not so visible, perhaps an inch a week may be about the mark. Some canoes and boats have already been carried thither, and afford a pleasant amusement. I took a swim over a fine guinea-grass piece, and got hold of the branch of a tree to rest; but it immediately snapped off, and compelled me to make for shore, almost tired; I could not swim one-third part so far in this water, as in the sea or a river; I never found any so soft. All the trees within its surface are dead, and many very high ones covered over. How high it must rise before it finds a vent, is not yet ascertained, but it must be many yards, as hills surround the spot. I fancy it is twelve miles from the sea. Several ponds now appear at the distance of half a mile or more from it, where never water was before; these also continue to rise; I suppose the water must ooze through the ground. In another part of the island, St. Elizabeth, some hundred acres of land are covered with water, where, in some years, the negroes and

and stock have been obliged to go fifteen miles to drink; a number of springs have broken out where never before there was the least appearance; this at first was supposed to be in consequence of the very great quantity of rain that fell last year, but when the rain ceased the springs did not."*

* We earnestly wish our correspondents and readers, in all parts of the world, would furnish us with details of the progress of such phenomena.—*Editor.*

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"See our Oars with Feathered Spray," the celebrated Boat Glee, sung by Mrs. Vaughan, Mr. W. Wynnett, Mr. Vaughan, and Mr. J. B. Sale, at Messrs. Wynnett, and Mr. Vaughan's Vocal Concerts, Willis's Rooms. Composed by Sir John Stevenson, Mus. Doc. 2s. 6d.

THIS glee, which has also been sung with distinguished applause, in the favourite Melo Drama of the Patriot, or Hermit of Saxellen, in Dublin, does high credit to Sir John Stevenson's taste and science. The construction, though simple, is strongly effective; the parts, dependently, or independently, considered, display a sense of the effect wanted, and a ready command of the means to produce it: neither is the beauty of the melody to be forgotten, any more than the nice adjustment of the harmony.

"He is gone on the Mountains." The Coronach, or Funeral Song, from the Lady of the Lake, by Walter Scott, esq. Sung with unbounded applause at the public and private Concerts in London and Dublin. Composed, and inscribed to Miss Westby, by Sir J. Stevenson, Mus. Doc. 3s.

An ease of conception, and grace of manner, so strikingly mark this composition, as to render it peculiarly attractive and affecting. The melody is every where sweetly delicate, and the harmony is richly and judiciously embodied.

"He is gone on the Mountains." The Coronach, or Funeral Song, from the Lady of the Lake, by Walter Scott, esq. The Music by Thomas Atwood, esq. 1s. 6d.

The task of comparing the productions of living authors, is generally a more positive than pleasing duty to reviewers; but in the present instance, the language of commendation may justly be dealt out with so equal a hand, that we can gratify one composer without giving pain to the other; and say with correctness, that, in this trial of their skill, Sir John Stevenson and Mr. Atwood, have equal claims to the prize, and, like Virgil's Shepherds, defy the preference of their judge.

A Thema, with Six Variations, for the Pianoforte. Composed by F. W. Crouch. 3s.

This *Thema*, which is accompanied with a superjoined part for a flute, and one separately printed, for a violoncello, is as simple as it is pleasing; and the variations, in which nothing extraneous or extravagant is affected, are conceived in a style perfectly analogous to the subject, and produce an effect at once natural and agreeable.

Six Canzonets, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte, or Harp. Composed, and dedicated to Miss L. C. Cooke, by Richard Light. 8s.

We find in these canzonets some easy flowing passages. The sentiments of the words are well consulted, and the general cast of the melodies bespeak that respectable portion of talent, from which, by Mr. Light's further cultivation of this species of composition, we unhesitatingly argue much future excellence.

A favorite Sicilian Air, arranged as a Rondo for the Harp. Composed and dedicated to Mrs. Carleton, by L. De Marin. 2s.

This rondo is all that the composer designed it to be, a familiar and attractive little exercise for the piano-forte. The passages are well disposed for the juvenile hand, and, while they win the ear, cannot but improve the finger.

"La Majesteuse," a favourite March, and Three Original Airs, De Dance, for the Pianoforte. Composed by G. G. Ferari. 3s.

In this little publication we find much pleasing variety. The several movements are at once, generally speaking, good in themselves, and are so arranged in the work as to follow each other with every advantage that judicious succession could secure. Many of the ideas are as novel as agreeable, and the aggregate effect is agreeable and striking.

"*Gralam*

"Graham and Glory, or the Victor Vanquished." Sung by Mr. Rees, jun. at the Aquatic Theatre, Sadler's Wells. Written by Mr. C. Dibdin, jun. Composed by Mr. Reeve. 1s. 6d.

This humourous, patriotic, trifle, has been well hit off by Mr. Reeve. The words and the music run glibly on, and, if the sense is not always strong, the loyalty is, and the grand object both of the writer and composer is attained.

The favourite Welsh Air of "Ar Hyd y Nos, or the Live Long Night," arranged with familiar variations for the Piano-forte, or Harp, and Flageolet, or Flute, by John Parry. 1s. 6d.

This air is so ingeniously arranged, and the variations constructed with such an equal eye to all the *parts;* and the broad, general effect, that in our opinion it merits the title of a *Trio.* Playful diversity, and fanciful disposition, are the leading features of Mr. Parry's adjustment and additions, and certainly place this popular and graceful little publication in a very advantageous point of view.

A Trio for Three Flutes. Composed, and inscribed to Ramon Larrea, esq. by John Parry. 3s.

This Trio consists of two movements, the second of which forms as pleasing a Rondo as any that has lately come under our notice, and may be had singly for the piano-forte. The combination of the three parts is scientific and artificial: the *points* are well supported, and the turn of passages is accommodated to the station each of the three instruments takes in the scale.

"Young Edwin I met in the Valley," a favourite Song, sung by Mrs. C. Dibdin, in the Red Reaver. Written by C. Dibdin. Composed by W. Reeve. 1s. 6d.

"Young Edwin" is a pleasing trifle. The melody, though not remarkable for its novelty, is very natural, and gives the sense of the words with tolerable force and justness.

"A Peep at Turkey," a favourite Comic Song, sung by Mr. Grimaldi, at Sadler's Wells Theatre, in the Pantomime of Dulce Domum. Composed by W. Reeve. 1s. 6d.

The general description of the last article will pretty well apply to this. Though not important, it is agreeable, and affects nothing beyond its own natural character.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

The Use of all New Prints, Communications of Articles of Intelligence, &c. are requested under COVER *to the Care of the Publisher.*

The Exhibition of the Royal Academy, 1811.

(*Continued from p.* 464.)

WE shall now proceed to mention more particularly the most excellent of this very excellent exhibition, which, in point of brilliancy of talent, is not inferior to any that have decorated the walls of Somerset Place. Dawe's portraits of Mrs. T. Hope and her sons, (No. 6) is a faithful transcript of this fascinating woman, engaged in the most lovely of feminine employment, the nurture of her children. Fuseli's Macbeth consulting the vision of the armed head, (No. 12) is the best of his productions this year, and possesses much of his usual beauties and defects; the imaginary beings possessing every thing a vivid fancy could suggest, and the mortal too much exaggerated in muscular form, considering he is clothed. Hilton's John of Gaunt reproving King Richard II. (No. 18) is in many respects an excellent performance, but consists too much of straight lines, and is not historically correct. John of Gaunt was one of the most magnificent princes of his time, and should not have been represented in such a sack-cloth monkish costume; neither is Richard sufficiently handsome for the prince, whose personal beauty was such, that, in Shakespeare's words, "like the sun, it made beholders wink." The portrait of Philip Howorth, a boy of extraordinary size and strength, in the character of the infant Hercules, (No. 36) by Dawe, embraces most of the principal beauties of the art, and assumes an ideal beauty from the premature maturity and astonishing muscularity of the subject, that is perhaps a solitary instance in portraiture; the face is common, though beautiful, and might be condemned were it entirely the production of the artist's imagination. The colouring of the flesh is brilliant, warm, and natural, and the anatomical drawing excellent. Having seen this prodigy, and often had the opportunities of viewing his wonderful powers at an infantine age (only four years) and contemplating with astonish-

ment

ment the perfection of his form, we are certain that the picture is not, what many have suspected it to be, a mixture of truth and fiction, but a veritable portrait. —*Omnia vincit amor*, or "the Power of Love in the Three Elements," (No. 63) by the venerable president, is an exquisite production equally distinguished for its conception, as its execution.—Mr. Lawrance's portraits are all excellent, but his admirable portrait of Mr. West, (No. 113) possesses the most supreme beauties of the art.—Mercury and Hersé, (No. 70) by Turner, is such a brilliant example of poetical composition, in landscape, as is not excelled in the English school; as is also (No. 81) his Apollo and Python. The Death of Lord Nelson, (No. 116) by the president, has been before-mentioned, and will be again noticed in a future review of Mr. Heath's print from it. (No. 138), the celebrated professor of elocution, Mr. Thelwall, by Lonsdale, is a portrait of great merit, and displays the character of the orator in a striking point of view; it is highly characteristic, is a good likeness, and an excellent picture: as is also the Earl of Harrowby, (No. 151) by Phillips. Mr. West's Lot and his Daughter conducted by two Angels, (No. 188) is another striking proof of the energy and unwearied perseverance of this great master's pencil; this picture alone is sufficient for a splendid reputation. Callcott's Apollo slaying the Sons of Niobe at the Altar of Latona, (No. 198) could not be omitted without injustice; nor could Arnald's composition, from a description of Pæstum, by the Abbé Dupaty, (No. 209.) Among the water-colour drawings, (which are this year placed in a new room, formerly the secretary's apartments) are some remarkably fine ones, by Mrs. C. Long, an honorary exhibitor of great talents. Edridge's portraits are as usual excellent, and Mr. Henry Corbould has one from the Lady of the Lake. Bone's enamels are past all praise. In the antiroom are, a Demoniac, (No. 404) by Dawe, horribly, fine; some exquisitely fine landscapes, by Miss Gouldsmith, particularly a View at South-hall, Middlesex, (No. 464) which for truth of natural effect, has not its superior in the exhibition. Among the miniatures, Haines's Ballad-Singer, (No. 555.) The Gipsey Mother and Child, from Nature, (No. 573) by Robertson, and Portrait of the Countess of Oxford, (No. 590) by Newton, are the most excellent. Of the architectural department we have not room to say more at present, than to refer to our last, and to observe, that there is more room, nay necessity, of improvement in taste in this department, than in any of the others.

In the sculptural department must not be omitted the very excellent busts, by Chantrey, particularly that of J. R. Smith, esq. (No. 936) which for characteristic force of expression is certainly unequalled. Nor should be omitted those of Mr. West, (No. 947) and John Horne Tooke, esq. (No. 945) by the same artist. Bacon's Good Samaritan, (No. 905) is a chaste design and well executed, as is Flaxman's Victory, leaning on a trophy, (No. 925.) Hoppner's Venus, (No. 946,) is a plagiarism from Nollekens.—Nollekens's busts are, as usual, admirable.

Portrait of his Most Gracious Majesty King George III. from the original picture, in the possession of the Lord Bishop of Salisbury, painted by James Northcote, esq. R.A. engraved by William Say, engraver to his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester. Published June 4, 1811, by Thomas Clay, 18, Ludgate-hill, London.

This portrait is, we believe, the last for which our venerable monarch sat; and is a forcible impressive likeness. He is seated in his chair of state, habited in the robes, collar, and plumed hat, of the order of the garter, which accessories form a splendid accompaniment to the portrait, and, altogether, make as excellent picture of his Majesty as has been published for many years. Of the engraving by Say (mezzo tinto) it is not too much to say that it possesses every requisite of the art; smooth, correct, and perfect in its gradations of the chiaroscuro: and with the portrait of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, which Mr. Say is engraving as a companion, will form as fine a pair of whole-length portraits, as a collector could possibly decorate his room or portfolio with.

Portrait of, Sir Francis Burdett, painted, and dedicated to the People of England, by J. R. Smith, and engraved by William Ward, engraver to his Royal Highness the Duke of York. Published May 29, 1811, by J. R. Smith, 33, Newman-street.

The original painting in crayons, of this deservedly popular and highly independent character, was among the principal ornaments of the Royal Academical exhibition this year; and as such, is well known to every admirer of the arts. Mr. Ward has increased his reputation by the manner in which he has executed the plate, which possesses the great merit

merit of being a free, well-executed print, and is a perfect fac-simile of its original. Besides being one of the best executed portraits, it is also one of the best likenesses of the worthy baronet in existence; and is commemorative, in a very striking degree, of his late political sufferings, and combines an historical fact with pourtraitive truth.

Portrait of John Horne Tooke, esq. painted by J. R. Smith, and engraved by William Ward, engraver to his Royal Highness the Duke of York. Published by J. R. Smith, 33, Newman-street.

This venerable scholar and highly gifted man, who justly ranks as one of the most learned etymologists in Europe, and of the best writers in England; whose whole life is so closely interwoven with English history, and whose name, when the jaundiced eye of prejudice shall be purged "with euphrasy and visual rue," will go down to posterity among the most eminent British worthies; is represented in the interesting, though afflicting, situation, in which age and infirmities has left the outer frame of the able author of the "Diversions of Purley." He is lying recumbent on his couch, on which he sees and delights his friends with the power of his genius, and the brilliancy of his intellect; folios of his manuscripts and favourite authors are placed within his reach, and he is in the convenient loose costume and cap, which he regularly wears. Of this, as well as the last article, too much praise cannot be given, whether we consider it as a portrait of the man, or as a work of art; the painter and engraver having gone as far as the nature of their art would permit them.

No. IV. of the Fine Arts of the English School, Edited by John Britton, F.S.A. contains

1. A portrait of Sir Joshua Reynolds, from a picture by himself, in the council-room of the Royal Academy; engraved by William Bond: also a Biographical Memoir of that eminent Artist, by James Northcote, esq. R.A.

2. *Sculpture.*—View of a Monument, to the memory of Mrs. Howard, designed, and executed in Marble, by Joseph Nollekens, esq. R.A. engraved by James Godby, with a descriptive Essay, by R. Hunt, esq.

3. An Engraving, by William Bond, from a painting, representing the "Sixth Angel loosing the four Angels from the River Euphrates:" (vide Revelations, chap. ix. ver. 14.) by Henry Howard, esq. R.A. with a descriptive Essay, by R. Hunt, esq.

4. A Landscape, called Pope's Villa, by J. M. W. Turner, esq. R.A. and P.P. in the Gallery of Sir John F. Leicester, bart. Engraved by John Pye, and Charles Heath: with a descriptive Essay.

The concluding Letter-Press, descriptive of St. Paul's Cathedral Church, by Edmund Aikin, esq. architect.

INTELLIGENCE.

The British Institution have this year, in consequence of the equality of merit in the three best prize pictures, determined, and divided, their proposed premium of 200, 100, and 50, guineas to the best, second, and third, best, into three equal shares, and awarded them to Messrs. Dawe, Hilton, and Joseph. Mr. Dawe's picture is a Negro overpowering a Buffalo; Mr. Hilton's, the Entombing of Christ; and Mr. Joseph's Priam mourning over the dead body of Hector. All of which have been reviewed before in this retrospect.

Mr. Lonsdale has just finished an excellent portrait of General Congreve, of the Royal Artillery, in his uniform of colonel of that celebrated corps, which, at the desire of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, has been placed in one of the principal apartments at Carlton House, and was there fixed a few days before the late splendid fête, and forms a companion to Lord Hutchinson, by Phillips, in a series of a choice few of the Prince's most esteemed friends; among which are Lord Moira, by Sir Joshua Reynolds; Lord Erskine, by Hoppner, &c. The Prince has expressed his approbation of the picture, and pronounced it worthy of its honourable situation, which, from one of his Royal Highness's acknowledged taste, is great and well merited praise.

On the 4th ult. the Royal Academy held their annual celebration of their royal founder's birth-day, at the Crown and Anchor tavern, in the Strand, which was numerously attended by the most eminent artists, both in and out of the establishment, amateurs, and patrons of art. The chair was filled by the respectable and worthy president, and the evening was spent with pleasant rationality.

On Monday the 24th ult. the different schools in the Royal Academy opened to the students for the season, and on the the following Monday the library also.

REPORT

REPORT OF DISEASES,

Under the Care of the late Senior Physician of the Finsbury Dispensary, from the 20th of May to the 20th of June.

AN impressive instance occurred within the Reporter's knowledge about a fortnight ago, of the calamitous effect of impetuous passion. A farmer was intemperately indignant against a tenant, for some alteration which he had made in one of his houses, and in the crisis of his rage fell instantly dead at his feet. The violence of his emotion exhausted the powers of vitality, without the intervention of disease. The moment before the sudden rising of his rage, he was in the most perfect health, and had been so for a long time previous. Although at already an advanced age, his mode of living, and moderation in every thing but temper, promised still a considerable protraction of comfortable life. Armstrong had such a case as is here related in his view in the following description:

"But he, whom anger stings, drops, if he dies,
At once, and rushes apoplectic down!" *

It may be doubted, however, whether this fatal attack may be correctly considered as apoplectic, although that epithet is in general, but certainly with too little discrimination, applied to almost every case of sudden death, which has not been obviously occasioned by external violence. The physical injury arising from inordinate passion, separate from any mischievous action to which it may lead, has not been sufficiently the subject of medical attention. It operates upon the vital functions in a state of health, so as to produce disturbance and disease; and, in a state of actual disease, it has an alarming tendency to aggravate every symptom of disorder, and to increase the risk of a fatal termination. Anger, when it is not immediately dangerous, is at least unwholesome. It is painful, without any compensation of pleasure. It is a thorn without a rose. A man must be altogether unwise, who would sacrifice his health to his enmity, and really injure himself, because he conceives that he has been injured by another. But anger is not the only mode of mental perturbation which is hostile to a man's physical as well as intellectual well-being.

The Reporter has been lately consulted by a person whose conversation and letters exhibit a general superiority of mind, attended, however, with a partial imbecility. His good sense deserts him only upon the subject of his health. His own opinion of his disorder constitutes the worst part of it. *Fear* is its most prominent feature, and most important ingredient. The corporeal part of his complaint seems to be seated in the stomach, and his apprehension is in a great measure the creature of indigestion. There is no circumstance attending his indisposition which threatens danger, or is inconsistent with a fair chance of longevity; and yet he is obstinately convinced, without being able to explain any reason for his inflexible persuasion, that he shall never recover, and that he is even actually trembling on the very edge of the grave. This is far from being a singular example of hypochondriasis, a disease which, whatever may be the cause, seems to be every day extending still wider the circle of its dominion.

Another remarkable instance of the influence of mental agitation in producing disease of the body, the Reporter had an opportunity of observing, in his attendance upon a lady in the course of the last winter. Her husband, who was extremely anxious on her account, was, at the time of her greatest danger, seized with an apparent and unequivocal jaundice; and it was observable afterwards, that his complexion grew gradually more clear, as the prospect became brighter of his wife's ultimate recovery. The writer of this article has at present under his professional direction a merchant, whose solicitude about the entangled and precarious state of his commercial affairs has so impaired the tone of his digestive organs, that he is unable to retain on his stomach any thing which it receives. There is no end to examples which might equally illustrate the *medical* power of the passions.

Although an evenness and quietness of temper may in many instances appear connate or constitutional, equanimity ought not, on that account, to be regarded as out of the reach of acquisition. The feelings which have been subject to an habitual restraint, will seldom be found to rise above their proper level. Disproportionate emotions may often, in early life at least, be repressed, in the same manner as deformities or irregularities of bodily shape are, by constant compression, forced into a more natural figure and dimension. J. REID.

Grenville-street, Brunswick-square, June 25, 1811.

* Art of preserving Health.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS, *announced between the 15th of May and the 15th of June, extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 187.]

(The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.)

ACKLAND H. Leadenhall Market and Birchin lane, provision merchant. (Annesley and Bennett, Tokenhouse yard, Lothbury
Allen R. Bristol, fruiterer. (Stephens, Bristol
Andrews T. jun. Hotwells, Bristol, coach maker. (Ford, Serle street, Lincoln's inn
Amhock T. Turnham Green, merchant. (Walton, Girdlers' Hall, Basinghall street
Ashing C. Hind court, Fleet street, jeweller. (Atkinson, Castle street, Falcon square
Atkinson W. Three King Courts, Lombard street, hat-manufacturer. (Alcock, Corner, and Lindsay, Borough
Attwell R. Toddington, Bedford, baker. (Falkon, Temple
Bagley D. Sedgely, Stafford, iron master. (Strong, Still, and Strong, Lincoln's inn
Bailey T. Hackney, factor. (Nind, Throgmorton street
Baker W. York, confectioner. (Hearon, York
Bayes T. Sr. Martin's lane, gold and silver laceman. (Woods, New Corn Exchange, Mark lane
Beck P. Salford, Manchester, brewer. (Hewitts and Kirk, Manchester
Beckwith C. Huddersfield, innkeeper. (Blackburn, jun. Huddersfield
Bell J. Fleur de Lis Court, Spitalfields, tallow chandler. (Evett and Rixon, Haydon square
Bennett A. M. Devonshire street, Queen square, insurance broker. (Wadeson, Barlow, and Grosvenor, Austin Friars
Bos T. J. Richards and R. Jones, Liverpool, tailors. (Murrow, Liverpool
Bouch J. and S. Tolson, Maryport, Cumberland, check manufacturers. (Sim, Maryport
Bevington S. Vine street, St. Martin's lane, victualler. (Turner, Kirby Grin Hatton Garden
Bowker R. Bedford, near Leigh, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer. (Crosfs and Rushton, Bolton le Moors
Brett H. Sloane square, carpenter. (Druce, Billiter square
Brooks J. Queen street, Cheapside, merchant. (Birkett, Bond court, Walbrook
Brown J. and J. Hull, merchants. (Edwards, Symond's inn
Brown T. Southampton, fellmonger. (Cannon, Petersfield
Brown J. Prince's street, Cavendish square, haberdasher. (Briggs, Essex street, Strand
Bunton J. Chard, Somerset, jobber. (Fisher, Lyme Regis
Carren A. jun. Malta, merchant. (Lace, Liverpool
Carter J. jun. Liverpool, merchant. (Staniforth and Eden, Liverpool
Carter J. and J. Rushy, Skinner street, mangle makers. (Sweet and Stokes, Kings Bench Walks
Casey S. Plaistow, Essex, gardener. (Clare and Virgo, St. Catherine's Cloisters, near the Tower
Cash G. jun. Ware, Herts, oat dealer. (Bond, Ware
Charlton H. Oxford, corn dealer. (Attwood, Eynsham, Oxfordshire
Clay T. G. Coventry, ribbon manufacturer. (Minsher, Coventry
Cleeves T. Lincoln, mercer. (Terrewett and Hayward, Lincoln
Coates J. Park lane, Piccadilly, tailor. (Richardson, Fither and Lake, Bury street, St. James's
Coates H. New Sarum, Wilts, apothecary. (Warry, New Inn
Collins J. M. Newton Abbot, Devon. (Abraham, Ashburton
Colls E. Burr street, Lower East Smithfield, hemp merchant. (Reeks, Wellclose square
Cooper W. Minories, silk mercer. (Thomas, Fen court, Fenchurch street
Cooper J. North Shields, Northumberland, ship chandler. (Forster, Newcastle upon Tyne
Corf K. Liverpool, butcher. (Staniforth and Eden, Liverpool
Cotching T. Southcott, Bucks, corn dealer. (Howell, London
Crosier E. Great Driffield, York, chymist. (Sherwin, Great James street, Bedford row
Croker W. Ratcliffe Highway, ironmonger. (Bartlett, Lawrence Pountney lane
Croft J. Plymouth, butcher. (Peers, Plymouth Dock
Crumack A. Castleton Moor, Rochdale. (Alexander, Halifax
Curtis T. Beverley, York, tanner. (Hall and Campbell, Beverley
Dalgairns P. Liverpool, merchant. (Hackett, Old Bethlem
Daykin A. and J. High Holborn, accoutrement makers. (Richardsons, New Inn
Dilleriohen F. Bennett street, Blackfriars, mercer. (Lowless and Crosse, St. Mildred's court, Poultry
Dewra T. Hackney, dealer. (Sydall), Aldersgate street
Dodd G. Vauxhall place, Lambeth, surveyor. (Gregory, Newington, Surry
Dolan B. Strand, cheesemonger. (Windus and Holtaway, Southampton buildings, Chancery lane
Duckworth H. Liverpool, merchant. (Bardwell and Stephenson, Liverpool
Duckworth J. Manchester, victualler. (Edge, Manchester
Dunstan T. Falmouth, linen-draper. (Nind, Throgmorton street
Eames W. Little Moorfields, stable keeper. (Luckett, Wilson street, Finsbury square
Edwards H. H. Woolwich, carpenter. (Sherwood, Canterbury square, Southwark
Ellis J. Swinton street, Gray's inn square, fcavenger. (Coleman, Furnival's inn
English T. Hull, ship builder. (Edmunds, Lincoln's inn
Eure H. and R. Richards, Queen street, Finsbury, wheelwrights. (Lowless and Crosse, St. Mildred's court, Poultry
Evans R. Beech street, Barbican, cheesemonger. (Windle, John street, Bedford row
Everitt J., W. J. and S. Guilford, horse dealers. (Lucas, Webber street, Blackfriar's road
Farrer E. Halifax, grocer. (Hodgson, Surry street, Strand
Fell J. and W. Bean, Nottingham, hosiers. (Kluderley, Long, and Ince, Gray's inn square
Fenton R. jun. Hanley, Stafford, draper. (Birch, Foster, and Bishop, Hanley
Ferriter S. M. Fore street, merchant. (Fafmore, Warnford court, Throgmorton street
Forbes J. Liverpool, merchant. (Shephard and Adlington, Gray's inn
Ford T. Bristol, rope manufacturer. (Roffer and Son, Bartlett's Buildings
Ford R. Worcester, milliner. (Welch, Nicholas lane, Lombard street
Fotheringham J. Liverpool, merchant. (Pritt, Liverpool
Fox J. Runcorn, Cheshire, grocer. (Dawson, Liverpool
Garrett J. Lenham, Kent, haberdasher. (King, Castle street, Holborn
Gerrard J. G. Basinghall street, merchant. (Pitches and Sampson, St. Swithin's lane, Cannon street
Gilchrit G. Liverpool, merchant. (Murrow, Liverpool
Gill R. Birmingham, draper. (Foulkes and Crefwell, Manchester
Glover J. Liverpool, boot and shoe maker. (Blackstock, Temple
Goldston M. I. Great Prescot street, Goodman's fields, merchant. (Howard and Abrahams, Jewry street, Aldgate
Goodbody S. Horse Ferry road, Westminster, coach smith. (Fream, Great Queen street, Lincoln's inn fields
Goodwin W. H. Liverpool, timber merchant. (Lace, Liverpool
Gould W. Chippenham, Wilts, innholder. (Heath, Chippenham
Graham J. Carlisle, joiner. (Briggs, Essex street, Strand
Gurd J. W. D. Kingston, grocer. (Chippindall, Great Queen street, Lincoln's inn fields
Halen J. C. Vine street, America square, merchant. (Bousfield, Bouverie street
Haley A. Horton, York, cotton manufacturer. (Lewis, Bridge, Manchester
Hall C. Holywell street, Shoreditch. (Stratton and Allport, Shoreditch
Hardenberg F. Mount street, Grosvenor square, statuary. (Burridge, Hatton Garden
Hardman J. Blackheath hill, victualler. (Hill, Rood lane, Fenchurch street
Harre W. Bow Common lane, merchant. (Vincent, Bedford square
Hartley R. Langroyd, Lancaster, calico manufacturer. (Bridge, Manchester
Hobman W. and C. Deptford, cow keepers. (Minshull and Veal, Abingdon street
Hockin J. Biddeford, Devon, spirit merchant. (Windus, Bartlett's Buildings
Hockin jun. South Cheriton, Somerset, cheesemonger. (King, Wincanton
Hodgson J. R. Liverpool, merchant. (Lace, Liverpool
Hogg J. Freeman's lane, Southwark, carpenter. (Humphreys, Tokenhouse yard
Holland S. Manchester, wine merchant. (Willis, Fairthorne, and Clarke, Warnford court
Hoppe E. Church street, Little Minories, mathematical instrument maker. (Searle, Fetter lane
Howell J. Liverpool, merchant. (Murrow, Liverpool
Hughes R. Pentpool, Monmouth, tallow chandler. (Jones, Bengaverny
Hulley E. Bristol, dealer in earthen ware. (Stephens, Bristol
Ingraham N. G. jun. Threadneedle street, merchant. (Palmer, Tomlins, and Thomlins, Copthall court
Jack P. Covent Garden, victualler. (Duncan, Gray's

Jarman W. Wolvorth. Surry, upholsterer. (Brown, Pudding lane, Thames street
Jennegan W. Swansea, architect. (Jenkins, Swansea
Johnstone J. Liverpool, merchant. (Windle, John street, Bedford row
Jones E. Birmingham, liquor merchant. (Maudsley, Birmingham
Jones J. Worcester, glover. (Platt, Worcester
Jones H. S. Buenos Ayres, merchant. (Loug, America square
Joseph S. N. Bury street, St. Mary Axe, merchant. (Teasdale, Merchant Taylor's Hall
Keeping J. Barnham, Sussex, brewer. (Few and Ashmore, Covent Garden
King S. Union street, Whitechapel. (Pearce and Son, Swithin's lane
Lapraik G. Bishopsgate street within, cheesemonger. (Nind, Throgmorton street
Larrandon G. Margate, wine merchant. (Chapman, Margate
Long P. Mere, Cheshire, tanner. (Follins, Knutsford
Lowe A. Croydon, cutler. (Guy, Croydon
Ludlow W. A. Andover, Hants, wine merchant. (Hayward, Great Ormond street
Luxton J. and J. Hillier, Poole, Dorset, linen drapers. (Oakley, St. Martin's lane, Cannon street
Lyon J. Leadenhall street, Insurance broker. (Burt and Swinnerton, John street, Crutched Friars
Mason W. Rainow, Chester, cotton spinner. (Hewitt and Kirk, Manchester
Meacher E. L. Berkhampstead, Herts, brandy merchant. (Reardon and Co. Corbett court, Gracechurch street
Meacher T. Newport Pagnell, Bucks, brewer. (Gerrard, Olney
Mercer T. Dillinghurst, brewer. (Sweet and Stokes, Temple
Millard E. Dursley, Gloucestershire, innholder. (Hill, Dursley
Morris W. Gracechurch street, victualler. (Cocker, Nassau street, Soho
Morris J. Gracechurch street, cheesemonger. (Bicknell, Southampton buildings, Holborn
Murray W. Pall Mall court, Pall Mall, tailor. (Richardsons, New Inn
Newport W. jun. King's road, Gray's inn lane, coachmaker. (Wright, Hyde Street, Bloomsbury
Nuttall J. Manchester, dealer in twist and weft. (Ellis, Chancery lane
Oldham T. Rupert street, Haymarket, painter. (Johnson, Charlotte street, Fitzroy square
Oram J. Cricklade, Wilts, cheesemonger. (Thompson, Cirencester
Overton P. Windmill street, victualler. (Jones, Millman place, Bedford row
Page J. W. Laurenny, Pembroke, soap boiler. (Hurd, Temple
Park G. North Shields, Northumberland, anchor smith. (Bell and Frodsham, Chancery lane
Parks T. Pickering, York, innkeeper. (Morton, Gray's inn square
Parry J. Quality court, Chancery lane, scrivener. (Duff, Thavies inn
Pasley H. St. Martin's court, St. Martin's lane, jeweller. (Turner and Pike, Gray's inn
Phillips M. Brighton, vintner. (Attree, Brighton
Pitman J. North Barrow, Somerset, cheesemonger. (Bawden, Chard
Pitt H. Dudley, Worcester, innkeeper. (Andrice and Cox, Inner Temple
Porter N. Birmingham, factor. (Bolton and Jennings, Temple
Prettyman W. Whitechapel, cooper. (Noy and Pope, Pinning lane
Pull J. Norwich, victualler. (Martin, Norwich
Pullerton S. Swinton street, Gray's inn lane, chemist. (Steventon, New square, Lincoln's inn
Quincler C. Liverpool, broker. (Vernon Stone
Ray T. Upper Thames street, stationer. (Hall and Drake, Salter's hall, Cannon street
Ridgway S. Eccles, Lancashire, painter. (Foulks and Cresswell, Manchester
Rowman W. Mourton, Lincoln, grocer. (Foster and Bonner, Spalding
Rowlandson T. and J. Bates, Cheapside, merchants. (Nind, Throgmorton street
Rugeley H. St. Ives, Huntingdon, draper. (Lyon, Gray's inn square
Sartain J. Hatherferry road, builder. (Minshull and Veal, Abingdon street
Schofield J. Rochdale, shopkeeper. [Ferrand, Rochdale
Secar S. St. James's street, confectioner. (Dalton, Took's court, Cursitor street
Sharood C. Brighton, victualler. [Wilde and Knight, Castle street, Falcon square
Shewen E. Threadneedle street, coffee house keeper. Allen, New Bridge street, Blackfriars
Smith T. Oxford, linen draper. (Wallis, Oxford
Smith J. Bridgewater square, lapidary. [Pitman, Newman street, Oxford street
Smith R. Hedon, York, grocer. (Codd, Hull
Sparks J. Buckingham street, Strand, scrivener. (Howard, St Martin's lane
Stephens J. Joiner's Hall Buildings. [Owen and Hicks, Bartlett's buildings, Holborn
Stone R. Clifton, Gloucester, dealer. [Jacobs, Bristol
Storie W. Warwick street, Charing Cross, tailor. [Taylor, Fore street, Cripplegate
Summers W. Frome Selwood, Somerset, currier. [Jacobs, Bristol
Swabey S. Patriot square, Bethnal Green, draper. [Coren, Lyon's inn
Swan W. jun. Liverpool, merchant. [Leigh, Liverpool
Tait W. Liverpool, merchant. [Stapi street and Edeu, Liverpool
Taylor J. B. Doncaster, joiner. [Spilsbury and Hill, Bawtry, York
Thomas T. Cwmdy, Carmarthen, shopkeeper. [Jenkins, James and Abbett, New Inn
Tracey P. J. Pollard's row, Bethnal Green, narrow ware. [Swan, New Basinghall street
Urquhart W. Lloyd's coffee house, merchant. [Dann and Crofsland, Old Broad street
Walker H. Ludlow, Salop, miller. [Russell and Jones, Ludlow
Wall S. Salisbury, Wilts, linen draper. [Denollon, Coleman street buildings
Waller J. Lower Tooting, butcher. [Orchard, Hatton Garden
Ward W. C. Gloucester, money scrivener. [Davis, Gloucester
Watton W. D. Lawrence Pountney hill. [Crawford, Broad street
Weft W. M. Hammersmith, apothecary. [Field and Sheargold, Clifford's inn
Wightman W. Petticoat lane, Whitechapel, victualler. [Glynes, Burr street, East Smithfield
Wigmore W. Narrow street, Limehouse, biscuit baker. [Tarn, Wansford court
Wilkinson J. Appledore, Kent, miller. [Arrowsmith, Bucklersbury street, Queen square
Williams D. Cardigan, shopkeeper. [Baynton, Bristol
Wilson J. Leeds, merchant. [Sykes and Knowles, New Inn
Wilson I. Sunderland, ship owner. [Hines, Bishopswearmouth
Withers H. Bath, haberdasher. [Wingate, Bath
Woodhead I. Linthwaite, Yorkshire, woollen manufacturer. [Crofsland, Huddersfield
Wright I. Drury lane, coach spring maker. [Taylor, Fore street, Cripplegate
Yelloley R. Newcastle upon Tyne, merchant. [Atkinson, Wildes and Mackarall, Chancery lane
Young I. Fonlow, Eyam, Derbyshire, shopkeeper. [Hurd, Temple
Young J. Strand, apothecary. [Briggs, Essex street, Strand
Young I. White Coppice, Chorley, Lancaster, bleacher. [Dewhurst, Preston

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Abbott P. D. Powis place, Great Ormond street, shop keeper, June 8
Anderson G. and J. H. Eades, Tooley street, merchants, June 22
Andrew S. and J. Smith, Stockport, cheshire, cotton spinners, July 3
Arnold W. S. Princes' square, Middlesex, carpenter, July 9
Babcock J. Paternoster row, bookseller, June 18
Beckley J. Wolverhampton, Stafford, druggist, June 24
Baker W. Sandgate, Kent, ship builder, June 18
Ball R. Bridge road, Lambeth, linen draper July 13
Ball J. Hetherfetts, Norfolk, engineer, July 16
Barnes H. Wolverhampton, Stafford, milliner, June 26
Barnes R. Durham, mercer, June 12
Bane J. Truro, Cornwall, draper, June 29
Bartlett W. Plymouth Dock, mason, June 27
Barton J. Stockport, cotton spinner, June 25
Bates T. and J. Halifax, woollendrapers, June 18
Bear J. Sudbury, Suffolk, butcher, June 15
Bedford T. Barnet, Herts, blacksmith, June 11
Belcher J. Oxford, shoemaker, June 28
Benfon J. W. Holbeach, Lincoln, surgeon, July 3
Biggers J. Gracechurch street, jeweller, June 22
Blackmore E. Berrietta Street, Covent Garden, tailor, July 2
Blurton W. Caverswall, Stafford, June 29
Bolton R. Herton, York, calico manufacturer, June 28
Booth J. Northen, Chester, and J. Smith, Liverpool, corn merchants, June 17
Bowcher J. and W. Wood, Exeter, June 15
Bowers N. and W. Cannon street, comb makers, July 6
Bracken R., T. Willms, and L. Bracken, Rochdale, Lancashire, merchants, July 6
Briggs G. J. Gravelend, shopteller, June 25
Brix A. Knightsbridge, cabinet maker, July 2
Brown W. Sackville street, Piccadilly, laceman, July 6
Browne T. jewry street, Aldgate, woollen draper, July 9
Bryan S. Grofvenor Mews, chandler, July 2
Budden W. and H. Fyefinch, Friday street, grocers, June 26
Bull P. Ashurst, Sussex, shopkeeper, June 22
Bud J., W. Banks, and G. Bryan, King street, Cheapside, wholefale linen drapers July 13
Bunn S. Great Charlotte street, Blackfriars road, merchant, June 18
Burbidge W. Cannon street, umbrella manufacturer, July 16
Canning H. Broad street, merchant, July 13
Capes W. Gainsborgh, Lincoln, mercer, July 7
Carr G. and J. Sheffield, grocers, July 3
Carter J. Bishopsgate street Without, merchant, June 15
Chambers E. Wateringbury, Kent, shopkeeper, July 6
Chambers R. Newcastle upon Tyne, ironmonger, July 22
Chamley T. Liverpool, earthenware dealer, July 8
Child R. Darlington, fellmonger, July 8
Chinnery F. Cranbourn passage, Leicester square, linen draper, June 22
Clement J. and C. Price, Pickett street, cheesemongers, June 8
Clowes J. Birmingham, jeweller, June 26

Coffen A. Kingſton, ironmonger, July 9
Collins A. Mile-end road, chip owner, July 20
Colwill C. Leiceſter ſquare, cabinet maker, July 6
Couſe & J. Bread ſtreet, merchants, June 25
Cox W. Birmingham, grocer, June 22
Crampton W. Beckingham, Notts, horſe dealer, July 6
Crawford T. and W. Poplar, ſtone maſons, May 25
Crosbie W. jun. and J. Greenwood, Liverpool merchants, July 10
Crofley J. Halifax, and King ſtreet, London, merchant, June 25
Cummins J. Liverpool, ſhoemaker, July 5
Dawes J., W. Noble R. H. Croft, and R. Barwick, Pall Mall bankers, June 8
Deal J. T. Shaftesbury, Dorſet, brewer, July 9
De Souza Pinto T. Moorfields, merchant, June 8
Dingwall F. Ludgate hill, grocer, June 29
Dongworth J. and T. Ames, Grove ſtreet, Commercial road, builders, June 15
Dongan T. Bread ſtreet, warehouſeman, June 8
Duncans W. Thatched Houſe court, St. James's ſtreet, working jeweller, July 13
Dunn J. and C. Robertſon, Wood ſtreet, factors, June 25
Earnſhaw R. Manchester, cotton merchant, July 5
Elias W. Dove row, Hackney fields, carpenter, June 22
Emdin A. G. Portſmouth, ſhopkeeper, June 8
Evans S. Wolverhampton, Stafford, carpenter, June 24
Fenton J. and G. Moore, Rotherhithe, ſmiths, July 16
Franklin J. Uppingham, Rutland, mercer, June 18
Freemantle J. J. Brandon, and J. Deſormeaux, Goſwell ſtreet, iron founders, June 19
Gamon J. Wateringbury, Kent, innkeeper, June 18
Gamſon J. Kingſland road, flax dreſſer, July 13
Gardner T. Shoreditch haberdaſher, June 18
Gedge W. Leiceſter ſquare, linen draper, June 18
Gibbon R. Leiceſter ſtreet, June 29
Goff M. Wandſworth, millwright, July 9
Gummer W. P. Briſport, Dorſet, twine ſpinner, June 17
Haigh W. Halifax, grocer, June 19
Hana W. and W. Wyth, Cow croſs, braſs founders, June 15
Hambly W. Falmouth, merchant, July 6
Hancock W. Sheffield, grocer, June 17
Harding T. Lock's fields, Surry, dealer in wine, June 22
Harriott T. Biſhopſgate ſtreet, cutnaman, July 9
Heaney T. Abbey place, carpenter, June 18
Herritz J. Limehouſe, timber merchant, June 18
Herbert T. Bernard ſtreet, Ruſſell ſquare, merchant, June 29
Herbert T. Dowgate hill, cotton merchant, July 16
Herbert T. Arundel ſtreet, merchant, July 6
Hiams H. Lambeth road, merchant, June 5
Hitchop W. St. Peter's hill, Doctor's Commons, whalebone merchant, May 28
Hodges T. Warehorn, Kent, dealer, July 24
Hogg J. ſt. Leonard, Deron, meichant, July 4
Holland J. Cheapſide, ſtabler, June 22
Hollingdale W. Aſhſtead, Kent, linen draper, June 22
Hook J. Bermondſey, New road, victualler, July 2
Hopkins T. J. Chigwell, Eſſex, common brewer, June 16
Hollyman S. Caine, Wilts, victualler, July 4
Hoskin R. Croydon, linen draper, June 8
Hoyland C. Warmſworth, druggiſt, July 9
Hughes J. F. Wigmore ſtreet, bookſeller, Nov. 2
Hume J. Bath, bookſeller, June 10
Hunt B. Brighton builder, July 2
Hutching G. Andover, Hants, victualler, June 24
Hutchinſon J. London ſtreet, tea dealer, July 4
Inglis J. Billiter ſquare, merchant, June 15
Jackſon G. Tottenham court, oil and colourman, July 13
Jackſon W., R. Taylor, and J. Peaſe, Newcaſtle upon Tyne, oilmen, June 16
Johnſon J. Maidſtone, woollen draper, June 11
Jones C. and B. Loadsman, ſheffield, druggiſts, June 18
Jorden T. Bath, linen draper July 21
Keeling E. Hanley, Stafford, potter, June 18
Kopp F. C. Gardenrow, cutler, June 19
Lanſdown T. Wivelſcombe, clothier, June 17
Lawten J. ſen. and jun. and J. Lawten, Aſhton under Lyne, Lancaſter, cotton manufacturers, June 10
Lax T. Halifax, York, merchant, July 16
Lee S. Birchin lane, merchant, July 6
Lee G. Dunning hill Derby, June 11
Leeds S. Great Bilſington, Norfolk, miller, June 26
Lewis E. Cardiff, Glamorgan, grocer, July 6
Like T. Old Brompton, builder, July 2
Lloyd J. Liverpool, brewer, June 13
Lonſdale J. Newton, Northumberland, corn factor, June 15
Lorcock T. Sittingbourn, woollen draper, July 6
Luckhurſt T. Canterbury, draper, June 15
Lumley T. Kamſgate, jeweller, June 25
Mackenzie A. Mincing lane, wine merchant, June 22
Mackenzie J. Old City Chambers, Biſhopſgate ſtreet, merchant, July 9
Macleod T. H. Tokenhouſe yard, merchant, June 15
Makeham J. Upper Thames ſtreet, cheeſemonger, June 25
Mankin T. Peckam, coalfactor, July 6
Marſden J. Rochester, linen draper, June 25
Marſh C. Wolverhampton, Stafford, grocer, June 24
Marſhall C. Little Hermitage ſtreet, ſail maker, July 16
Matthews W. Stone Stafford, and J. Phillips, Liverpool, hoot and ſhoe makers, June 14
Meek B. Croſs Keys yard, Bermondſey, paper and rag merchant, June 11
Miller W. jun. Liverpool, tailor, June 10
Morhall T. Cheſter and Shrewsbury, banker, June 29
Morris R. Lyng, Somerſet, cattle dealer, June 14
Murphy G. Bread ſtreet, calico printer, June 29
Neilſon W. C. Fetter lane, wine merchant, June 11
Newman A. Frith ſtreet, printer, June 29
Nicholls W. Piccadilly, linen draper, June 15
Nicholſon J. High ſtreet, St. Giles's, bookſeller, June 8
Ogden C. Haworth, York, worſted manufacturer, July 12
O'Neill T. Albion ſtreet, Surry, July 6
Oram J. High ſtreet, Southwark, cheeſemonger, July 2
Palmer T. Briſtol, jeweller, July 1
Peaſon G. Friday ſtreet, warehouſeman, July 2
Pepper J. W. Deal, butcher, June 25
Phillips & Co. Hay, Brecon, ſhopkeeper July 4
Phillips J. C. Bank houſe, Keighley, York, cotton ſpinner, July 9
Pigrott T. Rotherhithe, common brewer, June 11
Poley J. New Bond ſtreet, furniture printer, July 13
Porter S. Chetham, meſſina, July 30
Potter J. Kenſington, ſurgeon, June 11
Poulton C. Reading, cabinet maker, July 2
Prance G. Swanſea, linen draper, June 29
Price C. Strand, umbrella maker, June 18
Proffer J. Sloane ſtreet, grocer, June 22
Pryon A. A. St. Columb, Cornwall, mercer, July 6
Rayner A. Union place, City road, dealer, June 22
Reed W. Drury lane, apothecary, July 30
Rideout T. Manchester, merchant, July 12
Robinſon W. Manchester, cotton ſpinners, June 19
Rolfe W. Lower Edmonton, victualler, June 19
Rowton W. and F. Morhall, Cheſter, bankers, June 29
Sauders R. Croydon, cow keeper, July 30
Sargent D. Southwark, Britiſh wine merchant, June 18
Saule W. South Molton ſtreet, Hanover ſquare, callenderer, June 25
Shevill W. Barr ſtreet, Wapping, dealer, May 28
Simeon S. A. Briſtol, lace merchant, June 11
Simmons J. Lamberhurſt, Kent, ſhopkeeper, June 22
Smith J. and J. Birmingham, linen drapers, June 24
Smith W. Cheapſide, warehouſeman, July 2
Southcombe T. Great Queen ſtreet, Lincoln's inn fields, merchant, June 1
Stephens J. Yeovil, Somerſet, gardener, June 26
Stewart A. Bread ſtreet, Ratcliff, hoop binder, July 6
Stockley J. Banbury, ſhopkeeper, July 18
Stinchcombe W. Briſtol, cabinet maker, June 12
Strack W. Pancras lane, merchant, July 20
Stroud B. Poole, linen draper, June 28
Suddones J. Wood ſtreet, hoſier, July 6
Swan J. Wapping Wall, block maker, June 15
Tankard J. and R. Birmingham, factors, June 28
Taylor T. Great Totham, Eſſex, grocer, June 22
Thomas H. L. Throgmorton ſtreet, inſurance broker, June 29
Thornton W. Cadiz, merchant, July 2
Tooke J. and A. Todd, wine merchants, July 13
Townſend E. Maiden lane, wine merchant, July 6
Trontbeck C. Rathbone place, upholſterer, June 15
Trow R. ſen. Gray's inn lane, cow keeper, June 22
Trueman T. Bury ſtreet, mattreſs maker, June 22
Veale O. and R. Parſons, Barnſtaple, Devon, brandy merchant, July 6
Von Eſſen, C. B. Gray's Inn Coffee-houſe, merchant, June 18
Vorley R. K. Thraſton, Northamptonſhire, ſhopkeeper, June 22
Waseling E. Clare, Suffolk, brewer, July 6
Walker J. Briſtol, ſalt merchant, July 1
Walker S. Bull-wharf lane, Queenhithe, hoop bender, June 18
Wa ſh R. King's road, Chelſea, India rubber manufacturer, June 19
Walter B. New Romney, Kent, grazier, June 13
Warwick J. Long Buckby, Northampton, tailor, June 28
Watkins T. Plymouth Dock, tavern keeper, June 27
Watmough J. Liverpool, iron monger, July 2
Webb T. Hereford, flax dreſſer, June 19
Webb J. Briſtol, linen draper, July 18
Wellings T. Church lane, Whitechapel, painter, July 15
Whittam L. Newport market, potatoe merchant, June 18
Wicker J. Sandhurſt, Kent, linen draper, June 8
Wilkinſon T. and J. Wigton, Cateaton ſtreet, woollen draper, June 29
Williams W. Falmouth, grocer, July 9
Wilſon J. Beak ſtreet, Golden ſquare, merchant, June 8
Wilſon W. Fenchurch ſtreet, merchant, July 30
Winter W. Pewſey, Wilts, ſhopkeeper, July 16
Wood J. Lindfield, Suſſex, victualler, June 15
Woodward J. Derby, lace manufacturer, June 3
Young A. and J. Bacon, St. Mary at Hill, merchant, July 16
Zagury S. Great Prefcot ſtreet, Goodman's fields, merchant, June 11.

STATE

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN JUNE.

Containing official Papers and authentic Documents.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

Copy of a dispatch from Lieutenant-general Lord Viscount Wellington, dated Quinta de Granicho, 30th May.

We invested Badajoz on the 25th inst. on the right of the Guadiana, and, the ordnance and stores for the siege having been brought forward, we broke ground last night. The enemy have retired their main body upon Llerena, and hold the advanced post of their cavalry at Usagre. I inclose the copy of the report of Major-general the Honourable Wm. Lumley, of a very gallant affair of the cavalry near that place on the 25th. The Major-general has reported that he received very great assistance from Major Holmes, of the 3d dragoon guards, who was acting in the department of the adjutant-general, and from Lieutenant Heathcote, of the royal dragoons, who was acting in the department of the quarter-master-general, as well as from the officers mentioned in this report.

Camp near Usagre, 2 a. m. May 26.

Sir,—Having driven the enemy's rear guard from Usagre, I occupied that post on the night of the 24th, by placing the Spanish troops in front of the town, with their Tiradores well in advance towards the enemy, and the Portuguese and British cavalry, with the four six-pounders, in rear of the place; a small brook, hollow and deep ravine, and narrow defile being on this side of the town. About six o'clock yesterday morning it was reported to me, that the enemy's cavalry were advancing in force, and that there was reason to believe they were accompanied by artillery and infantry. Conceiving reports might exaggerate the fact, and not wishing to yield the post to inferior numbers, the 13th light dragoons and Colonel Otway's Portuguese brigade of cavalry were ordered across the ravine to the left of the town, through the narrow fords and passes which had been previously reconnoitred, and Brigadier-general Madden's brigade of Portuguese cavalry in like manner to the right, with orders to retire by the same passes if necessary; the heavy brigade of British, with the guns, being still in reserve behind the town. Upon the nearer approach of the enemy, it was evident they were advancing with the whole of their cavalry, and five or six heavy guns (eight-pounders). This being ascertained, and, upon opening their first gun, the line was ordered to retire, which they did slowly, in excellent order, and without loss; the Spanish troops filing on the main road through the town, which had been left open for them. A smart cannonade now commenced from the opposite heights, the superiority of numbers and weight of metal decidedly in favour of the enemy; but the superior skill and well-directed aim of Captain Lefevre and his corps, with only four six-pounders, was most pre-eminently conspicuous. The enemy now committed a most daring attempt, or rather an error, for which they were severely punished. In spite of two of our guns, which bore directly for a few paces on the road, three of their chosen regiments, 4th, 20th, and 26th, dashed through the town, and formed rapidly on the flank of the 3d dragoon guards, which corps, concealed by a small hill, I verily believe they did not see, and in front of the 4th dragoons; themselves presenting two fronts. A charge of the 3d dragoon guards, was at this time ordered on the right, and a simultaneous movement of the 4th dragoons, directed most judiciously by Brigadier-general Long, at the same moment on the left, where I had requested him to remain, decided the point.—The enemy wavered before our cavalry reached them; but almost in the same instant they were overturned, and apparently annihilated. The affair took place so near the brook and bridge, which immediately leads into the town, and which I had forbid the cavalry to enter, that it was impossible for them to pursue; it is difficult therefore to decide upon the enemy's loss; many, severely wounded, escaped through the town, others threw themselves off their horses, and escaped over the brook and through gardens; but, besides 78 prisoners, 29 lay dead on the spot; many were also observed lying dead on the bridge and in the first street; and a peasant reports, that from 30 to 50 were sent off wounded to their rear on horses and cars. I must not omit to state, that a portion of the Count de Penne Villamur's Spanish cavalry gallantly supported the charge on the left of the 3d dragoon guards, as I am informed Brigadier-general Madden's brigade did on the right; but the dust caused by the charge was so great, I was myself unable to observe on that flank. I am positively assured from the report of the prisoners, that the enemy had 13 regiments of cavalry in the field, which, though not exceeding from 2 to 300 men each, gave them so great a superiority over the force under my orders, composed of three nations, many of them as yet but little known to each other in cavalry movements, that I feel fully justified in not placing a deep ravine and defile in my rear, and attempting to defend the town, which is only defensible by infantry, from an attack on the other side. I have the peculiar satisfaction to add, that the advantage gained has been almost bloodless on our part, although occasionally for a few seconds, of necessity exposed to the range of artillery and a charge made against a corps elite of the enemy, who, on the other hand, visibly suffered from our artillery, in addition to those lost in the charge.

[Here General Lumley returns his acknowledgments

knowledgments to Brigadier-general Long, Brigadier-general Loy (commanding the Spanish cavalry), Brigadier-general Madden, Colonel De Grey, Colonel Otway, Colonel Lord Edward Somerset, and to Captain Lefevre.]

The advantage gained will not only, in some degree, lessen the enemy's superior cavalry, but will, I trust, still further tend to render him fearful and timid in all his movements.

I am, &c.

W. LUMLEY, Major-general.

FRANCE.

Bonaparte's Speech upon opening the Legislative Body, on the 16th inst. is as follows.

"*Gentlemen Deputies of Departments to the Legislative Body*,—The peace concluded with the Emperor of Austria has been since cemented by the happy alliance I have contracted: the birth of the King of Rome has fulfilled my wishes, and satisfies my people with respect to the future. The affairs of religion have been too often mixed and sacrificed to the interests of a state of the 3d order. If half Europe has separated from the Church of Rome, we may attribute it especially to the contradiction which has never ceased to exist between the truths and the principles of religion which belong to the whole universe, and the pretensions and interests which regarded only a very small corner of Italy. I have put an end to this scandal for ever. I have united Rome to the Empire. I have given palaces to the popes at Rome and at Paris: if they have at heart the interests of religion, they will often sojourn in the centre of the affairs of christianity. It was thus that St. Peter preferred Rome to an abode even in the Holy Land.

"Holland has been united to the Empire; she is but an emanation of it: without her the Empire would not be complete.

"The principles adopted by the English government not to recognize the neutrality of any flag, have obliged me to possess myself of the mouths of the Ems, the Weser, and the Elbe; and have rendered an interior communication with the Baltic indispensable to me. It is not my territory that I wished to increase, but my maritime means. America is making efforts to cause the freedom of her flag to be recognized; I will second her.—The King of Spain is come to assist at this last solemnity. I have given him all that was necessary and proper to unite the interests and hearts of the different people of his provinces. Since 1800, the greater part of the strong places in Spain have been taken after memorable sieges. The insurgents have been beat in a great number of pitched battles. England has felt that this was approaching its termination, and that intrigues and gold were no longer sufficient to nourish it: she found herself, therefore, obliged to change the nature of it, and from an auxiliary she is become a principal. All she has of troops of the line have been sent into the Peninsula. England, Scotland, and Ireland, are drained. English blood has at length flowed in torrents, in several actions *glorious to the French arms*.—This conflict against Carthage, which seemed as if it would be decided in fields of battle, on the ocean, or beyond the seas, will henceforth be decided in the plains of Spain! When England shall be exhausted, when she shall at last have felt the evils which for twenty years she has with so much cruelty poured upon the Continent, when half her families shall be in mourning, then shall a peal of thunder put an end to the affairs of the Peninsula, the destinies of her armies, and avenge Europe and Asia by finishing this second Punic war."

GREAT BRITAIN.

On the 10th instant the Prince Regent reviewed the olunteers of the metropolis, 20,000 in number, and nearly 10,000 regulars, on Wimbledon Common.

On the 19th the Prince Regent gave a magnificent fête to 3000 persons at Carlton House, in honour of his father's birth day. It had been deferred from the 4th on account of increased symptoms of his disorder, in which, however, he is somewhat amended.

In the Houses of Parliament, interesting debates have taken place, relative to many subjects of the deepest interest to the rights and liberties of the people. A temporary Insolvent Bill has been carried by the great exertions of the Earl of Moira; but various important motions relative to parliamentary reform, special juries, severe sentences, military flogging, and capital punishments, moved and argued by Sir Samuel Romilly, Sir Francis Burdett, Lord Folkestone, Mr. Brand, and Mr. Whitbread, with extraordinary eloquence, have been rejected by large ministerial majorities.

The times continue to be distinguished by the most poignant sufferings of ruined merchants, manufacturers, and workmen, of almost every description, and the periodical number of bankruptcies seems now permanently to quadruple what was ever experienced in any former period. Still money has been borrowed by Government, and the minister assures the Parliament that the country is in a flourishing condition!

NATIONAL

NATIONAL DEBT.

Amount of the capital of the Funded Debt, on the 5th of January, 1811.

Unredeemed.

Great Britain	£742,239,101	19	5¾	
Redeemed by the Sinking Fund, &c.	195,576,403	16	9	
				£545,662,698 2 8¾
Ireland	61,274,250	0	0	
Redeemed	7,729,682	0	0	
				53,544,568 0 0
Imperial	7,502,633	0	8	
Redeemed	1,122,089	0	0	
				6,380,544 0 8
Portuguese	795,522	7	9	
Redeemed	67,205	0	0	
				728,317 7 9
Capital stock funded and unredeemed				£606,415,127 17 1¾

Unfunded Debt on the 5th of January, 1811.

Exchequer bills	£ 38,286,300	0	0	
Navy debt	7,595,838	11	5½	
Ordnance debt	1,089,411	11	2	
				£ 46,971,580 2 7½
Total of the public debt unredeemed				£653,387,707 19 9¼

An account of the Reduction of the National Debt from the 1st of August, 1786, to the 1st of May, 1811.

Redeemed by the sinking fund	£175,542,305
Transferred by land tax redeemed	23,782,945
Ditto by annuities purchased	1,380,562
On account of Great Britain	200,705,812
Ditto of Ireland	8,054,000
Ditto of imperial loan	1,162,116
Ditto of loan to Portugal	67,205
Total	£209,989,133

The sum to be expended in the ensuing quarter is £3,276,230 4s. 11d.

Downing-street, June 2, 1811.

Dispatches of which the following are extracts, have been this day received by the Earl of Liverpool, addressed to his Lordship by Lieutenant-general Viscount Wellington, dated Elvas, May 22, 1811.

On the night of the 15th instant, I received from Marshal Sir William Beresford, letters of the 12th and 13th instant, which reported Marshal Soult had broken up from Seville about the 10th, and had advanced towards Estremadura, notwithstanding the reports which had been previously received that he was busily occupied in strengthening Seville, and the approaches to that city by works; and that all his measures indicated an intention to remain on the defensive in Andalusia.

I therefore set out on the following morning from Villa Fermosa; and, having received further information of the 14th, from Sir William Beresford, of the enemy's movements, I hastened my progress, and arrived here on the 19th, and found that Sir William Beresford had raised the siege of Badajoz, without the loss of ordnance or stores of any description; and collected the troops under his command, and had formed a junction with Generals Castanos and Blake at Albuera, in the course of the 15th instant.

He was attacked there on the 16th by the French army under the command of Marshal Soult; and, after a most severe engagement, in which all the troops conducted themselves in the most gallant manner, Sir William Beresford gained the victory. The enemy retired in the night of the 17th, leaving between 900 and 1000 wounded on the ground.

Sir William Beresford sent the allied cavalry after them; and on the 19th, in the morning, reinvested Badajoz.

I enclose reports of Sir William Beresford, of the 16th and 18th instant, on the operations of the siege to the moment of raising it, and on the battle at Albuera; and I beg to draw your lordship's attention to the ability

lity, the firmness, and the gallantry, manifested by Marshal Sir William Beresford, throughout the transactions on which he has written. I will add nothing to what he has said of the conduct of all the officers and troops, excepting to express my admiration of it, and my cordial concurrence in the favourable reports by Sir William Beresford, of the good conduct of all.

All has remained quiet in Castile since I quitted that part of the country.

The battalions of the 9th corps, belonging to regiments serving in the corps d'Armée in Andalusia, had marched from Salamanca on or about the 15th, and went towards Avila, and were to come by Madrid.

I send this dispatch by Major Lieutenant-colonel Arbuthnot, the Secretary of Marshal Sir William Beresford, who was present in the battle of Albuera, and can give your lordship any further information you can require; and I beg leave to recommend him to your lordship.

Extract of a letter from Marshal Beresford to Lord Wellington, dated Albuera, May 16, 1811.

In conformity to your lordship's instructions given to me on the 24th ultimo, in consequence of the then state of the weather, and our means of communication across the Guadiana having been destroyed by the sudden flooding of that river, and leaving my cavalry in Zafra, Los Santos, and Villa Franca, I placed the infantry with its head at Almendralejo, Azuechal, and Villa Alva, where were the divisions of Major-general the Hon. William Stewart, and Major-general Hamilton; and the Hon. Major-general Cole's division with Brigadier-general Madden's brigade of cavalry in Merida, the infantry brigade of it commanded by Brigadier-general Kemmis, and that was intended for the attack of Fort Saint Cristoval, at Montejo, and the light brigade German Legion under Major-general Baron Alten, at Talavera Real, leaving the light battalion L. L. Legion in Olivenca, during the period of waiting the fall of the water of the Guadiana, and the re-establishment of our bridge, it being of considerable importance to push the enemy from us as far as possible during the siege, as he had on our obliging him to retire from Llerena to Guadalcanal held the latter place.

I directed a small column of 1000 men, composed of the 1st brigade 2d division, under the command of Lieutenant-colonel Colborne, with two squadrons of cavalry and two Spanish four-pounders, to proceed from Almendralejo by Ribera and Maquilla, to Azuaga, to threaten his right, sending at the same time four squadrons of cavalry from Brigadier-general Long, at Villa Franca, to Llerena, to support the Count de Penne Villamur, who was then with the Spanish cavalry of General Castaño's corps, to make him fear an attack in front, and General Ballasteros went from Monasterio to Montemolin to threaten his left. These manœuvres had the desired effect; as soon as the enemy saw the advance of Lieutenant-colonel Colborne, near Azuaga, where he had 500 infantry and 300 cavalry, he abandoned precipitately the place, and retired to Guadalcanal, which place the General Latour Maubourg, with the 5th corps, quitted in two hours after the arrival of this detachment, and at eleven o'clock at night, retired near to Constantino. Lieutenant-colonel Colborne performed this service in a most judicious and handsome manner.

The weather having been some time fine, and the waters of the Guadiana having subsided, and our preparations having by Lieutenant-colonel Fletcher's activity been nearly completed for the siege of Badajoz, on the 3d of May I sent three brigades of infantry, a brigade of six-pounders, and two squadrons of cavalry, under the orders of Major-general the Hon. William Stewart, to invest more close Badajoz, on the south of the river, which he performed, with his usual zeal and attention, on the 4th. On the 6th instant, I directed the march of the remaining divisions on Badajoz, one by Albuera, the other by Talavera, leaving the cavalry as before placed. On the 7th I came before Badajoz with these divisions. General Castaños furnished also to co-operate in the siege 2000 men, under the command of Brigadier Don Carlos D'Espagne. On the 8th I directed the brigade of Brigadier-general Kemmis, which had been previously placed on the Chebora, to proceed to the Torre of St. Ingracia, about two miles from Badajoz, on the Campo Major Road, and to be joined there by the 17th Portuguese regiment, two squadrons of cavalry, and four six-pounders from Elvas; the force to meet at three o'clock in the morning, and the whole to be placed under the orders of the Hon. Major-general Lumley, to invest the north side, and to attack Fort St. Cristoval. By some accident to the bearer of the orders to Brigadier-general Kemmis, the officer did not arrive at his post till nine o'clock, the Hon. Major-general Lumley on the approach of the light companies of the brigade, advancing towards the town, with the force he brought from Elvas, the garrison made a sortie upon it, but was immediately drove back, and the grenadiers of the 17th regiment particularly distinguished themselves by charging the enemy, headed by Colonel Turner.

On the 8th, Lieutenant-colonel Fletcher, to protect the further approaches, constructed batteries against the Pardalleiras and Piquerino, on the heights, commanding them, though at a considerable distance; and Captain Squire, whom the lieutenant-colonel had sent to superintend the works intended to be erected against Saint Cristoval, began his operations on the 8th. The breaking ground on that side immediately caused great jealousy to the enemy, and he opposed it by a most heavy fire of shot and shell, and, on the morning

morning of the 10th, he made a sortie against the battery constructing, with about 1200 men, being within 500 yards of the place. He soon reached the battery, and, it having of the covering party allotted to it, only one light infantry company in it, the enemy got possession of it, but had it not for two minutes, as the whole of the covering party that was close to the battery on the slope of the hill, immediately seized their arms, and drove the enemy back with considerable loss to him, but I regret to say ours on this occasion must have been considerably greater, from our troops having exposed themselves to the shot and shell of the town and Fort of Saint Cristoval, and the musquetry from this latter.

On the 12th I received information from General Blake, that Marshal Soult had left Seville on the 10th, and with the avowed intention of coming to Badajoz, his force stated to be 15000 men; and General Latour Maubourg had already again moved upon and occupied Guadalcanal and Llerena, from which places the Count de Penne Villamur had been obliged to retire. As General Blake had come down to Frejenal, and General Ballasteros from Monasterio had pushed his advances within a league of Seville, I could not judge if this advance of Marshal Soult was merely to oblige these generals to retire, and leave him undisturbed in Seville, or really as it was given out to be, against me, and with the object of raising the siege of Badajoz, and therefore continued my operations against the place, until the further advance of Soult should more clearly determine this point; but in the middle of the night I received information from General Blake and other quarters, of the rapid advance of Marshal Soult, and which left no doubt as to his intentions. I immediately sent to suspend operations against Badajoz, and to commence to remove to Elvas our guns and stores, which unfortunately had been nearly completed to what would have been wanted for the siege

By great exertions of Lieutenant-colonel Fletcher, of the royal engineers, and Major Dixon of the artillery, every thing was removed on the evening of the 15th. To Lieutenant-general Leité's (the governor of the Province of Alemtejo) zeal and unwearied activity in whatever regards the service and welfare of his country, it is but just to say we are on all occasions much indebted; and particularly on this, in the getting together the transports necessary to us, and in furnishing and forwarding whatever else could be useful. I seize with pleasure this opportunity of giving to General Leité that praise which he has ever so fully merited.

I had been obliged, to cover the removal of the stores, &c. to leave the division of Major-general the Hon. G. L. Cole before Badajoz. Major-general Cole marched from before Badajoz to join the army here at two o'clock on the morning of the 16th, and arrived about half an hour before the enemy made his attack.

I have, however, the satisfaction to inform your lordship that the enemy cannot boast of having got a particle of our stores; they were all safely lodged in Elvas, and, with the exception of brigadier-general Kemmis's brigade, which was on the north side of the Guadiana, our troops were all united on the morning of the 16th, to meet the attack and oppose the march of Marshal Soult.

My Lord, *Albuera, May* 18, 1811.

I have infinite satisfaction in communicating to your lordship, that the allied army united here under my orders, obtained on the 16th instant, after a most sanguinary contest, a complete victory over that of the enemy, commanded by Marshal Soult; and I shall proceed to relate to your lordship the circumstances.

In a former report I have informed your lordship of the advance of Marshal Soult from Seville, and I had in consequence judged it wise, entirely to raise the siege of Badajoz, and prepare to meet him with our united forces, rather than by looking to two objects at once, to risk the loss of both. Marshal Soult, it appears, had been long straining every nerve to collect a force which he thought fully sufficient to his object for the relief of Badajoz, and for this purpose he had drawn considerable numbers from the corps of Marshal Victor and General Sebastiani, and also I believe from the French army of the centre. Having thus completed his preparations, he marched from Seville on the 10th instant, with a corps then estimated at 15 or 16,000 men, and was joined on descending into Estremadura by the corps under General Latour Maubourg, stated to be 5,000 men. His excellency General Blake, as soon as he learnt the advance of Marshal Soult, in strict conformity to the plan proposed by your lordship, proceeded to form his junction with the corps under my orders, and arrived at Valverde in person on the 14th instant, where, having consulted with his excellency and General Castanos, it was determined to meet the enemy and give him battle.

On finding the determination of the enemy to relieve Badajoz, I had broken up from before that place, and marched the infantry to the position in front of Valverde, except the division of the Hon. Major-general G. L. Cole, which, with 2,000 Spanish troops, I left to cover the removal of our stores.

The cavalry which had, according to orders, fallen back as the enemy advanced, was joined at Santa Martha by the cavalry of General Blake; that of General Castanos under the Count de Penne Villamur, had been always with it.

As remaining at Valverde, though a stronger position, left Badajoz entirely open, I determined to take up a position (such as could be got in this widely open country) at this place; thus standing directly between the enemy and Badajoz.

The army was therefore assembled here

on the 15th instant. The corps of General Blake, though making a forced march to effect it, only joined in the night, and could not be placed in its position till the morning of the 16th instant, when General Cole's division, with the Spanish brigade under Don Carlos d'Espagne also joined, and a little before the commencement of the action. Our cavalry had been forced on the morning of the 15th instant to retire from Santa Martha and joined here. In the afternoon of that day the enemy appeared in front of us. The next morning our disposition for receiving the enemy was made, being formed in two lines, nearly parallel to the river Albuera, on the ridge of the gradual ascent rising from that river, and covering the roads to Badajoz and Valverde; though your lordship is aware that the whole face of this country is every where passable for all arms. General Blake's corps was on the right, in two lines; its left on the Valverde Road, joined the right of Major-general the Hon. William Stewart's division, the left of which reached the Badajoz Road; where commenced the right of Major-general Hamilton's division, which closed the left of the line. General Cole's division, with one brigade of General Hamilton's, formed the second line of the British and Portuguese army.

The enemy, on the morning of the 16th, did not long delay his attack; at eight o'clock he was observed to be in movement, and his cavalry was seen passing the rivulet of Albuera, considerably above our right, and shortly after he marched out of the wood opposite to us, a strong force of cavalry, and two heavy columns of infantry, pointing them to our front, as if to attack the village and bridge of Albuera; during this time, under cover of his vastly superior cavalry, he was filing the principal body of his infantry over the river beyond our right, and it was not long before his intention appeared to be to turn us by that flank, and cut us off from Valverde. Major-general Cole's division was therefore ordered to form an oblique line to the rear of our right, with his own right thrown back. And the intention of the enemy to attack our right becoming evident, I requested General Blake to form part of his first line, and all his second, to that front, which was done.

The enemy commenced his attack at nine o'clock, not ceasing at the same time to menace our left; and after a strong and gallant resistance of the Spanish troops, he gained the heights upon which they had been formed: meanwhile the division of the Hon. Major-general William Stewart, had been brought up to support them; and that of Major-general Hamilton brought to the left of the Spanish line, and formed in contiguous close columns of battalions, to be moveable in any direction. The Portuguese brigade of cavalry, under Brigadier-general Otway, remained at some distance on the left of this, to check any attempt of the enemy below the village.

As the heights the enemy had gained, raked and entirely commanded our whole position, it became necessary to make every effort to retake and maintain them; and a noble one was made by the division of General Stewart, headed by that gallant officer. Nearly at the beginning of the enemy's attack, a heavy storm of rain came on, which, with the smoke from the firing, rendered it impossible to discern any thing distinctly. This, with the nature of the ground, had been extremely favourable to the enemy in forming his columns, and in his subsequent attack.

The right brigade of General Stewart's division, under Lieutenant-colonel Colborne, first came into action, and behaved in the most gallant manner, and finding that the enemy's column could not be shaken by fire, proceeded to attack it with the bayonet; and, while in the act of charging, a body of Polish lancers (cavalry) which the thickness of the atmosphere, and the nature of the ground, had concealed, (and which was, besides, mistaken by those of the brigade, when discovered, for Spanish cavalry, and therefore not fired upon), turned it; and being thus attacked unexpectedly in the rear, was unfortunately broken and suffered immensely. The 31st regiment being the left one of the brigade, alone escaped this charge, and under the command of Major L'Estrange kept its ground, until the arrival of the 3d brigade, under Major-general Hoghton. The conduct of this brigade was most conspicuously gallant, and that 2d brigade, under the command of the Hon. Lieutenant-colonel Abercrombie, was not less so. Major-general Hoghton, cheering on his brigade to the charge, fell pierced by wounds. Though the enemy's principal attack was on this point of the right, he also made a continual attempt upon that part of our original front at the village and bridge, which were defended in the most gallant manner by Major-general Baron Alten, and the light infantry brigade of the German Legion, whose conduct was, in every point of view, conspicuously good. This point now formed our left, and Major-general Hamilton's division had been brought up there; and he was left to direct the defence of that point, whilst the enemy's attack continued on our right, a considerable proportion of the Spanish troops supporting the defence of this place. The enemy's cavalry, on his infantry attempting to force our right, had endeavoured to turn it; but by the able manœuvres of Major-general the Hon. William Lumley, commanding the allied cavalry, though vastly inferior to that of the enemy in number, his endeavours were foiled. Major-general Cole, seeing the attack of the enemy, very judiciously bringing up his left a little, marched in line to attack the enemy's left, and arrived most opportunely to contribute

tribute, with the charges of the brigades of General Stewart's division, to force the enemy to abandon his situation, and retire precipitately, and to take refuge under his reserve, here the fuzileer brigade particularly distinguished itself. He was pursued by the allies to a considerable distance, and as far as I thought it prudent with his immense superiority of cavalry; and I contented myself with seeing him driven across the Albuera.

I have every reason to speak favourably of the manner in which our artillery was served, and fought; and Major Hartman commanding the British, and Major Dickson commanding the Portuguese, and the officers and men, are entitled to my thanks. The four guns of the horse artillery commanded by Captain Lefebure, did great execution on the enemy's cavalry, and one brigade of Spanish artillery, the only one in the field, I saw equally gallantly and well served: we lost in the misfortune which occurred to the brigade commanded by Lieutenant-colonel Colborne (whom General Stewart reports to have acted, and was then acting, in a most noble manner, leading on the brigade in admirable order) one howitzer, which the enemy, before the arrival of the gallant general Hoghton's brigade, had time to carry off with 200 or 300 prisoners of that brigade. After he had been beaten from this, his principal attack, he still continued that near the village, on which he never could make any impression or cross the rivulet, though I had been obliged to bring a very great proportion of the troops from it, to support the principal point of attack; but the enemy, seeing his main attack defeated, relaxed in his attempt there also. The Portuguese division of Major general Hamilton, in every instance evinced the utmost steadiness and courage, and manœuvred equally well with the British.

Brigadier-general Harvey's Portuguese brigade, belonging to General Cole's division, had an opportunity of distinguishing itself when marching in line across the plain, by repulsing, with the utmost steadiness, a charge of the enemy's cavalry.

It is impossible to enumerate every instance of discipline and valour shewn on this severely-contested day. But never were troops that more valiantly or more gloriously maintained the honour of their respective countries. I have not been able to particularise the Spanish divisions, brigades, or regiments, that were particularly engaged, because I am not acquainted with their denominations or names, but I have great pleasure in saying that their behaviour was most gallant and honourable; and though from the superior number and weight of the enemy's force, that part of them that were in the position attacked, were obliged to cede the ground, it was after a gallant resistance, and they continued in good order to support their allies; and I doubt not, his excellency General Blake will do ample justice on this head, by making honourable mention of the deserving.

The battle commenced at nine o'clock, and continued without interruption till two in the afternoon, when the enemy having been driven over the Albuera, for the remainder of the day there was but cannonading and skirmishing.

It is impossible by any description to do justice to the distinguished gallantry of the troops, but every individual most nobly did his duty; and which will be well proved by the great loss we have suffered, though repulsing the enemy; and it was observed, that our dead, particularly the 57th regiment, were lying, as they had fought, in ranks, and every wound was in the front.

The Hon. Major-general William Stewart most particularly distinguished himself, and conduced much to the honour of the day; he received two contusions but would not quit the field. Major-general the Hon. G. L. Cole is also entitled to every praise; and I have to regret being deprived for some time of his services, by the wound he has received. The Hon. Lieutenant-colonel Abercrombie, commanding the 2d brigade, 2d division, and Major L'Estrange, 31st regiment, deserve to be particularly mentioned; and nothing could exceed the conduct and gallantry of Colonel Inglis, at the head of his regiment. To the Hon. Major-general William Lumley, for the very able manner in which he opposed the numerous cavalry of the enemy, and foiled him in his object, I am particularly indebted. To Major-general Hamilton, who commanded on the left during the severe attack upon our right, I am also much indebted; and the Portuguese brigade of Brigadier-generals Fonseca, and Archibald Campbell, deserve to be mentioned. To Major-general Alten, and to the excellent brigade under his orders, I have much praise to give; and it is with great pleasure I assure your Lordship that the good and gallant conduct of every corps, and of every person, was in proportion to the opportunity that offered for distinguishing themselves. I know not an individual who did not do his duty.

I have, I fear, to regret the loss to the service of Colonel Collins, commanding a Portuguese brigade, his leg having been carried off by a cannon shot; he is an officer of great merit. And I deeply lament the death of Major-general Hoghton; and of those two promising officers Lieutenant-colonel Sir William Myers, and Lieutenant-colonel Duckworth.

It is most pleasing to me to inform your Lordship, not only of the steady and gallant conduct of our allies, the Spanish troops, under his Excellency General Blake, but also to assure you, that the most perfect harmony has subsisted between us, and that General Blake not only conformed in all things to the general line proposed by your Lordship, but in the details,

details, and in whatever I suggested to his Excellency, I received the most immediate and cordial assent and co-operation, and nothing was omitted on his part to ensure the success of our united efforts; and, during the battle, he most essentially, by his experience, knowledge, and zeal, contributed to its fortunate result.

His Excellency the Captain-general Castanos, who had united the troops he had in a state to be brought into the field, to those of General Blake, and placed them under his orders, assisted in person in the field; and not only on this, but on all occasions, I am much indebted to General Castanos, who is ever beforehand in giving whatever can be beneficial to the success of the common cause.

Though I unfortunately cannot point out the corps of many of the individuals of the Spanish troops that distinguished themselves, yet I will not omit to mention the names of General Vallesteros, whose gallantry was most conspicuous, as of the corps he had under his command; and the same of Generals Zayas and of Don Carlos D'Espagne. The Spanish cavalry have behaved extremely well, and the Count de Penne Villamur is particularly deserving to be mentioned.

I annex the return of our loss in this hard-contested day; it is very severe, and in addition to it is the loss of the troops under his Excellency General Blake, who are killed, missing, and wounded, but of which I have not the return. The loss of the enemy, though I cannot know what it is, must be still more severe. He has left on the field of battle about 2000 dead, and we have taken from 900 to 1000 prisoners. He has had five generals killed and wounded; of the former, Generals of Division Werlé and Pesim; and Gazan and two others amongst the latter. His force was much more considerable than we had been informed of, as I do not think he displayed less than from 20 to 22,000 infantry, and he certainly had 4000 cavalry, with a numerous and heavy artillery. His overbearing cavalry cramped and confined all our operations, and, with his artillery, saved his infantry, after its rout.

He retired after the battle to the ground he had been previously on, but occupying it in position; and, on this morning, or rather during the night, commenced his retreat on the road he came, towards Seville, and has abandoned Badajoz to its fate. He left a number of his wounded on the ground he had retired to, and which we are administering what assistance to we can. I have sent our cavalry to follow the enemy, but in that arm he is too powerful for us to attempt any thing against him in the plains he is traversing.

Thus we have reaped the advantage we proposed from our opposition to the attempts of the enemy; and whilst he has been forced to abandon the object for which he has almost stripped Andalusia of troops, instead of having accomplished the haughty boasts with which Marshal Soult harrangued his troops on leaving Seville; he returns there with a curtailed army, and, what perhaps may be still more hurtful to him, with a diminished reputation.

In enumerating the services received from the officers of my own staff, I must particularly call your Lordship's attention to those of Brigadier-general d'Urban, quarter-master-general to the Portuguese army; and which I cannot sufficiently praise, though I can appreciate.

On all occasions I have felt the benefits of his talents and services, and more particularly on this, where they very essentially contributed to the success of the day: and I cannot here omit the name of Lieutenant-colonel Hardinge, deputy quarter-master-general to the Portuguese troops, whose talents and exertions deserve my thanks. To Brigadier-general Mozinho, adjutant-general of the Portuguese army, and to Lieutenant-colonel Rooke, assistant adjutant-general to the United British and Portuguese force, and to Brigadier-general Lemos, and to the officers of my own personal staff, I am indebted for their assistance.

To the services of Lieutenant-colonel Arbuthnot (major in his majesty's service) I am also much indebted, and he is the bearer of this to your Lordship, and is fully enabled to give you any further information you may desire, and is most deserving of any favour your Lordship may be pleased to recommend him for, to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) W. C. Beresford,
Marshal and Lieut.-general.

P. S. Major-general Hamilton's division, and Brigadier-general Madden's brigade of Portuguese cavalry march to-morrow morning to re-invest Badajoz on the south side of Guadiana. W. C. B.

Elvas, May 22, 1811.

My Lord,—I enclose a letter of the 21st inst. which I have received from Marshal Sir William Beresford, containing a letter from General Gazan to Marshal Soult, which had been intercepted by some of our parties.

General Gazan, wounded himself, was marching with the wounded; and from his account of those with him, from the account of those at Almendralejo, and those left on the ground at Albuera, from the numbers found dead on the field, and the prisoners, the Marshal computes the enemy's loss not to fall short of 9000 men.

I have the honour to be, &c.
Wellington.

Camp near Albuera, 21st May, 1811.

My Lord,—I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship the accompanying intercepted letters of some importance; after the severe battle we had, it is satisfactory to know that our calculations of the enemy's loss were

not exaggerated, and you will see by General Gazan's letter to Marshal Soult, that in killed and wounded it cannot be less than 8000 men: left dead on the field and taken, we have the knowledge of near 3000; General Gazan states that he has more than 4000 wounded with him; 320 were at Almendralejo, by the same letters. Gazan says many have died on the road, and which we know must have been the case, as it is in the few first days that the bad cases die in numbers, and a precipitate retreat and want of convenient carriage must increase the mortality; thus we can scarcely calculate the loss of the enemy from these data at less than 9000 men.

Our advance was close to Azuchal and Almendralejo, and I propose putting a strong column of infantry in march towards those places to-morrow morning, and shall accompany it. I have, &c.

(Signed) W. C. Beresford.

(TRANSLATION.)

Ribera, 19th May, 1811.

Monsieur le Marechal,—I have the honour to report to your Excellency, that I am just arrived with the whole of the column, which is infinitely more numerous than I could have believed. I am endeavouring to organize it, in order to avoid disasters, and particularly plundering, which would make us die of hunger, and which I found at the highest pitch this morning upon my arrival at Almendralejo.

I found upon my arrival here a letter from M. Le Normand to Major D'Aubersac. I annex it herewith, after having acquainted myself with its contents. As I imagine that it can be only the 9th corps which is at Almaraz, I write from hence to the Count d'Erlon, in order to induce him to hasten his march, and to join you. However, as it is also possible that they may be troops belonging to the army of the centre, commanded by General D'Armagnac, I write to him likewise, in order that he may move towards you.

I send an answer to Captain Le Normand, to intimate to him that he should correspond with your Excellency, Major D'Aubersac having rejoined the army: I have ordered him to collect a large convoy of provisions, and to accompany it to you, that it may the more securely reach you.

The great heat will do a great deal of harm to our wounded, the number of whom amounts to more than 4000; especially as we have only five surgeons to dress them. Some have died upon the road; amongst them M. la Pierre, chef de bataillon of the 103d regiment.

I am still without any news of the Chef d'Escadron La Barthe; I shall have the honour of informing you the very moment I shall have been able to communicate with him. Spanish parties are at Los Santos and at Fuente del Maestro; and have appeared this morning at Almendralejo and Villa Franca. They made enquiries at the latter place as to the march of our column; and they give out that 400 horse and a strong column of infantry are to arrive to-day at Los Santos; I do not give any credit to this movement, but at all events we shall see them, and I shall try to escape them.

I beg your Excellence to receive the assurance of the sincere and respectful devotion with which I have the honour to be,

(Signed) The General of Division, Gazan.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON:

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

THE governors of Queen Anne's bounty have come to the resolution of advancing the sum of 50,000l. for the purpose of assisting clergymen in the repairs of their parsonage houses, to be repaid to the governors in the manner prescribed by the Act, commonly called Gilbert's Act.

May 18.—Twelve standards and colours taken from the enemy on different occasions, including the French eagle taken by the 87th regiment at the battle of Barrosa, were carried with military ceremonies, from the parade in St. James's park, to Whitehall chapel, and deposited on each side of the altar.

May 22d.—In the morning, between three and four o'clock, the old established public-house, known by the sign of King Henry the Eighth's Head, Seven Dials, fell down with a most tremendous crash. Mr. Hastings, the landlord, his wife, his niece, and a servant girl, escaped unhurt. The niece and servant, fortunately hearing some of the timbers falling, got out of the garret window; and crawling along the parapet, escaped the danger, by taking refuge in the adjoining house; an old man and a child were found dead in the ruins; another man died while conveying to the hospital; and four persons, lodgers, were taken to the hospital in a bruised state. On digging out the sufferers, one young man was cut in the head with a spade, and is not expected to recover.

June 10.—The volunteers of the metropolis, about 20,000 in number, were reviewed on Wimbledon-common by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent. The troops from the west end of the town began to move towards the ground about six o'clock. Some of them went in the new military cars, which contain each twelve men, and convey troops with

with great rapidity. Most of the city corps embarked in large boats, provided for the occasion, at so early an hour as three o'clock, and, taking advantage of the tide, ascended the river as far as Putney, whence they marched to their stations. About half-past ten the general line was ordered to be formed. Then was seen one of the finest sights possible: the extent of the heath, the beauty of the day, the fineness of the different regiments, the steadiness of their discipline, the exactness of their manœuvres, the assembled crowds reaching from one end of the common to the other, all made the spectacle such an one as can scarcely be described in adequate terms. The whole of the troops were under the immediate command of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, as commander of the home district. They were drawn up in two lines of at least one mile and an half in extent. The right rested on Wimbledon-green, whence the line was continued the full length of the common to the South East; and the left touched the road that leads across the common from London to Portsmouth, the Earl of Spencer's park-wall being full in their front. The Prince arrived on the ground about twelve, accompanied by the Duke of York, who, on reaching the centre of the line, immediately took the command of the field, as Commander in Chief. The review then commenced, and was over before five o'clock. The day was remarkably fine, and the spectators were numerous beyond all former example. It was supposed, that, including the troops, there were at least 200,000 persons on the ground.

June 18.—About a quarter past eight in the morning, a fire broke out in the oil warehouses of Mr. Jones, in Bury-street, St. Mary Axe, and in a very short time every part of his extensive premises were in a blaze; so rapid were the flames, that not a particle of his property could be saved. Owing to a total want of water, the fire continued to rage with uninterrupted fury on the premises where it began until near nine o'clock, by which time the houses on each side were involved in the conflagration, as was the Commercial Academy on the opposite side of the street; and before ten, the four houses already mentioned were levelled with the ground, and the fire reached the mansion occupied by the high priest of the Jews, which also was soon reduced to a heap of ruins: it was with difficulty that the female part of his family escaped. His library, in which were many valuable manuscripts, was also consumed. The fire continued its devouring course still farther, and burnt down the houses of Mr. Le Batts, Dr. Shannon, Dr. Van Novan, Mr. Abraham Milleda, Mr. Daniels, Mr. Samuda, and Mr. Isaacs, and considerably damaged several others. Full one-third of Bury-street, on both sides, is entirely levelled with the ground.

June 19.—This evening the Prince Regent gave a ball and supper, to upwards of two thousand of the principal nobility and gentry in the kingdom. This splendid entertainment originated from a desire of his Royal Highness, to shew every possible respect and filial affection to his father's birth-day, it not being convenient for the Queen to hold a drawing-room at St. James's Palace on the 4th of June. His Royal Highness, to prevent its passing without being observed as a national festival, determined on giving a grand fête, which should not only be observed as a day of rejoicing by the higher orders, but with it should be combined the encouragement of the arts and manufactures of the country. His Royal Highness, with that consideration, and a due regard to the welfare of his country, in his cards of invitation had expressed a strong desire that every person should come dressed in articles of British manufacture only. Nearly the whole of the state-rooms and lower apartments in Carlton-house had been diverted from any use to the Prince Regent for several weeks, by the necessary temporary arrangements. The company began to assemble at nine o'clock, and continued without intermission setting down till eleven, his Royal Highness's equerries taking their cards of invitation as they entered. All appeared struck with surprise and astonishment as they entered the grand Grecian hall, which, in addition to its usual splendid appearance, was ornamented with a variety of shrubs, of patent lamps, and elegant lanterns of vast dimensions. Two of the yeomen of the Guards were stationed at each of the entrances to the Octagon Saloon, the fitting up of which, for this occasion, was particularly splendid; the drapery was scarlet cloth, trimmed with gold-coloured silk, lace, cords, and fringe. In the Grecian hall were assembled to receive the company, Colonel M'Mahon, Generals Keppel and Turner, Colonels Bloomfield, Thomas, and Tyrwhit, together with Earl Moira, Lords Dundas, Keith, Heathfield, Mount Edgcumbe, and Yarmouth. The latter had been indefatigable in his exertions to assist his Royal Highness in his arrangements for this splendid entertainment, and continued his exertions to Wednesday night in acting as a regulator of the business. The Prince Regent entered his state apartments about a quarter past nine, dressed in a scarlet coat, most richly and elegantly ornamented, in a very novel style, with gold lace, and a brilliant star of the Order of the Garter. The Duke of York wore a similar coat, the pattern and ornamental part was said to be like one worn by that great warrior, the Duke of Cumberland. His Royal Highness the Prince Regent came into his state apartments just at the time the French king and princes arrived; he received them most graciously. His Royal Highness afterwards, during the night, passed from one room to another without any attendants

tendants or ceremony, conversing in the most affable manner with his numerous guests. The company found an abundance of amusement in perambulating this celebrated mansion. Dancing commenced about twelve in the grand council chamber, and about two supper was announced. The company proceeded down the staircase into the basement story; and thence to the tables, either into the grand range of rooms connected with the conservatory, or those in the Chinese temporary rooms. At the end of the conservatory was a most magnificent allegorical transparency, with G. R. III. a crown, and other devices. This was the terminating object of the whole range, and particularly designating the great feature of the fête. The banquet was the most costly and admirable in all its arrangements. The Prince Regent, with that urbanity which has ever been his distinguished characteristic, had a table placed contiguous to his own, for the foreign ministers and nobility who were of the party. The royal dukes assisted the Prince Regent in doing the honours of the table. The ball-room, after supper, was surrounded by a gradation of conversation stools, for the accommodation of those who chose to be calm spectators of the scene. The Duchess of York, Princess Sophia of Gloucester, and all the royal dukes, attended this splendid fête. Upon no previous occasion, and at no court in Europe, was ever the experiment made to set down 2000 of the principal nobility and gentry of a kingdom to a regular supper, as was the case at this fete. The largest entertainment, at the most brilliant period of the French monarchy, was that given by the Prince of Conde, at Chantilli, to the King of Sweden, when 400 covers were laid. Here covers were laid for 1600 under canvas, and for 400 in the house.

MARRIED.

At Mary le-bone, the Honourable Charles Law, to Elizabeth Sophia, second daughter of the late, and sister to the present Sir Charles Nightingale, bart. having been previously married at Gretna Green.—Sir John Carr, to Miss King, of Goldingham Hall, Essex.—Robert Humphrys, esq. of Ivy House, near Chippenham, Wilts, to Essex Lowndes, third daughter of William Selby, esq. of Winslow, Bucks.—Edward Fanshawe, esq. captain in the Royal Engineers, to Frances Mary, second daughter of Lieutenant-general Sir Hew Dalrymple.

The Hon. and Rev. W. H. Dawnay, of Sessay, Yorkshire, to Lydia, only daughter of the late J. Heathcoat, esq. of Coningston Castle, Huntingdonshire.

Thomas Le Mercer, esq. of Vauxhall, to Miss Stone, only daughter of the late William S. esq.

James White, esq. of Hans Place, to Margaret, eldest daughter of Robert Faulder, esq. of Gower street.

At St. Martin's, Ludgate, the Rev. Lewis Way, of Great Geldham, Essex, to Caroline Elizabeth, only daughter of John Leech, esq. of Bridge street, Blackfriars.

At Wandsworth, John Fassett Burnett, esq. of Vauxhall, to Elizabeth, daughter of John Barchard, esq. of East Hill, Wandsworth.

Thomas Thurlow, esq. younger son of the late bishop of Durham, and brother to Lord T. to Miss F. Lyon, third daughter of the late Honourable Thomas L.

At St. Paul's, Peter Henry Barker, esq of Burwell, Cambridgeshire, to Miss Hammond, only daughter of Walter H. esq. of West Row, Mildenhall.

W. Midwinter, esq. captain in the East India Company's service, Bengal establishment, to Ann, youngest daughter of M. Thomas, esq. of Pinner Green, Middlesex.

At St. Paul's, Covent Garden, Mr. B. Stones, of Chandos street, to Miss Hopkinson, only daughter of B. H. esq. of Pentonville.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Charles A. Bartholomew, jun. esq. to Maria, eldest daughter of the late Edward Rees, esq.

At South Lambeth, Henry James, third son of the late Montague Cholmeley, esq. of Easton, Lincolnshire, to Eliza, fourth daughter of the late W. Havard, esq.

At Chelsea, Frederic Ayrton, esq. of Gray's Inn square, to Miss Nugent, daughter of Colonel N. of Aylesbury.

At St. George's, Hanover square, William Hargood, esq. rear admiral of the blue, to Maria, third daughter of the late Thomas Somers Cocks, esq.—Francis William Grant, esq. M. P. to Miss Dume, only daughter of John Charles D. esq. of the island of St. Helena.—The Rev. John Fellowes, youngest son of Robert F. esq. of Shottesham, Norfolk, to Susan, fourth daughter of the Honourable Thomas Lyon, of Hetton House, Durham.—Francis Upjohn, esq. of the 2d Life Guards, to Mrs. Page, of Woburn Place.—Lieut.-colonel Orde, of the 99th regiment of foot, to Margaret, eldest daughter of William Beckford, esq. of Fonthill.—The Rev. Dr. Davy, master of Caius college, Cambridge, to Miss Stevenson, of Hertford street, May Fair.

At Twickenham, Henry Bellairs, esq. late of the 15th hussars, to Dora, youngest daughter of the late Peter Mackenzie, esq.

At Islington, the Rev. Richard Meade, rector of Horsendon and minister of Prince's Risborough, Bucks, to Miss Somes.

Rev. C. Laprimaudaye, vicar of Leyton, to Jane, daughter of the late R. Lee, esq. of Mile end.

Richard Marter, esq. of Bourton on the Water, Gloucestershire, to Jane, youngest daughter of P. Harman, esq. of Charles street, Cavendish square.

At Stepney, Frederic Vander Meulen, esq. of

of St. Alban's, to Rachael, second daughter of W. Tompson, esq. of Hill End, Herts.

The Rev. T. B. Powell, fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, to Sarah Louisa, third daughter of the Rev. N. Cotton, rector of Thornby, Northamptonshire.

DIED.

Walter, the eldest son of Walter Fawkes, esq. of Farnley Hall, near Otley, Yorkshire, a fine youth about 16 years of age. He was found drowned in the canal at Denham, near Uxbridge, where he was at school.

The *Rev. Graham Jepson*, vicar of Fulham, late fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and formerly rector of Milton, which he exchanged for the living of Fulham.

At Woolwich, *John Jeffreys*, *esq.* clerk of the cheque at the dock-yard.

At Mill Hill, near Hendon, *Susan Rudsdn.* Her complaint was what is generally termed a galloping consumption, which arose from her taking, no doubt, at different times, poisonous medicines, procured, as she said, by her seducer, but unsuccessfully, for the purpose of producing abortion; and the last unhappy offspring was the fifth child. For several days previous to her dissolution, she appeared to struggle under the most violent convulsions possible for any human being to endure, and exhibited all the horrors of imagination arising from a mis spent life. A few moments before death closed her eyes, she declared she could not die until she had unburthened her conscience. A clergyman was sent for, but to him she would say nothing, but called out for a Mrs. Mackay, who had given her nourishment during her illness. This miserable creature then related how she had falsely sworn her first two children (now alive) to an innocent man, and how she had disposed of three others since. The first, a boy, she destroyed as soon as born, and buried it under a tree in a garden near Dors-lane; the second, a girl, met with a similar fate, but the mother buried it behind a public house called the Adam and Eve, Mill-Hill; the last child, a girl also, she buried alive in a field near Totteridge. After this disclosure, the unhappy wretch appeared more resigned, and expired almost immediately. The circumstances had such an effect upon the people in the neighbourhood, that no one would stay with the corpse during the nights previous to burial.

In South-street, Grosvenor-square, the *Earl of Massareene.* He is succeeded in his title and estates by his brother, the Hon. Chichester Skeffington.

In New North-street, Red Lion-square, *Stephen Scarbrow*, *esq.* 45.

At the house of their brother, the Rev. Thomas Bowerbank, vicar of Chiswick, *Miss Mary Bowerbank*, aged 24; and Lieutenant Edward B. of the 21st regiment native infantry on the Bengal Establishment, 23.

Lady Charlotte Pelham Clinton, sister to the Duke of Newcastle.

In Great Pulteney-street, *Robert Bissct*, *esq.* late commissary-general of the forces at home, 81.

At Richmond, *Richard Penn*, *esq.* grandson of William P. one of the proprietors and formerly governor of Pennsylvania, 75.

At Hampstead, *Lady Joanna Watson*, relict of Sir James W. late one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature, Bengal.

In Old Burlington street, the *Countess de Bruhl.*

In Buckingham-street, Fitzroy-square, *Mrs. Devall*, 73.

In Red Lion-square, *Mrs. Devon*, wife of William D. esq. and sister to Mr. Justice Heath.

At Craven Lodge, Stamford Hill, *Mrs. Craven*, wife of John C. esq.

In Bedford-square, *Ann*, wife of John Scott, esq.

At Michael's Grove, Brompton, *Edmund Mount*, *esq.* 82.

In Upper Guilford-street, *Mrs. Phillips*, wife of Capt. P.

In Great Coram-street, *William Piddock Francis*, *esq.*

In East Place, Lambeth, *Mrs. Eliz. Sheolbred*, relict of David S. esq. of Quebec.

In Manchester-street, *George Putland*, *esq.* of Sans Souci, in the county of Wicklow.

In Bruton street, *Sarah*, wife of John Henry Smyth, esq.

In Lincoln's Inn Fields, *Mrs. Gosling.*

In Bedford-square, *Peter Cazalet*, *esq.*

In the King's Road, the *Rev. Henry Frederic Thistlethwayte*, son of the late Robert T. esq. M.P. for Hampshire.

At Stratford, *Mrs. Harcourt*, relict of John Simon H. esq niece to the Duchess of Chandos and Lord Henniker.

In Upper Grosvenor-street, *Sir James Hamlyn*, *bart.* of Clovilly Court, Devon.

At Great Ealing, *Mrs. Nicholas*, wife of the Rev. Dr. N.

In Southampton-row, *Mary Anne*, wife of J. Fownes, esq.

In Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square, *Lady Day*, relict of Sir John D. many years advocate general of the supreme court of judicature in Calcutta, 85.

In Foley Place, *L. Strange*, *esq.*

In Bridge-road, Lambeth, in his 70th year, *William Henry Higden*, *esq.* formerly of the Secretary of State's Office for the Home Department; a situation which he held for many years with distinguished reputation for integrity and ability. In the earlier part of his life he had attended the late Earl of Rochford, Sir Robert Ainslie, and the Hon. Mr. Trevor, in different embassies to France, Spain, Turkey, and Sardinia, and was honored with their esteem. He possessed an extensive knowledge of foreign languages and manners, and the goodness of his heart rendered his knowledge useful.

At Streatham, *Mr. George Robinson*, of Paternoster-row, bookseller.

In

In Tenterden-street, *Henry Herbert*, Earl of Carnarvon and Baron Porchester, of High Clere, Hampshire, a Privy Counsellor and L.L.D. His lordship, a branch of the noble family of Pembroke, being the son of William, the fifth son of Thomas, father of the present Earl of Pembroke, was born August 20, 1741. In 1762 he was returned to parliament for the borough of Wilton, and was re-elected in 1768. In 1771 he married Elizabeth Alicia Maria, sister of the Earl of Egremont, by whom he has several children. He was created Baron of Porchester in 1780, and Earl of Carnarvon in 1793, which honors devolve on his eldest son Henry George, Lord Porchester, who was born in 1772, and has sat in several parliaments for the borough of Cricklade.

On the 16th of May, *Henry Capel Lofft*, eldest son of the first marriage of Capel Lofft, of Troston-hall, esq. with Miss Anne Evelyn. He fell at the great battle of Albuera, in Spain, in that most gallant charge which is noticed by Marshal Beresford, by which the French were eventually dislodged from the hill which the Spaniards, after a strong resistances had been obliged to quit, and our brigade was taken in flank, when in the act of charging, and surrounded by the Polish lancers, who, until too near, had been mistaken for Spanish cavalry; they having been concealed by the fog, and partly by the turn of the ground. He was lieutenant in the 2d battalion of the 48th regiment, and was in his 28th year, having been born at Troston-hall, Nov. 9, 1783. He was lineally descended from Sir Arthur Capel, grandfather of Arthur Lord Capel, to the imitation of whose military virtue he aspired!

——tantum nova gloria in armis
Et prædulce decus, primo in certamine possunt,

On the 17th of June, at Camberwell, aged 73, after a very long illness, the *Rev. Richard Dodd, M. A.* late rector of Cowley, Middlesex. His friends regret the loss of a most intelligent and valuable acquaintance; his children lament one of the most affectionate and tender of parents.

At Edinburgh, the *Right Hon. Lord Viscount Melville*, Baron Dunira; (of whom a memoir will be given in our next number.)

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

*** *Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

MARRIED.] At Elsdon, the Rev. John Hewitson, to Miss Potts.

At Durham, Mr. James Thompson, to Miss Wilburn.—Mr. William Myers, to Miss Pickersall.—John Armstrong, M. D. to Miss Spearman, daughter of Charles S. esq.

At Stockton, Mr. Robert Taylor, to Miss Elizabeth Dixon.

At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. Robson, of Houghton le-Spring, to Miss Henry, of Ryhope Hotel.

At Newcastle, Mr. Robert Cowells, to Mrs. Humble, both of Benwell.

At Hartburn, Mr. Cuthbert Nicholson, of Barrasford, to Miss Hedley, of Redpath.

At Chester le street, Mr. John Jopling, of Acron Close, to Miss Elizabeth Cummings, of Barras Hill House.

At St. John Stanwick, Mr. Hird, of Darlington, to Miss Todd, of Aldborough, Yorkshire.

At Sunderland, Mr. John Oliver, to Mrs. Jane Little.

At Bishop Auckland, Mr. Joseph Hines, attorney, to Miss Welford.

Died.] At Durham, Mr. Thomas Maynard, attorney.—Mrs. Mary Harrison, 93.—Mr. Joseph Thwaites, 86.—Mr. William Addison, 82.—Mr. Robert Wilson, 20.

At Linton, Mr. Walter Mather, 58.

At Fineburn Mill, Mr. David Hogarth.

At Gateshead Fell, Mr. John Gray, 31.

At Alnwick, Nicholas Davidson, esq. 79.

At the Ballast Hills, near Newcastle, Mrs. Elizabeth Pattison, 76; and four days afterwards her husband, Mr. Thomas P. 73.

At Berwick, Mrs. Currie, 73.—Mrs. Home.—Mr. John Robertson, 52.—Mrs. Martha Wait, 64.—Mr. William Mark, 73.—Mrs. Wright, 45.—Captain Anders Petersen, of the Four Sisters, from Norway.—Mrs. Yellowly.

At Newcastle, Mrs. Elizabeth Ellison, aunt to Cuthbert E. esq. of Hebburn Hall, 78.—Mrs. Elizabeth Halliday, 77.—Miss Pollock.—Mr. Anthony Dobinson, 28.—Mr. John Hall, 80.—Mr. Thomas Wylam, of the White Hart Inn, 53.—Mrs. Tadman.

At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. Thomas Douglas, 66.—Mrs. Robinson, relict of lieutenant R. 80.

At Sunderland, Mr. Michael Middleton, 72.—Mr. Dowell, 35.

At Ferryshield, near Alston, Mrs. Isabella Pearson, 90.

At

At Shincliff, near Durham, Mrs. Nesbitt, wife of Mr. Robert N. 37.—Mrs. Elizabeth Richardson, 66.

At Morpeth, Mrs. Allen, 75.

At Hexham, Mr. Robert Dickenson.

At Barnardcastle, Miss Holroyd.

At Wolsingham, Mrs. Ionn, wife of the Rev. Mr. I.

At North Shields, Mr. William Warwick, of the Roebuck Inn.

Killed by a cannon shot from a battery on the Peninsula of Quiberon, Mr. D. W. Smith, 17, signal midshipman of his Majesty's ship Spartan, and only son of D. W. Smith, esq. of Alnwick. The death of any good young person is a public loss; but the death of this gallant midshipman is and must be a loss to his country, as he would have been an ornament to it had he lived. Though but 17, he had been at Madeira, St. Helena, South America, at all the West India Islands, and particularly at the taking of Martinique, where he had his arm broken. He was a good classical scholar, was well grounded in the mathematics, and had made great proficiency in the languages of the continent. To sum up all with a good and brave heart, he had made himself so complete a master of his profession, as to have been long selected as a signal midshipman.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

We announce with much satisfaction that on the 22nd of June, was published, at Kendal, the first number of a weekly newspaper, intituled "The Westmoreland Advertiser and Kendal Chronicle." We understand the proprietors intend that it shall be conducted on the broad basis of independence, without regard to political parties; and they promise a constant attention to local improvements, and to all subjects of a local nature, which may tend to throw light on the state of this and the neighbouring counties. It has long been a subject of wonder and regret, that the county of Westmoreland should not produce a single newspaper, though Kendal, so early as the time of Camden, was a very populous and respectable town.

Married.] At Workington, Mr. Thomas Kendal, master of the Integrity, to Miss Dixon.—The Rev. Anthony Dalzell, to Miss Russell, daughter of Matthew Russell, esq.—Mr. G. J. Edwards, to Mrs. Banks.

At Bowness, near Kendall, John Wilson, esq. of Elleray, to Miss Perry, of Ambleside.

At Penrith, Mr. Edward Mouncey, to Miss Watkins, daughter of Mr. Christopher W.—Mr. William Jackson, to Miss Anna Bird.

At Moresby, Mr. Thomas Fearon, of Whitehaven, to Miss Elizabeth Hall.

Died.] At Carlisle, Mr. John Routledge, 50.—Mrs. Jane M'Cluer, 65.—Mrs. Hodson, relict of Mr. George H.—Mrs. Sarah Hodgson, 77.—Miss Mary Fleming, 21.—Mrs. Jane Graham, a maiden lady, 60.

At Penrith, Mr. John Whitefield, 57.—Ruth, wife of Mr. Edward Allen.—Mr. John Smiley, jun. 19.—Mrs. Deborah Wilkinson, 88.

At Rockliff, Margaret, wife of Mr. George Graham.

At Kendal, John Wakefield, esq. banker, 78.

At Whitehaven, Mrs. Mary Rooke, 40.—Mrs. Eleanor Brunton, 84.—Mr. D. Huggin.—Mr. Gambles, 35.—Mrs. Piele, 81.—Elizabeth, fourth daughter of Sir Joseph Senhouse, 15.—Mrs. Steel, wife of James S. esq. 56.

At Maryport, Mrs. Sarah Thompson.—Mr. Ayley Brown, 67.—Jane, wife of Mr. Daniel Bell.—Mr. James Clarke.

In the Isle of Man, Nelson Scott, M.D.

At Douglas, Arthur French, esq.

At Calderbridge, Mr. Joseph Taylor, formerly master of a vessel belonging to Whitehaven, 81.—Mrs. Esther Bragg, 67.

At Bridekirk, Mrs. Thompson.

At Workington, Mrs. Baxter, widow of the Rev. Mr. B. of Arlecton.—Mr. Charles Rigby, son of Mr. R. parish-clerk.

At Standingstone, Mr. Evan Clarke, brother to the late Rev. Wilfred C. vicar of Wigton, a gentleman of some poetical ability, 73.

At Flimby, Mr John Dow, 57.—Mr. Samuel Graves.

At Bannast Hill, Caldbeck, Mr. John Oldham, 46.

At Barton New House, Westmoreland, Mrs. Eleanor Lancaster, relict of Mr. Samuel L. 83.

At Birkmoss, Mrs. Esther Bragg, 67.

At Grimes-hill, near Kirkby Lonsdale, Mrs. Moore, wife of Mr. William M. esq. and daughter of the late William Palmer, esq. of Whitehaven, 50.

At Riston Hall, near Kendal, Mr. Thomas Strickland.

At Eaglesfield, parish of Brigham, Mrs. Mary Whinney, widow, in her 96th year; the oldest female in the parish. Only two years last harvest, she followed the reapers one day, and bound up thirty stooks of corn.

YORKSHIRE.

June 4.—The foundation-stone of the intended bridge over the river Foss, in Walmgate, York, was laid by the Right Hon. Lawrence Dundas, Lord Mayor of the city, in the presence of the committee for the Ouse and Foss bridges, and a vast concourse of spectators. The following inscription, engraved on a brass plate, was let into the stone:—The first stone of this Bridge was laid by the Right Hon. Lawrence Dundas, Lord Mayor, on the 4th of June, MDCCCXI, in the 51st year of the Reign of George the Third, and on the day on which his Majesty completed the 73d year of his age. Peter Atkinson, Architect.

As the workmen at Fossbridge, in York, were removing the rubbish under the plat-

form where the old pier at the east end stood, they discovered a beautiful gold medal, in high preservation, which had been struck in the reign of King Edward the Third. On the obverse side is a fine representation of the Sovereign, standing on a ship at sea, with a sword in his right hand and a shield on his left, whereon are quartered the royal arms of France and England. There are also other emblems, trophies, &c. with this inscription in Saxon characters: *Edwardus Dei Gr. Rex, Anglie Franc. & Hy B.* On the reverse, in semi, are a lion and crown and a fleur de lis alternately, emblems, &c. with this inscription: *Antim Transciens P medium illorum.*—Perhaps the latter may not be quite correct, as a small aperture is made in the edge, by the workman having struck his pick-axe against it. The medal weighs 117 grains, and is a full inch and a quarter in diameter.

Married.] At Bawtry, Lieutenant Stovin, R. N. to Ann Charlotte, only daughter of Lucas Spilsbury.

At Sheffield, Mr. Samuel Hare, of Leeds, surgeon, to Miss Mary Ann Edon.

At Sculcoates, Thulesius Moller, esq. of Krogerve, Norway, to Miss Snell, of London.—Mr. Paul Smith, of Lowthorp, to Mary, third daughter of the Rev. Mr. Greenwood, of Imingham.

At Bolton Percy, Robert Atkinson, esq. of Hornington, to Marianne, eldest daughter of William Laycock, esq. of Appleton Roebuck.

At York, Captain Lally, of the 4th Dragoon Guards, to Mrs. Moore.

At Guisborough, Henry Clarke, esq. to Miss Hutchinson.

At Knaresborough, John Allison, esq. of Huddersfield, to Miss Ormond, daughter of the late David O. esq. of Trenewydd, Pembrokeshire.

Mr. Thomas Champney, jun. of Nuttles, in Holderness, to Mary, eldest daughter of William Harland, esq. of Burton Pidsea.

At Campsall, T. F. C. Mainwaring, esq. captain in the royal navy, to Mary Ann, fourth daughter of Bacon Frank, esq.

Died.] At Wrelton, near Pickering, the Rev. Samuel Hodgson, 62.

At York, Mrs. Rayson, wife of Mr. Thomas R.—Mr. Francis Carter, 48.—Robert Stockton, esq. an alderman of the corporation, and who served the office of lord mayor in 1805.—Mrs. Brown.—Mrs. Catharine Morrit, fourth daughter of the late Bacon Morrit, esq.

At Beverley, John Coltman, esq. 67.

At Hull, Mrs. Etty, 83.—Mrs. Mary Johnson, of the Cross Keys Inn, 71.—Mr. John Vickerman.—Benjamin, son of Mr. John Guy, 21.—Mr. Marmaduke Constable.—Mr. John Todd, 82.—George Bee, gent. 65.

At Patrington, Mr. Thomas Grindall, conductor of ordnance stores and field-train department, 22.

At Welton, Mrs. E. Hunter, 72.

At Mickleton, Mr. Raine, 94.

At Scorton, near Catterick, William Harding Hayes, esq. 31.

At Leeds, Mr. W. Royston, of Wetherby, surgeon.—Mrs. Currer, of Skipton.—Mr. Wilson, 55.

At Ripon, Mr. Thomas Wilkinson, an alderman of that corporation, 57.

At Bramham Lodge, Miss Scott, sister of W. Fenton S. esq. of Woodhall, near Wetherby.

At Topcliffe Manor, Mary, wife of Mr. George Walbran, 52.

At Bubwith, Edward Weddall, esq. 68.

At Stillington, Mr. Peter Sowray, 56.

At Rotherham, Mrs. Jessop, of the Ring of Bells. She fell into a vat of liquor, as is supposed in a fit, and was drowned.—Lieutenant May, of the 1st West York militia.

At Howden, Mr. Edmund Smith, 68.

At Halifax, Mr. John Emmer.—Mr. Richard Ludley, an officer in the Halifax local militia, and many years master of the White Swan Inn.

At Sheffield, Mr. G. Knowles, formerly master of an academy there. He composed several pieces of sacred music which were much admired.

LANCASHIRE.

Mr. Roscoe, of Liverpool, has become a distinguished agriculturist, having undertaken to drain a moss, or bog, between Liverpool and Manchester, of more than a thousand acres in extent, in which he is likely to prove successful.

Married] At Liverpool, Mr. John Worrall, to Miss D. E. Matthews, daughter of the late Jacob M. esq. of Demerara.—Mr. Henry Billinge, jun. to Miss Eliza Meadows.—Captain James Reed to Miss Isabella Pye.—Mr. George Farrar, to Mary, only daughter of John Brown, esq.—Lieutenant Walker, R. N. to Mrs. Culcheth.

At Walton, John Formby, esq. eldest son of the Rev. Mr. F. of Formby, to Helen, second daughter of William Harper, esq. of Everton.

At Warrington, Joseph Worrall, esq. to Miss Jane Kaye.

Died.] At Lancaster, Mrs. Paget, 73.—Mrs. Mary Nicholson, 77.—Mr. Thomas Rawsthorn, a land-waiter of this port.

At Preston, Mrs. Greaves, relict of Thomas G. esq. banker and alderman, 59.—Mr. Richard Baines, father of Mr. Edward B. printer of the Leeds Mercury.

At Milnthorp, Mr. Henry Smithies, 65.

At Colne, the Rev. John Hartley, incumbent curate of that place, and a justice of peace for this county.

At Little Lever, Mr. James Heywood, 65.

At Warrington, Mr. Peter Jackson, surgeon, 86.

At

At Wyersdale, near Lancaster, Mr. Thomas Thompson, 84.

At Meanfield, near Broughton, in Furness, Mr. Edward Tyson, 100.

At Wavertree, Miss E. Menzies, 19.

At Ormskirk, Mr. John Platt.

At Liverpool, Mrs. Syers, 68.—Mr. Edward Buddicom, 28.—Mrs. Burton.—Mr. Michael Harris, 39.—John, eldest son of Mr. John Bradshaw, 21.—Mr. Thomas Remington, 50.—Ann, daughter of Mr. Edward Rushton, bookseller, 19.—Mrs. Grace.—Mrs. Maddox, wife of captain M. of Dublin.—Mr John Irvin, attorney, 41.—Mr. James Marsh, 86.—Mr. E. Bradshaw.—Mr. Josiah Fletcher.—Mrs. Ann Anderson.—Mr. Lee Wareing, 67.

At Manchester, Mrs. Harrop, wife of Mr. H. proprietor and printer of the Manchester Mercury.—Mrs. Clarke, wife of Mr. William C. bookseller, 58.—Mrs. Heywood.—Aged 67, the celebrated Sieur Rea, a man whose fame as a conjurer has long been trumpeted from wake to wake, fair to fair, and race to race, throughout the United Kingdom. For years he has contributed to the innocent mirth and amusement of the lads and lasses of the holiday round, and while he has lengthened their faces with wonder and astonishment, he has lengthened his purse with the tributary pence that flowed from the tricks of the scene. He was, in his calling, esteemed an honest man, and he had no deception but that which belonged to his cups and balls.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Mottram, Mr. William Beattie, of Liverpool, surgeon, to Hannah, youngest daughter of the late Henry Caldwell, esq.

The Rev. Harry Grey, vicar of Knutsford, to Miss Ellis, of Grove House.

At Over Peover, Thomas Drake, esq. captain in the Knutsford volunteers, to Miss Banks, daughter of the late John B. esq. of New Hall.

Mr. B. Brassey, of Chester, to Miss Davies, of Stapleford Hall.

Died.] At Chester, Mrs. Scholes, wife of Richard S. esq. 76.—William Hamilton, esq. 93.—Mr. Edward Spencer.

At Macclesfield, Mr. W. Johnson.

At Nantwich, Mr. Thomas Oraig, only son of Mr. C. bookseller, 25.

At Churton, Mr. John Pulford.

At Frodsham, Mrs. Caldwell, wife of Mr. James C. 69.

At Congleton, Mrs. Tolson, wife of Captain T. 23.

DERBYSHIRE.

The Duke of Devonshire has inclosed the principal part of his mountain estate round Buxton, on which he has erected several farm-houses, and other appropriate buildings, to the great improvement of a country, that for centuries had remained in a desert and barren state.

May 12.—About five o'clock in the afternoon, a destructive phenomenon appeared at Bonsall, in the Peak of Derbyshire. A singular motion was observed in a cloud, of a serpentine form, which moved in a circular direction, from S. by W. to N. extending itself to the ground. It began its operations near Hopton, and continued its course about five or six miles in length, and about four or five hundred yards in breadth, tearing up plantations, levelling barns, walls, and miners' cots. It tore up large ash trees, carrying them from 20 to 30 yards; and twisted the tops from the trunks, conveying them from 50 to 100 yards distance. Cows were lifted from one field to another, and injured by the fall; miners' buddle-tubs, wash vats, and other materials, carried to a considerable distance, and forced into the ground. This was attended with a most tremendous hail-storm: stones and lumps of ice were measured from nine to twelve inches in circumference.

Married.] At Eyam, R. Clarke Hill, esq. of Stallington Hall, Stafford, to Sarah, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Birds, esq.

At Bradborne, Mr. John Goodwin, attorney, to Miss Beresford, of Castern.

Died.] At Derby, William Snowden, esq. 64.—Emma, daughter of Mr. William Hollingshead.

At Somershall, Mr. Bladon, 55.

At Thornbridge, Mr. John Morewood, 57.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

The following return of the population, &c. of Newark, has just been made; 1483 houses, inhabited by 1595 families; 12 houses building, 18 houses uninhabited; 3319 males, and 3917 females.—Total number of souls, 7236.

Married.] At Sutton supra Lound, Mr. Richard Bullivant, of East Retford, to Miss Haslehurst, daughter of George H. esq. of Daws Hill.

At Mansfield, Mr. Thomas Tipping, to Miss Johnson.

At Nottingham, Mr. William Thurman, to Miss Revell, of Southwell.

At Lenton, Mr. Joseph Hill, to Miss Anna Chambers.

Died.] At Nottingham; Samuel Stretton, gent. 79.—Mr. Fleetwood Churchill, 38.—Mr. John Stones.—Mr. Samuel Heard.—Mr. Henry Silverwood.—Mrs. Mary Wood, a maiden lady, 87.—The Rev. G. Ingham, 72.—Edmund Dear, gent. 65.—Mrs. Mason.—Mr. William Gillatt.—Mrs. Collier.

At Mansfield, Hollis Clay, gent. 72.—Mr. W. Unwin, eldest son of Mr. Jabez U. 20.—Mrs. Rogers, 65.

At Balderton, near Newark, Mr. John Austin.

At Wilford, Miss Dorothy Cumberland, 41.

At West Retford, Anne, daughter of Mrs. Nelson, 22.

At Car Colston, Mr. Thomas Turner.

At Ratcliffe, Mr. Andrews.

At Newark, Mr. S. Hunter, 80.—Mr. Thomas

Thomas Lane.—Mrs. Smalley.—Ann, relict of Mr. William Cleaver.

At Clipstone Lodge, Mr. S. Cutts, sen. 85.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

The following is a statement of the population of some of the towns of this county, according to the last returns:—*Stamford.* Males, 2003; females, 2579. Total, 4582. —*Louth.* 2247 males, 2481 females. Total, 4728. Births and deaths for the last ten years exactly equal.—*Brigg.* 638 males, 723 females. Total, 1361. 310 inhabited houses. —*Market Deeping.* 166 houses inhabited, 6 uninhabited, and 4 houses building; 18 families employed in agriculture, 68 in trade, and 105 not comprised in the two preceding classes: total number of families, 191. 426 males, 473 females; total number of persons, 899. Births in ten years preceding 1801, 263; from 1801 to 1811, 273. Marriages in ten years preceding 1801, 55; from 1801 to 1811, 66. Deaths in ten years preceding 1801, 194; from 1801 to 1811, 244.—*Horncastle.* In the

Year	Inhabited Houses	Total Persons
1792	390	1834
1801	403	2015
1811	546	2622

The increase between 1792 and 1801 is 181, and between 1801 and the present period 607. The first increase may be attributed to an open common with a number of common-right houses in the parish: the second increase, to the navigation, which has materially increased the trade of the town.—*Grantham.* 673 houses, inhabited by 776 families, 460 of which are used for trade; 10 houses uninhabited; 1677 males, and 1969 females, making togther 3646 souls. The total of males and females, in the year 1801, was 3303, by which it appears that the increase in the course of ten years is 343.—*Boston.* The number of baptisms in the parish in the ten years, ending on the 31st of December last, is 3072; of which number 1529 are males, and 1543 females. The burials in like period are 942 males, and 875 females; total 1817: so that the baptisms exceed the burials as five to three. The marriages in the ten years are 790.

Married.] At Boston, Mr. Barnsdale, of Brothertoft, to Mary, only child of George Beedham, esq. of Langrick Ferry.

At Stamford, Mr. William Goodlad, of Wansford, to Miss Sarah Clarke, of Greetham.

At Misterton, Mr. William Baynes, of Walkringham, to Miss Elizabeth Wressell, of Stockwith.

Died.] At South Ferraby, Mrs. Nelthorpe, wife of John N. esq.

At Grimsby, Mr. Richard Nell, senior alderman, and seven times mayor of that town, 66. He dropped down in his house, and expired without speaking. Honesty and punctuality were the characteristic traits of his life, and, as they commanded the respect whilst living, so they have ensured to him the regret, now dead, of every one who knew him.

At Gresthorp, Mrs. Beswick, wife of G. B. esq. 52.

At Gainsbro', Mr. Shipman, 81.—Mrs. Johnson, 44.—Mrs. Everington, 77.

At Alford, Mr. John Allcock, 73.

At Barholm, in consequence of the wounds he received from a highwayman about a month before, Mr. Nidd, 67.

At Grantham, J. C. Watson, esq. R. N. late surgeon of the Princess Royal, 36.

At Great Ponton, Mr. Thomas Shepherd, 82.

At Sleaford, Mr. J. Leak, 87.—Mrs. Cropper.

At Boston, Mr. Whittington, 55.—Mrs. Obbins, wife of Mr. O. sen. 78.—Mr. John Brown, of the Ram Inn.—Mr. Joseph Teasdale, 72.

At Gayton, Mr. John Jacques, 80.

At Lincoln, Mrs. Huddlestone, 87.—Mr. Haldenby.

At Louth, Mr. Holmes, 76.—Mrs. Goodhall, 28.—Mr. Stephen Holmes, 80.—Mr. Anselm Odlin, 72.—Mr. Stephen Pearson, 75.

At Stamford, Mr. Francis Weldon, 41.—Mrs. Swantown, sister of the late Alderman Searson, 77.

At Partney, Mrs. Gill, 82.

Frances, wife of the Rev. Edward Jones, jun. vicar of Greetham, Rutland, and eldest daughter of William Belgrave, esq. of Preston.

At Ketton, near Stamford, aged 78, Lady Jane Edwards, relict of Gerard Anne Edwards, esq. and sister to Henry, late Earl of Gainsborough, also mother to Colonel Noel, of Exton Park, Rutland. Her ladyship was justly revered in her neighbourhood, for having, during the course of a long life, been in the invariable habit of doing good by acts of unostentatious charity and beneficence. While her noble and highly respectable relatives lament her loss, they have the satisfaction to know, that by her conduct she conferred dignity on her rank, and that in the fullness of a good old age she expired, surrounded by those who esteemed her to veneration.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Sheepshead, Mr. Chester, of Black Brook Hall, to Miss Smalley.

At Mountsorrel, Mr. Harrison, of Belgrave, to Miss Sarah Snow.

At Leicester, Mr. Alderman Read, to Miss A. Parsons.—— —— Neal, esq. of Skeffington, to Miss Cowdell.

Died.] At Leicester, Mr. Thompson.—Mrs. Hefford.—Mr. Thomas Cordeux, 82.—Mrs. Burton, relict of Mr. William B. of Cadeby, 75.—Mrs. Greenhall, wife of Mr. G. surveyor, 42.

At Loughborough, Mrs. Wallis, wife of Mr. W. surgeon, and daughter of the late Dr. Pochin.—Mr. Robt. Blunt, solicitor, 45.

At Sapcote, Mr. Thomas Lovett, 73.

At Desford, in his 101st year, John Upton, stocking-

stocking-maker. He had worked from a youth to the age of 93 for one house, that of Moore and Co. of Leicester.

At Bagworth, Mr. Richard Wikes, parish-clerk.

At Great Wigstone, Mr. Samuel Freer.

At Harby, Mr. Harby, 72.

At Kegworth, Miss Alice Steele.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Woolstanton, Mr William Hall, of the Ridge House, to Miss Sarah Grocott, of Hanley.

Mr. Wright, of Newport, Salop, attorney, to Miss Masfen, of Cannock.

Mr. Elwell, of Heath House, to Ann, youngest daughter of Mr. Willits, of Tipton.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. Joseph Hill, of Bilstone, to Miss Susanna Lea, of Hales Owen.

Died.] At Stafford, Margaret, daughter of Mr. John Hughes, of the Star Inn, 30.—Mr. Stephen Smith, 63.

At Newcastle, Mr. Thomas Eardley.

At Rough Close, Miss Jane Robinson.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. Smith.

At Wheaton Aston, Mr. E. Jarvis.

At Breewood, Mrs. Haughton, 85.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. J. Shelton, to Miss Elizabeth Bass.—Edmund Baldwin, esq. to Miss Charlotte Jones, second daughter to the late Thomas J. esq.—Mr. E. Lavinder, of Dudley, to Miss Esther Baxter.

Mr. Isaac Spruston, of Tewkesbury, to Martha, youngest daughter of R. Lambert, esq. of Ditchford.

At Aston, Mr. H. B. Timbs, of Worcester, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late James Richards, esq. of Camp Hill, near Birmingham.

At Nuneaton, Mr. John Wilson, to Miss Elizabeth Harcourt.

Richard Smith, esq. of Tibbington House, Tipton, to Miss Fereday, daughter of Samuel F. esq. of Ettingshall Park.

At Sutton Coldfield, Charles Clement Adderley, esq. of Hams Hall, to Anna Maria, eldest daughter of Sir Edmund Cradock Hartopp, of Fouroaks Hall.

At Coventry, Mr. James Vale, to Miss Martha Sanders.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mrs. Mary Shenton.—Mrs. Parsonage, 33.—Mr. S. Toy.—Mrs. Hooper.—The Rev. Samuel Pearson, rector of Weston-upon-Trent, perpetual curate of Osmaston, near Derby, and late of St. John's College, Cambridge. He was one of the oldest members of the Antiquarian Society, and formerly lecturer of St. Martin's in this town. Few men have passed through life more justly esteemed for their modest worth and unassuming manners.

At Caldicote Hall, Mary Elizabeth Louisa Rodney Bowes, lady of the Hon. Thomas B. and only daughter and heiress of George Carpenter, esq. late of Redbourn, Herts.

At the Woodloes, near Warwick, Miss D. Hodgson, 28.

At Edge Hills, Miss Prentice.

At Coventry, Mrs. Goode, wife of B. G. esq. mayor of that city.—Mr. James Holland.

At Leamington Spa, Caroline, widow of the Rev. Thomas Harris, of Braddon, near Towcester, and second daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Marriott, of Cotesbatch, Leicestershire.

In London, Mr. Joseph Gibbins, banker of Birmingham, a gentleman eminent for punctuality and probity, 55.

At Camp Hill, near Birmingham, Margaret, wife of Mr. John Thompson, 54.

At Foleshill, Mr. Benjamin Newland, 66.

At Tettenhall, Dorothy Elizabeth, heiress of the ancient family of Lyttleton, of Studley Castle, in this county, and wife of Francis Holyoake, esq. of Tettenhall.

SHROPSHIRE.

A most extraordinary tornado took place early on the 25th of May at Plasyollen, the influence of which did not extend more than 300 yards in length and 30 in breadth; but its violence was so great that every thing, from the humblest vegetable to the loftiest tree within its range, was totally demolished. Sycamores and oaks, which had withstood the wintry blast of ages, though still in full vigour, were despoiled of all their branches, many of which, measuring more than three feet in circumference, were twisted off, and carried to a great distance. Considerable damage was done in the gardens; a great number of fine healthy apple and pear trees were snapt asunder, and all the early crops of vegetables swept away.

In the afternoon of the 27th, this county was again visited by a storm, the effects of which have been awfully felt. Owing to the bursting of a cloud, Meole and other brooks, within ten or twelve miles, were so rapidly swollen, as almost instantaneously to overflow their banks to a most astonishing height, extending for miles over the adjoining country, and tearing down and carrying off, in their course, stock of every description. Such was the force of this great body of water rushing into the Severn from Meole Brook, that it actually turned the current of the river, which rose four feet in ten minutes. In the neighbourhood of Minsterley and Pontesbury, twelve persons perished. At these two last places, at Pontesford, &c. the ravages of the torrent were without bounds. At Mr. S. Heighway's, of Pontesford, the scene was indeed lamentable; not fewer than nine persons, including part of his own family, were swept away, and among them his venerable grandmother, Mrs. Elizabeth Heighway, and two female servants. Another part of the family made their escape by getting through the roof of the house. At Hanwood, the bridge was carried away, and the mills

mills of Mr. Blower, and his family, escaped with the utmost difficulty. Mr. H. Wartee, of Crock-meole, had 26 cows, besides other stock, carried away. In Coleham, the water began to rise about half-past nine o'clock, and increased so rapidly, that persons had not time to remove their furniture. The cellars and ground floors in Coleham, and that part of the Abbey Foregate, Shrewsbury, near the church, were almost instantaneously filled with water, owing to the arches of the bridge over the brook being for some time unable to take the body of water which rushed down. One of the privates of the North Shropshire local militia fell into the water at the farther end of Coleham bridge, and was instantly carried away by the stream. The damage occasioned by the storm is estimated at 20,000l. The bodies of the unfortunate persons who perished have been found: the following are their names. At Pontesford, Mrs. Heighway; Eliz. Thomas and Catherine Nailor, servants to ditto; Richard Bennett, clerk; Richard Simmons, Samuel Speake, Richard Hincks, and Jacob Bishop, labourers; Eliz. Reece. At Minsterley, Mr. Hoggins, farmer; William Hulmes, labourer; and Thomas Parry, waggoner. Curiosity and motives of humanity have led many persons to visit the suffering cottagers, as well as to explore the hills whence the destructive torrent poured. Beyond the Snailbatch lead mines, there is a valley called the Crows-nest Dingle, on each side of which the Stiperstones Hill rises; upon the right is that part called Castle Ring, and on the left is Lord's Hill Bank, or Gorsy Bank. The sides of these two points have several rents or deep channels, from whence the waters issued; and nearly all these channels tending to the Dingle, the waters tore themselves a bed wide and deep, and pursued the descent to Minsterley, &c. The water has made perhaps a dozen holes in these hills, at considerable distances from each other, and the soil, with pieces of the rock, are worn away from one to four yards deep. At or near the spot from whence several of these channels are cut, small springs formerly issued; in one instance, several yards of marshy ground, which it was unsafe to pass across, are now perfectly sound and dry. If a stranger enquired from whence the torrents came, the inhabitants generally stated that the water "gushed out of the *slips*" in the mountains. The generally attributed cause, however, of the phenomenon, was the sudden condensation, at these different points, of the skirts of one immense cloud, or of several smaller ones.

Married.] At Broseley, Mr. R. Ferrington, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of Mr. John Toye, of Brereton, Staffordshire.

At Shrewsbury, Mr. T. Davies, to Miss Elizabeth Kilvert.

At Market Drayton, Mr. Pemberton, of Stafford, to Miss Besford.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Mrs. Knox, wife of the Right Hon. George K. 28.—Richard Plummer, esq. captain in the Shropshire militia, 26.—Mr. Phillips.—Mr. Edward Jones.—Mr. Edward Pryce.

At Whitchurch, Mrs. Kent.—Mrs. Edge, of the Swan Inn.

At Mulford Hall, Mr. Thomas Smith, jun.

At the Mosses, near Wellington, Mrs. Hooper, wife of Mr. W. H.

At Wellington, Mr. Joseph Turner.

At Ruyton, of the Eleven Towns, Mr. Read, surgeon.

At Minsterley, the Rev. Mr. Williams.

At Pym's Farm, near Werns, W. West Betty, esq. father of H. W. Betty, better known by the name of the Young Roscius.

At Newport, J. Dickenson, esq. solicitor.

At Terrick, near Whitechurch, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. John Smith.

At the More, Lucy, eldest daughter of the Rev. Herbert Oakeley.

At Cotton Wood, Mrs. Shone, 96.

At Betton Strange, J. G. Scott, esq.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

On the 28th of May this county, among others, was visited by one of the most tremendous storms ever remembered At Worcester, hail stones, or rather pieces of ice, were picked up measuring five and six inches in length; and there is scarcely a window exposed to the S. E. which has not great part of its glass destroyed. At the House of Industry 500 panes were broken; at the Infirmary 150; the Bishop's Palace, Town hall, and chapels, in a like proportion; the china manufactory of Messrs. Barr, Flight, and Barr, 1200; and of Messrs. Grainger and Co. to a very great extent; Mr. Freame's cabinet warehouses in Goose-lane, lost upwards of 1000 panes; and the painted eastern window at the Cathedral has received serious injury. The greatly admired walks in Sansom-fields, present a lamentable consequence of this destructive hurricane; many of the stately elm and chesnut trees have received irreparable damage; the gardens are despoiled of their fruit and herbage; the hot-houses, green-houses, &c. have been totally destroyed. A deluge of rain accompanied the hail, and the Severn rose nearly twenty feet in less than twenty-four hours; in one hour it rose six feet; this of course occasioned a severe flood, which has done incalculable mischief. It is supposed that the reparation of the glass alone, at Worcester, will exceed the sum of 5000l.

Married.] At Worcester, Mr. James Pool, to Maria, youngest daughter of Mr. Allen, sen.

Died.] At Malvern, Mrs. Nash, wife of the late Rev. Dr. N. of Bevere.

At Dudley, Mrs. Lee.

At Spetchley, Mrs. Berkeley, relict of Robert B. esq.

At Hagley, Thomas Lea, sen. esq. 75.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

The storm of May 27th, extended to this county, where also it was productive of the most lamentable consequences. It commenced about three o'clock in the afternoon, and continued with little intermission till past eight. At Checkley Common, Littlehope, Fownhope, and Mordiford, the lightning was so vivid that the atmosphere appeared in a blaze; and the falling solid torrent, collecting above Mordiford, and rushing with terrific roar down the hills and slopes, hurled every thing which opposed its fury to the grounds below; lofty trees, hedges, stones, &c. Mr. Husband, miller, at Mordiford, had his barn, in which was a cider mill, pig's cot, &c. entirely swept away, leaving not a vestige of even the foundation; and the runner of the cider-mill, weighing several hundred weight, was carried to a considerable distance. The corn mill was not injured. Mr. Husband and a young woman, in endeavouring to save some pigs, were, by the rapidity of the current, carried away, and drowned. A poor woman, and an infant daughter, inhabiting a cottage close to the brook which crosses the road, were both swept off with the house, and also perished. The water in the brook opposite the Moon public-house was above eight feet high, and three feet in the parlour. At Littlehope considerable injury was sustained by the water sweeping away the whole surface of four acres of hop-ground, trees, hedges, &c. Mr. Hadley, tanner, at Fownhope, suffered severely; the water rushing from the woody hill above, across the road to the tan-yard, carried off a vast quantity of hides from the pits, with the bark from the vats, &c. At Tarrington, the effects of the storm were tremendous; the torrent from the hills rolling down with irresistible force, precipitated every thing in its way to the grounds below the road, where it formed a vast sheet of water, and sheep and cattle were carried over the hedges.

Married.] At Lugwardine, Mr. J. Aston, attorney, to Miss Wootton, of Lug Bridge.

At Ross, Mr. William Fisher, to Miss Wear, both of Goodrich.

Died.] At Checkley, R. Watkins, a fine boy, 13 years old, son of Mr. W. of that place, who is supposed to have lost his life by having picked and eaten some poisonous herb.

At Leominster, Mrs. Dorothy Woodhouse, relict of Mr. W. late of Byton, 83.

At Cawborough, John Grammond, esq.

MONMOUTH.

Married.] At Llanwern, Thomas Bates Rous, esq. of Courtyrala, Glamorgan, to Charlotte, second daughter of Sir Robert Salusbury, bart. of Llanwern.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

June 11th.—The works having been completed on the preceding day, the rail-road from Gloucester to Cheltenham was opened for the carriage of heavy goods. Soon after seven o'clock, a train of waggons, laden with coals, &c. proceeded from the latter place, along the tram-road, and, being joined by others from Leckhampton Hill, containing different kinds of building stone, their arrival at Cheltenham was welcomed by the ringing of bells, and the acclamations of a numerous assemblage of persons at the wharf, near the turnpike. An elegant dinner was served up at the George Hotel. The evening passed with the greatest unanimity and cordiality, every one appearing highly gratified by the completion of a measure of such importance to the town of Cheltenham, and the county at large.

On the suggestion of that ingenious and able physician, the late Dr. Beddoes, three baths were a few years since erected at the Upper Hotwell, Clifton, which not only vie with any in the kingdom, in point of convenience, but are so constructed as to insure the advantages resulting from the peculiar purity of the water, as either bath is instantly filled for the sole use of each individual, by means of a steam engine, which raises the water from an immense depth, and conveys it into each bath directly from the spring, the redundance of which is such, that waterworks are now establishing for the two-fold purpose, of conveying this water even into the most elevated parts of Clifton, and of forming a capacious reservoir, as a security against fire; thus obviating the objection to the purchase of water in casks, as a mode equally scanty, disgusting, and precarious, and at the same time removing the apprehensions of those who have been deterred by the dread of fire, from fixing their residence in that beautiful village.

Married.] Mr. John Foxwell, of Wotton-under-Edge, to Miss B. Jones, youngest daughter of John J. esq. of Hill, near Berkeley.

At Newent, Mr. William Taylor, 82, to Mrs. Mary Hayward, 79.

Died.] At Tewkesbury, Susannah Ricketts, 88, a pauper, in the House of Industry, having existed ten weeks without eating any kind of food, the only nutriment she received during that period being a few spoonfuls of beer each day. Her disease was of an apoplectic nature.—Mr. Benjamin Yeates.

At Charlton King's, near Cheltenham, Dame Dorothy Mill, 71, widow of Sir Richard Mill, of Mottisfont, in the county of Southampton, bart. sometime representative in Parliament for that county, and colonel of its provincial regiment. She was the only daughter of Richard Warren, of the Red Cliffe, in the county of Somerset, esq. and of his wife, Henrietta, a co-heiress of Charles Yate, of Coldthrop, esq. by Elizabeth, daughter, and finally sole heiress, of Colonel Richard Yate, the loyalist, of Arlingham Court, both in this county. By the decease, without issue, of the intermediate branches, her ladyship became representative of the elder branch of the

the very ancient house of yate. Of her character, it is difficult to speak in adequate terms of praise; but her prayers and her alms have, we doubt not, gone up to the throne of grace, and are there recorded as a memorial of her devotion and charity. Her estates at Arlingham, are conveyed to trustees, for the benefit of her only daughter, now in Sicily, wife of the Chevalier Ferdinand Raibaud Della Cainea, of a noble Italian family.

At Cain's Cross, near Stroud, Mr. John Saunders, attorney.

At Kemerton, Miss Mumford.

At Cheltenham, P. Evans, esq. of Abergavenny.

At Stroud, Mrs. Newman, wife of Mr. N. attorney.

At Cirencester, Mr. Pierce, druggist.

At his residence at Painswick, of an apoplectic seizure, followed by two weeks illness, deeply and deservedly lamented by his family and extensive acquaintance, Mr. Daniel Roberts, aged 57. This gentleman was the son of Mr. John Roberts of Bristol, afterwards of London, by Amelia, second surviving daughter of Mr. Thomas Daniel, both merchants of superior estimation and character; the second possessing an extensive influence in the former city, where the subject of this notice was born, on the 12th December, 1753. He was the fourth in lineal descent from John Roberts, an eminent personage in the early history of the people called Quakers; and the tenth from Hugh Tyndale, of Hunts Court, in Nibley, esq. father of the celebrated apostle of the English reformation; these ancestors he was often accustomed to contemplate with pleasure, in common with several others of considerable religious and scientific merit. His family connexions early devoted him to commercial pursuits, and, while yet in his minority, he sustained a principal share in the superintendance of one of the most extensive establishments of its kind in Europe. At different periods of the American revolution and independence, he thrice visited that continent; the first time in the spring of 1774, on professional engagements, connected with the preceding. Here his numerous and respectable introductions, supported by his personal merits and conciliating manners, acquired him the esteem of numerous individuals, in different spheres of life, amongst whom were General Washington, Dr. Franklin, and other distinguished characters of each party; while his address in the management of a very arduous confidence, and his abilities as a merchant, were acknowledged, by competent judges, to have been in many respects unrivalled. On a similar occasion he was also absent in Austrian Flanders. In one of his transatlantic excursions, he explored, with much taste and gratification, the magnificent scenery of the northern provinces. The vicissitudes and disappointments which he experienced in some of the former and following occurrences, were frequently great and painful; but his genuine principles of sentiment and action, both of a religious and civil nature, remained unshaken and uncorrupted; and he retired from the ultimate close of his prospects, in consequence of events mostly of a national description, and independent of his controul, in the full maintenance of hereditary integrity. Notwithstanding his varied and active occupations, he had read much; his library, though small, was select and valuable, and his conversation and anecdotes, from so many different sources, enlivened with great constitutional chearfulness, were intelligent and agreeable. His talents and general accomplishments, as well of an useful as ornamental nature, were otherwise of no common rank; and during a subsequent seclusion of above twenty years, he devoted his principal attention, next to the care of his childrens' education, to medical botany and chemistry, in which his acquisitions were freely rendered subservient to philanthropic and patriotic feelings, and though his native liberality was often subjected to imposition, it was never precluded from exertion by preceding instances of ingratitude or deceit. His integrity has been already adverted to, and his turn of mind was peculiarly independent; but in his high sense of religion, benevolence, and superior energies of domestic attachment, his more familiar traits of character were predominantly conspicuous, his extended and active, but unassuming and private, benefactions may long be feelingly remembered by the objects of their exertion, and his uniform anxiety and efforts for the improvement and happiness of his family, ever anticipated and superceded the cold suggestions of sordid policy. In this interesting particular, it would indeed be difficult to render an adequate justice to his desert and kindness, and, amid the absence or diminution of every other excellence, these alone would have afforded a private source of review and acknowledgment, affectionate as eternal. His theological sentiments were comprehensive and sublime, and the latter part of his life was assiduously employed in the dissemination of principles calculated to promote the welfare of mankind. He married in 1778, Ann, youngest daughter of Mr. Jonah Thompson, of Nether Compton, Dorsetshire, a gentleman of honourable extraction, and distinguished for eminent moral qualities, and general acquisition. In exterior appearance, Mr. Roberts exceeded the middle height; he was remarkable for great corporeal, as well as mental activity, and in point of personal symmetry, agility, and elegance, he was equalled by very few examples, in the earlier part of life. The delicacy and propriety of his external habits were exemplary and conspicuous. His eye was singularly expressive and brilliant, and his countenance, but for a severe attack of the natural small pox in infancy, which however seems to have improved the original excellence of his constitution,

would

would have been similarly distinguished. He expired in the midst of his afflicted family, to whom his tranquil conclusion and expressions of confidence and comfort in the Christian faith and redemption, with a full assurance of future happiness, have additionally contributed every consolation compatible with their loss.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Oxford, Mr. James Weller, of Bampton, to Miss A. Kearse, of Witney.—Mr. Charles Adams, to Miss Sarah Roads, second daughter of the late Mr. R.

At Great Hasely, Mr. Betridge, to Miss Ann Lemington.

At Banbury, Mr. Daniel Kench, to Mrs. Hobday.

Died.] At Woodstock, Miss Charlotte Townsend. She was walking with two or three other ladies in Blenheim-gardens, when an arm of one of the trees was torn off by the violence of the wind, and fell on them, and so much injured Miss T. that she died three days afterwards. Her companions were very much bruised.

At Banbury, Mrs. Callow, relict of John C. esq. and daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Wardle, vicar of the same place.—Miss Mary Clarke.—Mr. Richard Davis.

At Oxford, Mr. Richard Simmons, 74.—Mr. Kirry, 71.—Mrs. Stephens, wife of William S. esq. and daughter of Thomas Meary, esq. of Southampton.—Mr. Grace.—Ann, daughter of Mr. Harvey, 29.—Mr. Randall, sen. 84.—Mrs. Hobbs.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] Robert Humphreys, esq. of Ivy House, near Chippenham, Wilts, to Essex Lowndes, third daughter of Wm. Selby, esq. of Winslow House.

Mr. Clarke, of Maid's Morton, to Miss Tompkins, of Padbury.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Watford, Mr. Wm. Sheldon, of Stanton, St. John, Oxfordshire, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. Peake, of the Blue Boar Inn, Oxford.

At Hitchin, Mr. John Moore, to Miss Moore.

Died.] At Hoddesdon, Mrs. Varenne, aunt of the Rev. Dr. V. of Westley, near Newmarket.

At Hitchin, John Crabb, esq.—Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late John Mills, esq.

At Rookhouse, Mrs. Larder.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Biggleswade, Mr. Joseph Meen, to Mrs. Eliza West.

Died.] At Northill, the Rev. John Markham, rector of that parish.

At Kempston, Robert Denis, esq. 60.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Rushden, Mr. Samuel Hopkins, aged 33, to Mrs. Dorothy Corby, 74.

At Long Buckby, Mr. Johnson, to Miss Eleanor Burdett.

At Weldon, Mr. C. Chambers, to Miss Gilby.

At Braunston, Mr. John Boyes, to Miss Eliz. Hall.

At Grafton, Mr. Wm. Braines, to Miss Sarah Braines, of Hannington.

Died.] At Newnham, Mrs. Mary Baldwin, 76.

At Banbury lane, near Gayton, Mr. Thomas Cockerill.

At Preston, Mr. Wm. Marriott, 75.

At Wellingborough, Mrs. Restling, sister to the late Alderman Woolley, of Northampton, 88.

At East Haddon, Mr. Thomas White, 64.

At Little Harrowden, Mr. Wm. Houghton, 62.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] At Fenstanton, Mr. John Pearce, of Barrington, Cambridgeshire, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of Mr. George Wortham.

Died.] At Old Hurst, Mr. Butteris, 78.

At Kimbolton, within a fortnight of each other, two brothers, James, scholar of Clare Hall, Cambridge, of a rapid decline, aged 19; and Henry, on the fourth day's illness, of a severe attack of a typhus fever, aged 16; sons of the Rev. James Pye; deeply lamented by their friends, and respected by all who knew them.

At Gadmanchester, Mr. Soaring.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

By the account of the population of Cambridge, taken agreeably to the directions of the act, it appears that there are 10,292 souls in that town, of whom 4064 are males, and 5688 females.

Married.] At Newcastle, Mr. A. A. Arnold, to Miss Holme, daughter of Mr. H. of the Star Inn.

Died.] At Thorney Fen, John Hemmont, esq. one of the deputy-lieutenants for the Isle of Ely, 42.

In his 62d year, in consequence of an injury he received in a fall from his horse, Mr. Samuel Staunton, of Leverington, near Wisbech.

At Newmarket, Mr. John Arnold. He was formerly a rider for the Earl of Egremont, also for several other noblemen and gentlemen, and was allowed to be one of the first horsemen of his day. He rode Election, the winner of the Derby, in 1807, in a very masterly style.—Mr. Lagget, of the Golden Lion Inn.

At Cambridge, Mr. J. Whitehead, of the Black Bear Inn, 75.—Mr. Wm. Porter, 54.—Mr. Nathan Bennett.

At Ely, Mr. F. T. Hardyman.

NORFOLK.

The population of Norwich is 37,026, being 3025 less than in 1786; the females exceed the males by nearly 600.

The committee of visiting justices appointed to erect a lunatic asylum in this county, have adjudged the first premium of

70 guineas for the best plan delivered to them for such asylum to Mr. Wm. Browne, of Ipswich, for plans and elevations, and the second premium of 30 guineas to Messrs. Good and Lochner, of Hatton Garden, London.

Married.] At Banham, Mr. John Martineau, jun. to Miss Taylor, eldest daughter of S. Taylor, esq. of Banham Haugh.

At Yarmouth, Capt. Alexander Nesbitt, R.N. to Maria, daughter of Wm. Fisher, esq. receiver general for this county.

At Norwich, Jonathan Backhouse, esq. of Darlington, banker, to Miss Hannah Chapman Gurney, eldest daughter of Joseph G. esq. banker.—The Rev. Benjamin Barker, of Caston, to Katherine, eldest daughter of W. C. Pillans, esq.—Mr. James English, to Mrs. Mary Baker.

At Swaffham, H. F. Day, esq. to Mary, only daughter of John Dugmore, esq.

Henry Douglas, esq. son of Admiral D. to Miss Crabtree, youngest daughter of Mr. C. of Witton.

At Cromer, Mr. John Palmer, of Upwell, in the Isle of Ely, attorney, to Mrs. Gaches.

George Evans, jun. esq. of Southwark, to Sarah, second daughter of R. Parmeter, esq. of Burgh Hall, Aylsham.

T. Burleigh, esq. of London, to Georgiana, eldest daughter of Capt. Munnings, of Thorpe Cottage.

The Rev. Mr. Churchill, of Erpingham, to Mrs. Chapman, of Aylsham.

The Rev. Mr. Blake, of Swanton Abbotts, to Miss Lubbock, daughter of R. L. esq. of Lammas.

Died.] At Brooke, Jane, wife of Edward Tompson, esq. and only daughter of J. Wilkinson, esq. of Halesworth, 21.

At Hingham, Samuel Thorn, esq.

At Norwich, Mrs. Mary Monsey, 58.—Mrs. Ollett, 49.—Mr. John Staff, 56.—Mr. Wm. Harwin, and his wife Mrs. H. 78.—Mrs. Storey, 39.—Mr. Holmes.—Emily, the infant daughter of Robert Gooch, esq. of Croydon, Surry.—Mr. W. Winner, 28.—Mr. James Fuller, 51 years clerk of the parish of St. Simon and Jude, 85.—Mr. L. Cooper, son of Thomas C. esq. of Maidstone, 25.—Richard Melford, esq. of Bath, 72.—Mr. Isaac Brooks, 40.

At Harleston, Mrs. Ayton, relict of John A. esq. 85.

At Blickling, Mr. Wm. Bell, 58.

At Wilby, Mrs. Palmer.

At Hockwood Wilton, Mr. Howland Roberts, surgeon, 48.

At Lynn, Mr. W. Ravenshaw, 48.—Mrs. Brickwood, 72.—In consequence of her clothes being accidentally set on fire by a candle, Mrs. Williams, wife of Mr. W. of the Duke's Head Inn, 40.

At Yarmouth, Mrs. Ramey, relict of J. R. esq. 85.

At Trowse, near Norwich, Jane, daughter of the late Rev. Peter Moon, prebendary of Lincoln Cathedral.

At East Dereham, Anna Margaret, second daughter of the late Colonel Dickens.—Mrs. Whistler.

At Wells, Wm. Branch Elliot, esq. 59.

At Pulham, St. Mary, Mr. Peter Pall, 95.

At Downham Market, Mrs. Mary Hurdlestone.

At Rockland, Mr. John Howard, farmer. In his house were found 1300 guineas and 80l. in silver.

At Seham, the Rev. P. Scott, 69.

At Southery, Mrs. Martin, wife of Mr. Robert M. 48.

At Hoe, Mrs. Cobb, 74.

At West Harling, Mr. Alexander Nicholson, 61.

At Kettlestone, Martin Dennis, esq.

At Sprowston Hall, G. B. Weston, esq.

SUFFOLK.

Writs of Enquiry from the Board of Excise have been lately executed before a respectable jury at Bury, for deficiencies in the malt duties, when verdicts were given against 14 defaulters to the amount of 29,906l. 7s. 10d.; of which 12,314l. were against the effects of an opulent person lately deceased, and 4,916l. 10s. against the effects under recent bankruptcy. Nine others, whose joint fines amounted to 11,616l. 1s. 9d. and three whose deficiencies amounted to 1029l. 15s. 10d.; agreed to compromise, if not submitted to a jury; which was accepted.—Such atrocious instances of misconduct and wilful corruption on the part of some of the district excise-officers have rarely been brought to light. The revenue has been defrauded in Suffolk alone, it is calculated to the amount of at least 100,000l. annually.

The population of Bury St. Edmund's is, in St. Mary's, 1745 males—2401 females;—in St James's, 1731 males—2061 females;—total of both parishes, 7938.

Married.] At Ipswich, Mr. Obadiah Marsh, to Miss Elizabeth Selby.

At Lidgate, Mr. James Pawsey, to Miss Dunthorne, only daughter of Mr. D. surgeon.

Mr. W. Balls, of Framsden, to Miss Gall, eldest daughter of Mr. Samuel G. of Brandiston, and Mr. Mark Pettet, to his second daughter, Miss E. Gall.

Mr. Wynne, of Framlington, to Miss Jane Metcalf, of Hadleigh.

At Bury, the Rev. A. Wheelwright, to Anna, second daughter of George Hubbard, esq. and niece of the Bishop of Lincoln.

Samuel Brant, esq. jun. of Rotherhithe, to Anne, second daughter of Stephen Virtue, esq. of Knoddishall.

Mr. J. E. Henchman, surgeon, of Halesworth, to Amelia, second daughter of the late Henry Alexander, esq. of Beccles.

Lieutenant Wythe, of the Royal Fusileers, son of John W. esq. of Eye, to Miss Fenn, daughter of Mr. F. of Woodbridge.

Died.]

Died.] At Worlington House, Mrs. Cooper, wife of Frederic Grey C. esq. second daughter of the late Sir John Honeywood, bart. 27.

At Easton, Mr. Aaron Crisp, 28.

At Thornham Parva, Hannah, wife of Mr. Shave.

At Market Weston, Mr. J Flatman, 28.

At Great Glemham, Mr. Brown.

At Stonham Aspal, Mrs. Elizabeth Slade.

At Little Blakenham, Mr. G. Groom, 91.

At Stowmarket, Mr. Samuel Spink, 73.

At Rickinghall Superior, Mr. Francis Roper, 64.

At Walsham le Willows, Mrs. Catchpole, 69.

At Gazely, Mrs. Wilson, 36.

At Ipswich, Frederic Cornwallis, esq. one of the portmen of that borough, and late lieutenant-colonel of the 33d. foot, 57.—Mr. John Howard, of the White Swan Inn, 74.—In his 71st year John Clubbe, M.D. whose medical acquirements had deservedly obtained for him the highest esteem of the public, and his moral and social character the affection of a large circle of acquaintance.—Mr. Thomas Beart, formerly an attorney.—Leonard, eldest son of brigade-major Potter, serving with the army in Portugal.

At Bury, Simon Buchanan, esq. 77.—Mr. Burroughs.—Mr. Hoy, 65.—Mr. Meacham Spencer, 78.—Mr. Mark, of the Green Dragoon Inn, 77.—Mrs. Butcher.—Mr. B. Green, one of the capital burgesses. He served the office of alderman in 1800.—Elizabeth Frances, wife of Orbell Ray Oaker, esq. receiver-general of the western division of this county.

At Clare, Mrs. Barnard, relict of the late Rev. Thomas Barnard, rector of Withersfield, mother of the Rev. Robert Carey Barnard, rector of Withersfield, of the Rev. Robert Barnard, rector of Lingthorne, and prebend of Winchester, and the Rev. Charles Drake Barnard, rector of Bigley.

At Criswell, near Mildenhall, Mr. James Fuller, 101. He had 210 children, grand children, great grand-children, and great great grand-children.

At Woodbridge Barracks, T. C. Mencrieff, esq. major of the Berwickshire Militia.

At Poslingford, near Clare, Mrs. Brown, wife of Mr. Thomas B. 44.

At Stoke, near Clare, Mrs. Adkin, wife of Mr. Edward A. 51.

At Botesdale, Sarah, wife of P. Durieux, esq. of London.

At Badwell Ash, Mrs. Clarke, wife of Mr. C. farmer, 26.

At Bildeston, Mr. Joseph Hines, of the King's Head Inn.

At Sutton Hall, Mrs. Waller, wife of Thomas W. esq.

At Sudbury, Mr. Thomas Parsonson.

At Thurston, Mrs. Craske, relict of Mr. Robert C. late of Rougham Place, 79.

ESSEX.

Married.] John Dalton, esq. of Swaffham, Norfolk, to Charlotte, only daughter of the late William Heath, esq. of Stanstead.

Jonathan Bullock, jun. esq. of Faulkbourne-hall, to the eldest daughter of the Rev. A. Downes, of Witham.

William Vaughan Wallis, esq. captain in the 5th dragoon guards, to Louisa Elizabeth Strathmore, only daughter of the late Rev. W. Macklin, of Great Chesterford.

At Thorpe, T. Burleigh, esq. to Miss Munnings, eldest daughter of George M. esq. of Thorpe Cottage.

Died.] At Newport, Maria, second daughter of the Rev. Edward Bryant.

At Barking, Mr. Richard Parker, formerly a sugar refiner, of Wellclose square, London, 82.

At Kelvedon, Mrs. Brightwen, relict of Mr. Isaac B. of Diss.

In his 80th year, the Rev. John Houghton, B.A. vicar of White Colne, and 53 years master of the grammar school at Halstead.

At Great Bardfield, Mrs. Ely, wife of Mr. Thomas E.

At Rayleigh, Mrs. Greatrex, of the Crown Inn.

At Layer Breton Parsonage, the Rev. Julius Hutchinson, 60.

At Dedham Grove, John Marratt, esq. 58.

At Brentwood, Mr. John Fenn, surgeon.

At Writtle, Mrs. Long, widow of Charles L. esq. of Stisteds.

At Ingatestone, Mr. Charles Shuttleworth, 74.

At Thaxted, Robert Maitland, esq.

At Woodford Cottage, Captain Matthew Flyn, the oldest captain on the Harwich station, late of his Majesty's packet Lady Frances.

At New Hall, Miss Hales, eldest daughter of the late, and sister to the present Sir Edward H. bart.

At Chelmsford, Mr. Hodges.—H. Mecklenburgh, youngest son of Mr. M. 18.

At Hockley, Mrs. Belchan.

At Leigh, Mrs. Fairchild, wife of Mr. F. of the Ship Inn.

At Haverrill, Mr. John Aldridge.

At West Tilbury, Lady Gordon, wife of the Rev. Sir Adam G. rector of that parish.

KENT.

Those well known sea-marks, the steeples and spires of Reculver Church, have been purchased by the Trinity House, and are to remain; but the body of the church is to be taken down and rebuilt.

Extraordinary occurrence.—As the workmen were lately digging and removing the cliff, adjoining the half-moon battery at Dover, which fell into the Ordnance Yard, on the 14th of December last, and killed the wife, five children, and niece, of Mr. Poole, (the overseer of the works) they thought they heard a noise in the chalk; and sending for Mr. Poole, removed three or four large pieces

pieces of chalk, when they discovered the hog-stye, which was excavated in the cliff, and in it, to the astonishment of every one, a hog alive, which had been buried under the ruins for five months and nine days. However improbable this story may appear, thousands can testify the truth of it. The poor animal could have had no other sustenance during his confinement that what he derived from eating the litter of the stye, and gnawing and sucking the chalk; at the time the accident happened he was supposed to weigh about eight score, and when dug out, his weight was but little more than forty pounds. There is scarcely any flesh on any part of the body, and the back bone is nearly as sharp as a knife: yet notwithstanding this and its confinement, it is very lively and likely to do well. The bristles are as white as snow. Numbers of persons have crept into the cavern or stye, the size of which is about four feet by four, and being in the solid rock prevented the animal from being killed when the cliff fell; not a vestige of the litter was remaining. Air of course must have been admitted through the chinks of broken fragments, and by a great deal of sleep life was preserved.

The proprietors of the Thames and Medway Canal have determined to apply to Parliament for leave to extend their undertaking, by making a canal of about two miles in length from Snodland to Town Malling, a measure, which will not only much enhance the value of their own concern, but afford great advantages to a very extensive country.

Married.] At Northfleet, Mr. F. M. Chevers, surgeon of the royal navy, to Miss Anne Tadman, youngest daughter of the late Lance T. esq. of New House, near Northfleet.

Philip Button, esq. captain in the West Kent Militia, to Sarah, youngest daughter of the late William Atkinson, esq. of Lambeth.

At St. Peter's, Thanet, Charles Hoar, esq. solicitor, Maidstone, to Miss Caroline Edwards, of Broadstairs.

Mr. Joseph Hollams, of Margate, to Miss Mary Witherden, of St. Peter's, Thanet.

At Folkstone, Mr. John Pegden, to Miss S. Beer.

At Barming, Thomas Backet, esq. of Barming Hall, to Miss Miles.

Died.] At Rumsgate, George Louch, esq.

At Brompton, Mr. Stuart, master painter of Chatham Dock-yard.

At Bearsted, Mr. Robert Clifford.

At West Brook, Mr. Daniel Jenkins, 70.

At Woolwich Dock-yard, Mrs. Knowles, wife of John K. esq.

At Woolwich Common, James, son of Dr. Olinthus Gregory, of the Royal Military Academy.

At Rochester, Mrs. Brisby, wife of the Dean of that cathedral.

At Canterbury, John Lade, esq. 77.—Mr. John Halbet, late one of the common council, 87.

At Hampton Hill, Herne, Mr. John Tassel, 63.

At Margate, Mrs. Dixon.—Mr. Robert Grant, 47.—Phillis, daughter of Mr. Thomas Turner.

At Charing, Mr. John Collis, of the King's Head Inn, 58.

At Nash Farm, in Ash, Mr. John Culver, 71.

At Ash, Mr. William Marsh, 67.

At Dover, Mr. Le Brun.—Mr. Stephen Bond.

At Canterbury, Mary Teresa, relict of T. Hawkins, esq. of Nash Court, in this county, 65.—Mr. Matthew Kirkby, 29.

At Charsham, Mr. Thomas Simmons, 75.

At Smeeth, Mrs. Swinyard, 89.

At Thannington, Mr. William Noble, 87.

At Wye, Mrs. Andrews.

At Charing, Mrs. Johnson, 53.

At Smarden, Mrs. Wood, 55.

At Folkstone, Mr. Thomas Bailey, 61.—The infant son of John Scott, esq. captain of the Folkstone Artillery Company.—Mr. James Tolputt.

At Rochester, Miss E. King, 19.

At St. Thomas's Hill, near Canterbury, Sarah, relict of Lieutenant-colonel Charles Webb, 83.

At Dover, Mr. Alice Stokes.

At Sittingbourn, Mrs. Tracy, wife of Mr. T. surgeon.

At Ramsgate, Mrs. Mayhew, relict of Christopher M. esq.

At Goodnestone, Mr. Edward Nash.

At Bredgar, Mrs. Murton, 38.

At Old Soar Farm, Crotham, Mr. William Knowles. He was found drowned in a stream not more than three feet deep, where he had been fishing, and into which he is supposed to have fallen in a fit.

SURRY.

Married.] At Bletchingley, the Rev. John Brocke, vicar of Elmstead, Essex, and Whittlesford, Cambridgeshire, to Maria, eldest daughter of the late Rev. T. Bowen, of Pulham, Norfolk.

At Ripley, Captain Duncan, to Mrs. Johnson, widow of Lieutenant-colonel J. of the 58th regiment.

At Croydon, George Lane, esq. to Mrs. Marsh.—Rev. W. Tyner, rector of Upmarden, and vicar of Compton, Sussex, to Miss Sarah Cotson, of Croydon.—Samuel Firth, esq. of Tooting, to Miss Sadler, daughter of the late George Sadler, esq.

At Streatham, John Smith, esq. of Brighton, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of James Brown, of the same place, banker.

Died.] At Croydon, Robert Chatfield, esq. a justice of the peace for this county, and lately paymaster of seamen's wages to the East India Company, 63.

At Balham Hill, near Clapham, Mrs. Mary Muggeridge, 70.

SUSSEX.

SUSSEX.

Mr. C. Shoubridge, of Withdean, near Brighton, had a lamb yeaned that has three shoulders, five legs, and six feet; and this extraordinary little animal gambols with the others of the flock, and is as healthy as the most perfect amongst them.

Married.] At Denton, Mr. M. Marten, of Beddingham, to Miss H. Harriott

At Chichester, Jonas Parker, esq. of the Northampton militia, to Miss Judd, sister to Captain J. of the Royal Navy.

At Wiversfield, Mr. John Neve, of Halden, Kent, to Miss Tanner.

Died.] At Rottingdean, Mrs. Ridge, 102.

At Lewes, Mrs. Heper, wife of J. H. esq. —William, son of Mr. Kenward, 20.

At Battle, Mrs. Martin, wife of Mr. M. solicitor.

At Brighton, Mr. Northwood.

At Eastbourne, Mrs. Mary Lushington, relict of the Rev. Dr. L. 78.

At Steyning, Mr. J. Deacon, one of the oldest clerks in the barrack department.

At Shoreham, Mr. Hill, formerly captain of a packet from Brighton to Dieppe.

At Arundel, Mrs. Elizabeth Huzer, 96. Her husband was killed at the battle of Culloden, in 1746, when serving as a lieutenant in the royal army.

At Lewes, Eliza, eldest daughter of Mr. Gabriel Egles, 21.—After a long and painful illness, Thomas Kemp, esq. one of the representatives of that borough. The conduct of this gentleman, through the whole of his private and public life, renders his death a subject of universal regret. Mr. Kemp was first returned member for Lewes in 1780, and with the exception of the last parliament but one, had the honour of representing that town ever since. His politics were those of the honest country gentleman, free and unbiassed; not cemented with those of either of the leading parties, but generally inclining to whiggism; and his name will be found in the lists of many of the minorities which unsuccessfully opposed the measures of Mr. Pitt. On the great question of Reform, and in those divisions of the house of late years, which may be considered decisive of the integrity or the wisdom of its members, Mr. Kemp's vote was always given with the friends of the people and the constitution. For more than thirty years he kept his original pledge, never to accept place or pension; nor can any greater proof be given of the independence of his political conduct, than the circumstance of his being repeatedly returned as the representative of one of the most independent bodies of constituents in the kingdom. His remains were removed from Lewes for interment, to the family vault, in the chancel of Brighton church. The procession from the house of the deceased was a spectacle, far more impressive than is commonly presented by "the trappings and the suits of woe;" more than two hundred of his friends, including nearly all the principal inhabitants of the town, preceded the hearse beyond the confines of the borough, and there forming a lane through which the body and relatives slowly passed, paid the last melancholy tribute of respect to the memory of an individual, whose loss is regretted by every rank; and of a senator, who had served his constituents and his country "faithfully and independently in six parliaments."

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Winchester, C. Lyford, esq. to Miss J. L. Marsh, youngest daughter of the late Dr. M. of Highworth.

At Amport, J. Bishopp, esq. of Weyhill, to Rachael, daughter of the late —— Percy, esq.

At Southampton, M. de Choiseul, son of the Count de C. to Miss Sarah Johnson.

At Fareham, William Gunner, esq. of Bishop's Waltham, to Lucy Matilda, fifth daughter of the late Thomas Ridge, esq. of Kilmiston.

At Widley, Captain Curtis, R.N. son of Admiral Sir Roger C. to Miss Greetham, daughter of Moses G. esq. Judge Advocate.

The Rev. W. M. Hurlock, to Elizabeth, second daughter of the Rev. F. W. Swanton, of King's Worthy.

At Ryde, Isle of Wight, Thomas Gallwey, esq. to the only daughter of the late John Hoppner, esq. R. A.

At Lymington, Mr. Robert Perkins, to Miss Braxton.—Samuel Page, esq. of Doughty-street, London, to Mrs. Norris, widow of P. Norris, esq. of Roscomb Cottage, in this county.

At Hound Church, D. Gavey, esq. Captain in the Royal Veteran battalion, to Miss H. Gibson, daughter of the Rev. J. Gibson, of Godalming.

Died.] At Southampton, Henrietta, second daughter of the late John Duer, esq. of Antigua.—Miss Gordon, niece to Admiral Ferguson.—Mr. Jones.—Mr. Andrews, sen.—Rear-Admiral Alexander Scott.

At Winburne, Mrs. Ann Newell, wife of Captain N. of the Oxfordshire militia.

At Portslade, Mrs. Borer, wife of John B. esq.

At Combe, Christopher Rawlinson, esq. 75.

At Winchester, Mrs. Cook.—Mrs. Goulding.

At Romsey, Mrs. Mary Pocock, 100.—Mr. Nicholas Dawkins, 92.

In Jersey, the Rev. John La Coche, 45 years rector of Trinity parish.

At Herndean, Mrs. Monro, relict of Lieutenant-colonel M. of the Royal Marines.

At Newport, Isle of Wight, in the 50th year of his age, the Rev. Sir Henry Worsley Holmes, LL.D. bart. who is succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son, Lieutenant-colonel

colonel Holmes, of the North Hants militia, M.P. for Newport, now Sir Leonard Thomas Worsley Holmes, bart.

At Portsmouth, Mrs. Shoveller, of Titchfield, wife of Mr. William S. surgeon in the royal navy.—Mr. Haskell.—Mr. Morss.—Captain Alexander M'Laughlin, 84th regiment.—Mr. Cannon, second clerk in the master-shipwright's office in this dock-yard.—Mr. Blissett, schoolmaster.

At Rumsey, Mrs. Busigny, widow of the late Captain B. of the royal marines, who lost his life on board the Temeraire in the action off Trafalgar, under Lord Nelson.

In Jersey, Mrs. Le Bretton, wife of Thomas Le B. esq. attorney-general of that island.

At Portsmouth, Mr. Charier, many years French master at the Royal Naval Academy, in the Dock-yard.—Mr. Dav. Miall, brother of the Rev. Daniel M. 60.—Mrs. Paine, 97.—Dr. Thomas Meik, who had been physician to the garrison 39 years.—Mr. Joseph Palmer, 82.—Mr. Adams, purser in the royal navy.—Mr. Page.

At Alresford, Miss Mary Jones, 14.

At Woodside, Lymington, Mr. George Pardey.

At Thorley, Isle of Wight, Benjamin Leigh, esq. the oldest member of the corporation of Yarmouth.

At Odiham, Martha, youngest daughter of the late John Payne, esq. of Barbadoes.

At Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, Robert Bowden, eldest son of Robert Smith, esq. of Brokenhurst, New Forest.

At Winchester, Mr. Crabb, 42.

At Southampton, William Henry, son of the Rev. Nathaniel Fletcher, rector of Donhead St. Andrew, Wilts.

Walter Borrowes, esq. of Ryde, Isle of Wight, 46.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Titherton, near Chippenham, Thomas Ebsworth, esq. of London, to Mary Susannah, second daughter of T. Cook, esq.

Henry Simonds, esq. second son of William Blackall, S. esq. receiver general for Berkshire, to Miss Goodman, daughter of J. G. esq. of Oare, in this county.

At Westbury, W. D. Brice, esq. of Clifton, to Miss Lewis, daughter of the late J. L. esq. of Bridgnorth.

At Devizes, the Rev. Thomas Butler, to Miss Eldridge, of Old Park.

At Corsham, Mr. W. Bodman, of Benacre, to Miss Thompson, of Thingley Farm.

At Salisbury, Mr. T. Staples, to Miss Thresher.

Died.] At Rowd, near Devizes, Frances, relict of Walter Post, esq. 83.

At Atford, Mr. G. Webb, sen.

At Devizes, Mr. Durrett, surgeon.

At Albourne, Mrs. Ashley, relict of Mr. A. attorney.

At Mere, Robert Still, esq. a captain in the Wilts Local Militia, 57.

At Midghill, Richard Bradford, esq.

At Ludwell, Mr. W. Foot, 59.

At West Harnham, Miss E. Sweetapple.

At Salisbury, Mr. Joseph Sandell, 58.—Mrs. Oakley, wife of Mr. Richard O. and daughter of the late Rev. Samuel Stains, of Winfrith.

At Cricklade, the Rev. William Wavell, the much-lamented clergyman of that parish, and eldest son of Dr. W. an eminent physician of Barnstaple, Devon.

At Warminster, Miss Annabella Lucas.

At Bradford, Mr. Pedlar.

At Manningford Bruce, Mrs. Wells, wife of the Rev. Dr. W.

At Bulford Farm, near Amesbury, Mr. Devenish.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] E. Whitaker, esq. of Bampton, Oxfordshire, to Miss Humfrey, of Holt House, near Workingham.

Died.] At Windsor, on his way from Bristol Hot-Wells to Epsom, Valentine Grimstead, esq. of the 3d regiment of foot guards.

At Waltham Place, Mrs. Grant, wife of Charles G. esq.

At Reading, Mrs. Zinzan, relict of Peter Z. M.D.

At Bracknell, Emerick-Vidal, esq. many years secretary to Admirals Duff, Ross, and Kingsmill.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The following is an account of the population of part of the city of Bath, agreeable to the late *census*. The numbers of the extensive and populous parish of Walcot are not yet ascertained. It should be remarked, that in 1801, the numbers were taken in the latter end of March, when, it may be presumed, the proportion of *visiters* was considerably greater than at this late period of the season.

PARISHES.		1801.	1811
S. Peter and Peter's	Males -	1018	1179
	Females	1412	1583
St. James's	Males -	2051	2197
	Females	2897	3056
St. Michael's	Males -	1580	1253
	Females	2103	1663
Lyncombe and Widcombe	Males -	1231	1398
	Females	1559	2118
Bathwick	Males -	1043	1204
	Females	1672	1968
Walcot	Males -	6829	*Not yet known.*
	Females	10,750	

Married.] At Bath, the Rev. H. Biereton, fellow of New College, Oxford, and headmaster of Bedford School, to Miss Elizabeth Humphries, of Landsdown Crescent.

At Bristol, Mr. Richard Poole, solicitor, to Miss Davis, eldest daughter of Henry D. esq.

Francis Poole, esq. of Collumpton, Devon, to Mrs. Bailey, of North Petherton.

The Rev. Wilbraham Ford, rector of South Cairney and Rissington Parva, Gloucestershire,

to

to [illegible]ter of the late George Rotto, 100l. ditto.—

Trial ditto, 94l. d Vale, near Bristol, Philip [illegible]The average y, esq.

At [illegible], 1811, (Mrs. Elwin, wife of W. B. E. esq. rt and Mer[illegible]l.—The Rev. E. Harington, sel. per sh late Sir Edward H.

At Affords[illegible] Frances, wife of the Rev. Edward Eirmii, of West Alvington, near Kingsbridge, Devon, and youngest daughter of the late James Wickham, esq. of Frome.

At Little Keyford, near Frome, Benjamin Bayley, esq.

At Wedmore, Mrs. Glanville, wife of Mr. G. surgeon, 27.

At Rether Stowey, Samuel, son of the late Rev. S. Kebby. 65.

At Bristol, Dr. J. Alexander, 62.—Thomas Blair, esq. surgeon in the Royal Navy.—Mr. W. Ames.—Mr. Joseph Lansdowne, bookseller.

At Bath, Mrs. Sheldon, 78.—Mr. John Moss, son of the late Rev. Canon M. of Wells Cathedral, and great nephew of the late Bishop of Bath and Wells.—Miss V. Casaux.

DORSET.

Married.] William Swyer, esq. of Shaftesbury, to Miss Cole, of Marnhull.

T. H. Bastard, esq of Charlton Marshall, to Miss Muston, only child of Mr. Robert M. of Blandford.

Died.] At Brownsea Castle, the Hon. Mrs. Butler Danvers, in the bloom of life; she had just been delivered of a son. Mrs. D. was the daughter of the late Humphry Sturt, esq. and her external accomplishments, elegant as they were, constituted but a small part of those perfections for which she was so justly and deservedly celebrated. Mr. Butler Danvers is serving in Portugal.

At Henbury, the Right Hon. the Countess of Stafford, widow of the late earl, and since of Horace Churchill, esq.

At Blandford, Mrs. Sarah Fitzherbert, daughter of the late Thomas F. esq.

At Spilsbury, Louisa Georgiana, eldest daughter of John Talbot, esq. and niece to the Earl of Shrewsbury.

At Lyme, Mrs. Monkton, wife of Captain M. of the Royal Navy, 50.

At Poole, Mrs. Humfrey, relict of W. H. esq.

DEVONSHIRE.

A plan for rendering Plymouth Sound capable of receiving thirty sail of the line, is now carrying into execution with every probability of complete success.

Married.] At Plymouth, Mr. James Rudd, of Yealmpton, to Miss A. Saunders.

Died.] At Plymouth, Mrs. Rodd, 81.—Mrs. Smith.—Mrs. Frances Harding, 57.—Mrs. Congdon, wife of Mr. C. printer and publisher of the Plymouth-Dock Paper.

At Exeter, Thomas Stalker, esq. 40.—Mrs. Ann Reed, wife of Mr. William R. She was drawing a bucket of water from a well, sixty feet deep, when she fell in; immediate assistance was procured, but she survived only four hours.

At Barnstaple, Miss Catharine Stevens.

At Tiverton, Mr. John Tucker, late purser of his Majesty's ship Clyde, 35.

At Stoke, Mr. Joseph Greenway, formerly of Exeter, of which city he was chief magistrate in 1804.

At Plympton, Miss Loftin, daughter of the late —— L. esq. of Marlow, Bucks.—Truly regretted by her family, and friends, Mrs. Katharine Kite, the amiable and respectable wife of Mr. William Allen K. gentleman, of the said place, and daughter of the late Rev. Samuel North, rector of Muston, county of Leicester.

CORNWALL.

Married.] At Madron, the Rev. Thomas Robyns, to Miss Hichins, youngest daughter of Richard H. esq. of Penzance.—Capt. Pennyment, of Whitehaven, to Miss Mary Bowen, of Penzance.

At Perranzabuto, Henry Stevens, esq. royal military draftsman, to Miss Gill, niece of John Thomas, esq. of Chiverton, vice-warden of the Stanneries.

At Falmouth, Capt. Servis, to Miss Paddy.—Capt. Skelton, of the transport service, to Mrs. Lander.—Mr. Thomas Paull, of the Lady Arabella packet, to Miss Sarah Lightfoot.

At Tregony, Isaac Shaw, esq. of London, to Susan, second daughter of Wm. Hambly, esq. late of Falmouth.

At Penzance, Mr. Parkins, surgeon of the Royal Navy, to Miss Mary Johns.

At Llanteglos, Mr. Richard Watts, to Miss Elizabeth Carpenter, youngest sister of Charles C. esq.

Died.] At Madron, near Penzance, Mr. Adam.

At Penzance, Mrs. Bellman.

At Penrice House, Rear-admiral Graves.

At Liskeard, Mr. Knight, one of the corporation of that borough.—Mrs. Moon, relict of Mr. Theophilus M.—Mr. John Penwarne.—Mr. Charles Michell.

At St. Austell, Mrs. Catherine Nankivell; 68; and a few days afterwards, her husband, Mr. Wm. N. 78.—Mr. John Arthur, 24.

WALES.

The first stone of a spacious building has been laid in Swansea, as a school for the instruction of poor female children on the Lancastrian system. Several of the fair patronesses, accompanied by the children now educating, (upwards of seventy in number) attended on the occasion, and the ceremony was interesting and affecting. A school for the education of boys has long since been erected, and, when the new edifice is completed, there will be sufficient room to accommodate about six hundred children of both sexes.

Married.] At Chrow church, Radnorshire, by the Rev. Mr. Venables, William Bowen, esq.

esq. of Little Haven, Pembrokeshire, to Hannah, daughter of James Beavan, esq. of Llwyngwillim.

At Flint, Alexander Lowe Kaye, esq. to Miss Shackfield, only daughter of Edward S. esq.

Died.] At Bryn Hafod, near Landilo, Mrs. Symes, wife of —— S. esq.

At Ruthin, Mrs. Meyrick, relict of the Rev. Mr. M. rector of Trawsfynydel, Merionethshire.

NORTH BRITAIN.

A survey is nearly completed of an iron railway from Sanquhar to Dumfries; and it is in agitation to continue it from Dumfries to Carlisle on the one hand, and from Sanquhar through the populous parts of Ayrshire, to the line of t... radford, esq. drossan canal.

Died.] At ... Duff House, ... 59. ... the Right Honourable Alexander Sweetapple ... life, &c. he was only confined for ... andell, 56. he is succeeded in his titles and ... hard O. ... y the gallant Viscount Macduff, who ... Stainsw in Spain.

At Middleton, in the parish of Lochwinnoch, James Campbell, esq. By the most unwearied industry, and the most sordid habits, he had in the course of a long life, raised himself from the humble station of a ditcher, to the possession of upwards of 20,000l. which, at his death, devolved upon about twenty poor persons, very distantly related to him.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

BRITISH TRADE AND MANUFACTURES.—Since our last Report, the manufactories have revived in a great degree, chiefly owing to large orders for all kinds of woollen, linen, and cotton, goods, having arrived here for the markets of Portugal and of South America. The goods of Birmingham and Sheffield are also in great demand at these markets.—Credit and confidence, we are happy to say, revives, and the towns of Manchester, Nottingham, &c. &c. feel vast benefit from the happy change that has taken place.

The West-India Islands are now in want of all kinds of British manufactured goods, as the stock in hand in these islands has been purchased up with avidity for the Spanish settlements. Irish linen, sheeting, &c. &c. render a full profit of 20 per cent. more than the usual profit attached to such speculations; in fine, in spite of all Bonaparte's edicts and restrictions, the commerce of our country flourishes.

WEST INDIES.—Here the markets want every kind of British manufactured goods, and a large supply is expected by the next fleet from England. Irish linen, cloth, and beef, pork and butter, of that country, will bring any price that may be demanded. The crops of sugar appear abundant, and consequently rum will be lowered in price. Coffee is plenty in the market, and at very reduced prices.

NORTH AMERICA.—The newly-formed connexion with this country, in an indirect way with France, opens the eyes of the people already to see how far it is their interest to continue their friendly intercourse with Great Britain. By the latest accounts from New York, Philadelphia, &c. &c. all kinds of British manufactures are become scarce and dear, and likely to continue so; for, under present circumstances, America cannot exist in a commercial view, unless united with Great Britain. American produce, of every description, is reasonable in our markets, and in very little demand. The tobacco and timber of America are the two principal articles of which we stand most in need of; and should things take that favourable turn that we may expect in the north of Europe, the latter article from this country may be dispensed with.

SOUTH AMERICA.—Here the markets are glutted with all kinds of inferior goods, shipped off from Great Britain principally by young speculators at Liverpool and Manchester, but the finer articles bear considerable profit, and are in great demand. Indigoes, cochineal, &c. may be purchased for direct bills on London, on very reasonable terms; and cotton wool reduced considerably in price, owing chiefly to the low quotation of prices from England. Bills on London bear a high premium, and are in great demand.

EAST INDIES.—The recent large shipments from this part of the world to the United Company at London, will no doubt cause a further reduction in the prices of fine cotton wool, as well as that of all other kind of produce of India. The sugars are every day improving in their manufacture, and likely to be an article of considerable importance.

Current Prices of Shares in Navigable Canals, Docks, Bridges, Roads, Water Works, and Fire and Life Insurance Companies, at the Office of Messrs. Wolfe and Co. Canal Dock and Stock Brokers, No. 9, 'Change Alley, Cornhill, 21st June, 1811.—Grand Junction Canal, 221l. per share.—Grand Surry ditto, 100l. ditto.—Kennet and Avon ditto, 39l. ditto.—Lancaster ditto, 24l. ditto.—Leeds and Liverpool ditto, 200l. ditto.—Rochdale ditto, 52l. ditto.—Wilts and Berks ditto, 30l. ditto.—Commercial Docks, 130l. ditto.—East Country ditto, 75l. ditto.—East India ditto, 125l. per cent.—London ditto, 127l. ditto.—Ditto Scrip, 24½ ditto premium.—West-India ditto, 165l. ditto.—Commercial Road, 135l. ditto.—East London Water Works, 159l. per share.—Grand Junction ditto, 13l. per share, premium.—South London ditto, 110l. per share.—Kent ditto, 5l. per share premium.—West Middlesex

ditto, 100l. ditto.—Albion Insurance Office, 55l. per share.—Globe ditto, 120l. ditto.—Imperial ditto, 94l. ditto.

The average prices of Navigable Canal Property, Dock Stock, Fire-office Shares, &c. in June, 18.., (to the 25th) at the Office of Mr. Scott, 28, New Bridge-street, London. Trent and Mersey, or Grand Trunk Canal, 1200l. the last half-yearly dividend at the rate of 45l. per share clear, per annum.—Birmingham, 110l. ex dividend 21l. clear, half-year. —Staffordshire and Worcestershire, dividing 21l. per share clear, half-yearly, 790.—Warwick and Birmingham, 285l. dividing 11l.—Monmouth, 120l.—Grand Junction, 227l. to 224l. ex-dividend of 3l. half-year.—Shrewsbury, 145l. dividing 8l.—Kennet and Avon, 40l.—Wilts and Berks, 30l.—Rochdale, 52l. to 54l. ex dividend of 1l.—Ellesmere, 83l. to 80l.—Grand Western, 19l. discount.—Peak Forest, 81l. to 80l.—Grand Union, 12l. 10s. discount. —Worcester and Birmingham Old Shares, 38l.—New ditto, 10s. premium.—Dudley, 57l. with 1l. dividend.—West India Dock Stock, 165l.—London Dock, 128l. 127l. to 127l. 10s. —Ditto Scrip. 25l. per cent. premium.—Commercial Dock old shares, 159l. with new shares attached.—Globe, 120l.—Rock. 18s. premium.—East London Water-Works, 158l.—Grand Junction ditto, 13l. premium.—Strand Bridge, 14l. discount.—London Flour Company, 10l. 10s.—Dover-street-road, 9l. discount.

MONTHLY BOTANICAL REPORT.

THE physiology of vegetables has been but little prosecuted in this country of late years, considering its great importance, though Dr. Grew in the 17th century laid a valuable foundation for this study. The French botanists have pursued the subject with more ardour. It has not been however by any means totally neglected here. Mr. Knight in particular has applied himself with great assiduity to this subject, and, in various papers published in the Philosophical Transactions, has, we think, thrown more light upon the theory of vegetation than any of his predecessors, at home or abroad. Nor should the labours of Mrs. Ibbetson in this line be passed unnoticed. This ingenious lady has made a number of very interesting observations and experiments, which certainly throw light upon the subject, but the very high magnifying power she uses, aided by the warmth of her imagination, seems often to have led her into the regions of fancy; and the little knowledge she has of what has been already done, and even of the terms used by preceding writers, throws an obscurity over her writings, which makes it very difficult to understand them.

Mr. Knight's opinions and observations, though highly luminous and satisfactory with regard to the immediate subject of his inquiry, yet being written at different times, and with a particular view to the illustration sometimes of one point and sometimes another, are not easily connected together, so as to form in the mind a clear idea of his theory. We suppose that this difficulty has been felt by many, as well as ourselves; and some of his friends have urged him to give a connected view of his theory of vegetation, which he has done in a very satisfactory manner in a paper upon the culture of the Melon, in the Transactions of the Horticultural Society, published at page 217 of their first volume. Of this theory, as there delivered, we shall attempt to give a concise view, nearly in the words of the author.

In the organs of the seed, but principally in the cotyledons, as much of the concrete sap of the parent plant is lodged as is sufficient to feed its offspring, till that has attached itself to the soil, and become capable of absorbing and assimilating new matter. The organizable matter probably exists in the cotyledons of the seeds, in the same state as it exists in the alburnum of trees; and, like that, it apparently undergoes considerable changes before it becomes the true circulating fluid of the plant. In some it becomes saccharine, in others acrid and bitter during germination. In this process the vital fluid is drawn by the caudex of the plumule, or bud, through vessels which correspond with those of the bark of the future tree; and are indeed cortical vessels.

From the point of the caudex (erroneously called the *radicle**) springs the first root, which is, at this period, without alburnum; and, if uninterrupted by obstacles in its way, constantly descends in a straight line towards the centre of the earth, in whatever situation the seed may happen to be placed.

Soon after the first root has been emitted, the caudex elongates, and takes a direction directly opposite to that of the root; and, in many plants, raises the cotyledons out of the ground, which then become the seed-leaves of the plant. During this period the young plant derives its nutriment almost always from the cotyledons or seed-leaves; and if those are destroyed, it perishes.

The bark of the root now begins to deposit albuminous or woody matter; and, as soon as it is formed, the sap, which had hitherto only descended through the cortical vessels, be-

* It was this term of *radicle* which misled Mrs. Ibbetson, who understood by it the *root*; and is surprised that botanists should speak of a part, as existing in the embryo of the seed, which she declares never can exist prior to germination.

gins to ascend through the alburnum. The plumule in consequence elongates, its leaves enlarge and unfold; and a set of vessels, which did not exist in the root, are now brought into action. These, which I have called the central vessels, surround the medulla, and, between it and the bark form a circle upon which the alburnum is deposited by the bark, in the form of wedges, or like the stones of an arch. Through these vessels, which diverge into the leaf-stalks, the sap ascends, and is dispersed through the vessels and parenchymatous substance of the leaf. And in this organ, the fluid, recently absorbed from the soil, becomes converted into the true sap or blood of the plant. And, as this fluid, during germination, descended from the cotyledons and seed-leaves of the plant, so it now descends from its proper leaves, and adds, in its descent, to the bulk of the stem and the growth of the root. Alburnum is also deposited in the stem of the plant below the proper leaves, as it was previously deposited below the seed-leaves. And from this spring other central vessels, which give existence to, and feed, other leaves and buds.

A portion of the true sap appears, in its descent down the bark, to secrete into the alburnum, through passages correspondent to the anastomosing vessels of the animal economy. Hence the ascending fluid becomes mixed with a portion of the descending sap in the alburnum.

The full-grown leaves prepare the fluid which generates other young leaves, the health and growth of which are as much dependant upon the full-grown leaves, as those, when first formed, were upon the cotyledons.

The power of each proper leaf to generate sap, in any given species and variety of plant, appears to be in a compound ratio of its width, its thickness, and the exposure of its upper surface to the light in a proper temperature. The mature leaves increase rapidly in proportion to the young leaves, and the creation of sap consequently exceeds the expenditure. It is therefore accumulated during a succession of weeks, or months, or years, according to the natural habits and duration of the plant; and varying considerably according to the soil and climate. The sap, thus generated, is deposited in the bulb of the tulip, in the tuber of the potatoe, in the fibrous roots of grasses, and in the alburnum of trees, during winter; and is dispersed through their foliage and bark during the spring and summer.

When the plant has attained puberty, a portion of its sap is expended on its blossoms and fruit, which are fed by vessels apparently similar to those of the succulent, annual shoot and leaf stalk, and which probably convey a similar fluid; for a bunch of grapes grew and ripened, when grafted on a leaf-stalk.

The fruit or seed-vessel appears to be generated always by the prepared sap of the plant, and its chief office to be to adapt the fluids to the proper nourishment of the seed.

Mr. Knight has illustrated the above theory by an application of it to the culture of the Melon; a fruit which is so often found to be so defective in richness and flavour, as to be hardly worth cultivating. This defect Mr. Knight found by experiment to be owing to the want of a sufficient number of leaves, exposing their upper surfaces to the light. For the stems and footstalks of the melon under the hot-bed frame are so weak, that when the leaves are displaced from their proper position, they are not able to regain it. This observation led him to direct that more care should be taken to preserve the leaves in their natural position, with the upper surfaces exposed to the light, which was effected by the aid of little wooden hooks, with which the trailing stems, and even the footstalks of the leaves were secured in their proper places; and by avoiding pouring the water in the usual way upon the leaves of the plant; using instead of a common watering-pot, one with a spout adapted for pouring the water upon the tiles which cover the bed, without touching the leaves. By this management Mr. Knight found that his melons were no longer defective in richness and flavour.

It may be of use to mention here, that the variety of melon which Mr. Knight exclusively cultivates, on account of its superior flavour, and which we believe is little known to cultivators in general, is the one that was imported by Mr. J. Hawkins from Salonica. The form of this variety is nearly spherical, without any depression upon its surface. It is of a golden colour, and its flesh perfectly white. This kind Mr. Knight says continues to improve in flavour and richness till it becomes externally soft, and betrays some symptoms of decay. The consistence of its flesh is then nearly that of a water-melon; and its taste so sweet, that few will think it improved by the addition of sugar. The weight of a good melon of this variety is about seven pounds.

The tenth volume of the Transactions of the Linnæan Society is published.

Dr. Smith has given us a translation of Linnæus's Tour in Lapland, now first published from the manuscript journal. It is in two volumes octavo, and is illustrated by wooden cuts, being fac-similes of the pen and ink sketches in the original.

A journal of a (botanical) Tour in Iceland, by Mr. William Jackson Hooker, is printed, but not published.

The first volume of the Transactions of the Wernerian Society, Edinburgh, is only interesting to the botanist, on account of a paper on the natural order of *Contortæ* of Linnæus, by Mr. Brown, of which we hope at a future time to give some account to our readers.

MONTHLY

NATURALIST's MONTHLY REPORT.

MAY.

Leafing month.

Hail! bounteous May, that dost inspire
Mirth and youth and warm desire;
Woods and groves are of thy dressing,
Hill and dale doth boast thy blessing.

ON the 1st of the month the wind was south-west; from the 2d to the 4th westerly; from the 5th to the 11th south-west; on the 12th and 13th to the south-east; on the 14th south and south-west; on the 15th and 16th south-east; on the 17th and 18th easterly; from the 19th to the 23d easterly; on the 23d and 24th south-west; from the 25th to the 27th southerly; on the 28th and 29th west; on the 30th south; and on the 31st south-east.

We had a heavy gale of wind, accompanied with showers, on the 5th, and strong gales on the 2d, 6th, 14th, 19th, 28th, and 29th.

The only thunder storm we had in the course of the month was in the morning of the 12th, and it was of short duration.

We had rain on the 1st, 3d, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 15th, 16th, 24th, 28th, and 31st. The weather has not been so hot as it frequently is in the month of May.

May 2d. Toads begin to croak in the evenings.

The swifts are now seen in considerable numbers, and fly screaming after each other in the same manner as they do in the middle of summer.

May 4th. The nightingale is arrived.

Sweet-scented vernal grass (*anthoxanthum odoratum*) is in flower. It is this grass, chiefly, that gives to hay its peculiar scent.

May 6th. The black-cap sings.

The cuckoo is arrived. Mushrooms are gathered.

May 7th. Chaffers (*scarabæus melolontha*) begin to fly about in the evenings. It is really wonderful to observe with what exactness of time the first leafling of the trees, and the emerging of these insects from the ground, take place. Whether the season be early or late, the chaffers invariably make their first appearance as soon as a sufficiency of food is provided for them by the vernal foliage.

May 8th. The seven-spotted lady-bug (*coccinella septempunctata*) flies about. The bloom of the hawthorn begins to expand.

Damson-trees are in bloom.

Yellow wagtails (*motacilla flava*) appear.

May 12th. This was a close, damp, and yet sultry, day. The ponds and manure heaps along the sides of the road were extremely offensive.

The caterpillars of the barred tree, lackey-moth (*bombyx neustrius* of Haworth) begin to emerge from the ova which the parent insects deposited in the autumn round slender twigs of apple-trees. These caterpillars are in some seasons so numerous as to devour a great part of the foliage.

There has been of late so much rain in the country to the westward, that the rivers have overflowed their banks.

May 13th. The sowing of barley, which was much retarded by the wet weather, is now going on; and, if the weather continues fine for a few days longer, will be finished.

May 15th. Bird's-foot trefoil (*ornithopus perpusillus*), heart medick (*medicago polymorpha*), common vetch (*vicia sativa*), and common bird's-foot trefoil (*lotus corniculatus*), are in flower. The hawthorn also is now in full bloom.

May 20th. The chaffers are not at all numerous; but, if we may judge by the devastations which have of late been committed by the chaffer-grub (or rook-worm as it is usually called) it seems probable that in the next spring these insects will be unusually abundant.

The froth-worm, or cuckoo-spit, appears on the blades of grass and other herbage.

The leaves of the mulberry-tree are not yet fully expanded. Those of the walnut-tree have been much injured by the chaffers.

May 26th. Wall butterfly (*papilio mægera*), red admiral (*papilio atalanta*), and fern chaffer (*scarabæus horticola*), appear.

May 27th. Young wood-pigeons are nearly fledged.

Rye is in full ear; and the bramble, and dog-rose, are in flower.

May 30th. Green pease, and ripe strawberries gathered.

May 31st. The crops of grass are heavier in this neighbourhood than they have been for several years past. The rye also promises to afford an abundant crop; and the wheat and barley are, on the whole, looking very well.

The yellow iris, and fox-glove, are in flower.

Hampshire.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE grass is generally down in the vicinity of London, and the hay harvest proceeding in all the forward parts of the country. Although a considerable and profitable bulk, the meadow hay does not quite equal the general expectation as to quantity; but pasture lands, and the artificial grasses, were scarcely ever more remarkable for weight of swathe. The grass is also very forward on all mowed and cleared grounds.

Wheats are now in high bloom, and although the late cold and changeable weather and high winds have in some degree affected their colour, no damage is yet apprehended, and in ten days or a fortnight more the blooming will generally be over in the southern counties. In some of the cold and wet lands wheat looks rather sickly, and recovery will depend entirely on the state of the weather during the next two or three weeks. They talk of too great a bulk of straw upon inferior lands, for the crop to be very productive on such, but the warm and good lands are of the highest promise. The growth of spring wheat is full as considerable as last year.

The spring crops promise a general abundance, with the exception of some barleys and oats, which have been blighted, probably as well by the lightning as the chills and variable weather. Pease and beans will be a full crop—potatoes an extraordinary one. It is said the potatoe-crop in Lancashire has been for several years overdone, much undrained and improper land being applied to that purpose, to the great deterioration of the quality of the Lancashire root. Hops will be an universal crop, and fruit most abundant. Some little damage has been done to the rutaboga, by the slug or fly. English turnips will be rather a late season. The lands work admirably.

Fat beef uncommonly dear—store cattle somewhat cheaper, the grass going off.

In Ireland and Wales, the seasons have been wet, cold, and backward, probably near a month behind the southern parts of England. In France, and generally upon the Continent, the present, it is said, will be the most productive year of the last ten.

Smithfield: Beef, 5s. 4d. to 6s. 4d.;—Mutton, 5s. 4d. to 6s. 0d.;—Veal, 6s. to 7s. 6d.;—Lamb, 6s. 8d. to 7s. 8d.;—Pork, 5s. 4d. to 6s. 8d.;—Bacon, 7s. 0d. to 7s. 4d.—Irish ditto, 5s. 4d. to 6s. 0d.;—Fat, 3s. 6d.;—Skins, 20s. to 30s.—Oil cake, 13l. 13s. per thousand.

Middlesex, June 25, 1811.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of May, 1811, to the 24th of June, 1811, inclusive, Four Miles N.N.W. St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Highest, 30·05. June 17. Wind N. E.
Lowest, 29·14. —— 2. —— S. W.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 54 hundreths of an inch. } This variation, which is but trifling, has occurred three or four times in the course of the month.

Thermometer.

Highest, 77° May 26. Wind S. E.
Lowest, 44° June 24. —— E.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 7°. } This small variation has occurred thrice during the month, and in other respects the changes from day to day have not been at all remarkable.

In the early part of the month we had showers, attended with a good deal of thunder, and on some days with very vivid lightning; but the quantity of rain is only equal to about 1¼ in depth.

The average height of the barometer is equal to 29·63, which is lower than might be expected, considering the small quantity of rain. The average temperature is 62° 27, nearly 4° higher than that of the last month. We have had but little very hot weather, and some exceedingly cold days, occasioned by severe easterly winds. The season, on the whole, must be regarded as highly favourable to the hay-harvest; and the crops are very large.

The wind has come as frequently from the westerly points as from the easterly, so that it may be said we have had a smaller portion of east winds than usual. The number of brilliant days is 17, of the others few have been cloudy or very dull through the whole of the day.

ERRATA.

In page 524, col. 1, line 11 from the bottom, read "*the interests,*" instead of "*interests;*" and at page 558, in the notice of Dr. Busby's directions, for "*Dr. Julian Busby,*" read "*Mr. George Frederic Busby.*"

SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER

TO THE THIRTY-FIRST VOLUME OF THE

MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

VOL. 31. No. 215.] JULY 30, 1811. [PRICE 2s.

HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECT OF DOMESTIC LITERATURE.

TRAVELS IN THE SOUTH OF SPAIN,

in Letters written in 1809 *and* 1810,

BY WILLIAM JACOB, ESQ. M.P. F.R.S.

AT a moment when Spain has, in every respect, become so interesting to the world, nothing could have been more desirable than that it should have been visited and reported of by so intelligent a traveller as Mr. JACOB. As a British merchant of the first class, as an experienced traveller, as a lover of science and literature, and as an active member of the British House of Commons, he was eminently qualified to perform the task he undertook; and in its execution every candid reader will arise from his work instructed and gratified. Some obliquities in Mr. Jacob's political opinions, and a passionate misrepresentation given by him in Parliament, of the views of the enemies of corruption in Middlesex, have, we are aware, created prejudices against Mr. J. among the friends of public liberty in England; yet these aberrations incident to the fallibility of man do not, in the main, subtract from Mr. Jacob's general pretensions; and, in the work before us, he has proved himself a man of sense, and, as far as regards Spain, a clear-headed politician. Our readers will agree with us, after they have heard Mr. Jacob speak for himself, in the imperfect views given of his valuable work, in the following extracts.

FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF CADIZ.

The view on entering the bay of Cadiz presents the finest collection of objects that can be conceived: on one extremity of the left point is situated the town of Rota, a little farther the castle of Santa Catalina and the neat city of Santa Maria; at a greater distance, on the lap of a lofty hill, stands Medina; nearer the sea the town of Puerto Real and the arsenal of the Caraccas; and on the extremity of the right hand point of land the city of Cadiz. To add to the splendour of the scene, this extensive bay was filled with the vessels of different nations displaying their respective colours amidst a forest of masts. The whiteness of the houses, their size, and apparent cleanliness, the magnificence of the public edifices, and the neat and regular fortifications, form together a most striking assemblage of objects. The ground opposite to Cadiz has little appearance of verdure; and, except the vineyards near Santa Maria and Rota, all looked brown and barren. I am aware, that in no other country must I expect the beautiful verdure of England, which, in spite of our hazy atmosphere, enlivens our prospects and gives them a richness and variety which I have looked for in vain in Germany, in America, and the West Indian Islands.

We landed between four and five o'clock, at the wharf without the Seagate, amidst a crowd of boats which made it difficult to approach the shore. The precautions of our friends, who had provided a house for our residence, and got our baggage passed through the gates with slight examination, prevented our feeling the inconveniences usually experienced at first landing in a foreign city. After I had entered the gates, and become a little reconciled to the nauseous effluvia of oil and garlic, I was greatly struck by the extraordinary scene around me; and could have imagined almost that I had suddenly been dropped from the clouds into the midst of a large masquerade: the variety of dresses and characters, the swarms of people, the height and externally clean appearance of the houses, with the curtains drawn across from one side to the other, and the extreme narrowness of the streets, rendered still more so by the projecting balconies of painted or gilt iron gratings, all produced feelings I never before experienced, and which no language can describe.

NATIONAL CHARACTER.

The climate of Spain at this season is delightful, and certainly tends to improve the spirits. The air is dry and clear, notwithstanding we are surrounded by water; the heat is not excessive, the ther-

thermometer seldom exceeding 70; and the walk in the evening by the sea side most refreshing and cool. The mode of living is also favourable to health and enjoyment, fruits and vegetables form the principal food even at the best tables; and, though a species of cookery approaching to French is introduced at Cadiz, it is so combined with that which is purely Spanish, that the difference is scarcely to be distinguished. Very little wine is drunk during dinner, and immediately afterwards the gentlemen retire to coffee with the ladies. The habits of the Spaniards are very temperate and frugal, so far as regards the table and the furniture of their houses; but they keep a much greater number of domestic servants than families of the same description in England. In their dress and personal ornaments both the men and women are very extravagant, especially the latter; and I am told that the money expended on a lady's silk stockings and shoes alone (for they never walk out twice in the same) is enormous.

CADIZ MARKET.

Yesterday, though Sunday, the market was excessively crowded, especially the fish and vegetable markets; the latter was supplied with a surprising profusion of every thing in season. Garlic in this place is a most important article, and is sold in strings three or four yards long, which are piled in stacks. The market also abounded with onions, grapes, melons, pumpkins, turnips, carrots, and celery of a prodigious thickness. The consumption of meat in this city is very small, and the little consumed is of a very inferior quality. The poorer and middle class of people live principally on fruits and vegetables, with fish which is sold fried in oil, at shops in different parts of the town.

WINE MANUFACTORY OF XERES.

The principal commerce of this place consists of wine, especially of that species so generally known by the name of Sherry. The quantity annually made in this place is about 40,000 pipes, of this 25,000 are consumed in this city, in Cadiz, and the vicinity; 15,000 are exported, of which about 7000 are sent to England; and the remainder to the United States, or to the different Spanish dominions in South America. The value of the wine, when new, is from eight to ten pounds per pipe; it increases in value by age, and that which is sent to England is always mixed with brandy, which occasions a further augmentation in the price. Most of the wine merchants in Xeres have distilleries, to make brandy, to add to their wine, but do not export any. A large quantity of it is likewise consumed in the mountainous part of Andalusia, where it is mixed with anniseed, and very much used by the lower class of people during the winter. There are no staves nor iron hoops made in this part of Spain, so that supplies are obliged to be obtained from foreign countries, for the packages in which they even export their most important production. The United States of America furnish the staves, and the iron hoops are sent from England.

Besides the wine sent to England, under the denomination of Sherry, there are some sweet wines made in this neighbourhood, which are much valued by the natives, and among others the tent wine, as it is called in England. Very little care is employed in the original making of their wines: the growers are generally poor, and indebted to the merchants of this city, who, by advancing them money before the vintage, are enabled to take advantage of their embarrassed circumstances, to purchase at rates, which keep those growers in a perpetual state of dependance. This want of capital is felt in a still greater degree by the owners of the olive trees, the variable produce of which frequently leaves them too deeply in debt, in unfruitful years, to enable them to clear themselves in those which are more productive. To this deficiency of agricultural capital may probably be attributed the languishing state of the cultivation in Spain.

THE GORDONS.

The Gordon family has been long established at Xeres: it came originally from Scotland, and settled here in consequence of its attachment to the unfortunate House of Stuart, and its adherence to the Catholic religion. Mr. James Gordon, though married to a Spanish lady, sent his daughters to England for their education, who, after some years residence in the convent at York, returned to this city. One of them is married to a colonel in the Spanish army, who is now with his regiment in La Mancha. Mr. Gordon, besides being a wine merchant and a distiller, is a very large farmer; he has purchased 2400 acres of good land, which is mostly in tillage, and is principally cultivated by the German soldiers who were captured at the surrender of Dupont's army at Baylen; he has also

also some young men from the Lothians in Scotland: and with these labourers he conducts his farms to advantage, and has introduced all the improvements which have been recently practised by the best agriculturists in Great Britain.

THE MARQUIS WELLESLEY.

The day after my arrival I waited on our ambassador, the Marquis Wellesley, who received me with dignified, but not distant, politeness: his conversation discovered an accurate knowledge, and comprehensive view, of the state of Spain, while his liberal conduct, and uniform attention to his countrymen, must ensure him their respect and esteem. The arrival of this celebrated nobleman in Seville, produced an extraordinary sensation, a sensation certainly neither prepared nor fostered by the body to whom he was sent, whose narrow souls were jealous of his character, and apprehensive lest his powerful talents should detect, and expose their contracted policy and futile projects. All the respectable inhabitants of the city, among whom were many of those men whose information, patriotism, and energetic minds, had planned and effected the first revolution, became the leaders on this occasion also, and conducted the triumphal entry of the British minister. Seville was emptied of its population, and the expecting crowds patiently endured, without the city, the heat of the sun, the privation of their meals, and of their siesta, and tranquilly waited from morning till dusk, to welcome the approach of a man whose high rank and distinguished capacity were considered as pledges of the generous and disinterested intentions of the monarch he represented.

The shouts of the people, and the acclamations of the multitude, were genuine and unequivocal demonstrations of the strong feelings of the nation; but the conduct of their rulers discovered merely that routine of compliments which the hollow intrigues of a court may teach, but which he, who had ruled such courts in India, knew in what manner to appreciate. The welcome of Lord Wellesley at Cadiz had perhaps been increased by the news of his brother's victory at Talavera; and certainly one cause of his lordship's enthusiastic reception in that city may be attributed to that fortunate occurrence; but at Seville all was pure, unmixed joy for the arrival of a man whose nation was venerated, whose character had preceded him, and to whose high qualities they looked up for deliverance from the government of a body of men fortuitously raised to the unlimited exercise of the executive and legislative power of a great nation.

THE SUPREME JUNTA.

GARAY, the secretary of state, seems a man of plain good sense, without finesse, and tolerably assiduous in business; he is very accessible, and, as his cabinet is in the apartment adjoining to that in which Senora Garay holds her evening parties, persons, who come to him on public business in the evening, are amused by conversing with the ladies till their turn for admission to the minister arrive. At Senora Garay's evening party, called the Tertulla, there is generally some good company, with a considerable mixture of vulgar-looking men, dressed in boots and shabby military uniforms, and smoaking segars. The ladies as well as Garay are fugitives from Madrid, who, following their husbands, and fathers, have assembled at Seville. Though among this party evident marks of departed grandeur are visible, no repining is heard; they bear their situation with resignation, and only vent their feelings in execrating the French. The apartments occupied by Garay, are in the Alcazar, or antient palace, and are literally destitute of all furniture except a great number of common chairs, with rush bottoms, and one small table on which the lights are placed. The walls have some few arabesque ornaments and inscriptions. The floors are of brick; and the only part that looks respectable is a door covered with crimson damask, which was put up when the late King Charles the Fourth occupied these apartments.

The MARQUIS DE VILLEL, another member of the Junta, whom I have frequently visited, was, for a short time, governor of Cadiz, but rendered himself so obnoxious that he was forced to abscond; he interfered with too many of the voluptuous pleasures of that city, and, having attempted to lengthen the petticoats of the actresses, and cover the necks of some of the ladies of rank, he became so generally odious that he could remain there no longer. His stupidity, his frivolous turn of mind, and his ignorance, unfit him for any office requiring mental exertion, and yet, it is said, that he has considerable weight in the Junta.

COUNT TILLI, one of the representatives from Seville, was known there only from his ill-gotten wealth, and his generally profligate character; he was, however,

ever, an active member of the first Junta of Seville, and is supposed by his influence with the mob, to have caused the murder of the amiable Count Aguilar, one of the victims of popular feeling in this city. When it was determined to create the Central Junta, for the superintendance of the general affairs of the kingdom, by electing two members from each provincial Junta, Tilli, though one or the most worthless, was chosen by the Junta as the representative for Seville, merely, as it should seem, for the purpose of getting rid of him. Padre Gill, an ecclesiastic of worth, of patriotism, and of eloquence, had been one of the most energetic opposers of the French; he saw through the selfish views and bloody schemes of Tilli, loathed his association, and conceiving that, after the formation of the Central Junta, that of Seville would still retain its influence and its power, and that its proceedings would be more respectable without the presence of Tilli, and knowing that the influence which his wealth gave him over the populace of Seville, would make his removal difficult, if not impossible, in any other way, he promoted his nominatio as a deputy to the Central Junta; and thus, while Seville was rid of him, he thought but little of the mischief he might do when made a part of a higher body, which, whatever may have been the design of those who elected it, was sure to become the depositary of all the power, both legislative and executive.

The other deputy from Seville, Don Vincente Hore, was chosen for reasons similar to those which procured the election of Tilli: he had been formerly protegé of the Prince of Peace, and had filled the office of pander to the lusts of that minister. When the revolution broke out, he was warned by the fate of the unfortunate Count Aguilar, and became a furious patriot. Padre Gill, and the other patriots, blushed at such an associate, and, to remove the disgrace from their body, sent him as a vocal to the Central Junta.

I am afraid I should only create disgust were I to dwell on other characters among the vocals, as they are designated. I shall, therefore, pass over Riquelme, Caro, Calvo, Cornel, and others, to enter upon a more grateful subject, and give some account of Jovellanos. He is now an old man, but his life has been spent in the exercise of virtue, in the cultivation of his mind, and in devising practical plans for ameliorating the condition of his country; he has learnt, by suffering a long and unmerited imprisonment, to raise himself above misfortune, and to prefer the good of his fellow-creatures to those gratifications and indulgences which his subsequent elevation might have insured. He laboured diligently, during his exile in Majorca, to point out the evils which oppressed the agriculture of Spain, and prepared himself for legislation, by contemplating the sufferings which the old laws of entail, and mortmain, had inflicted on the nation. At the first assembling of the Junta, it is said that Count Florida Blanca, who had been minister of Spain under the antient regimen, gave more importance to the rank of the grandees, and even to the vicious part of the antient forms and institutions, than was compatible with the more correct, practical, and simple views of Jovellanos; that these two men formed the central points round which the other members rallied, and that the majority, not being men of enlarged minds, coincided with the opinions of Florida Blanca more, than with those of Jovellanos. This adherence to the opinions of the former occasioned the appointment of Count Altamira to the presidency of the Junta, and the retention of a cumbrous load of forms and ceremonies, only tending to cramp the exertions which Spain is now called upon to make. In private, Jovellanos is frugal and simple in his manners, beloved by his friends, and esteemed by all who know him; he is even now a diligent student, and has acquired a knowledge of the best writers in the Greek language superior to that of any man in Spain.

Saavedra, the minister of finance, and a native of this city, though of an advanced age, discharges the duties of his office with integrity; but it is supposed that his faculties have been much injured by an attempt to destroy him by poison, administered at the instigation of the Prince of Peace. It has injured his health, and his memory, but he still retains his benevolent dispositions, and his patriotic abhorrence of the French. His house, the domestic arrangements of his family, and the whole economy of his establishment, more resemble those of a well regulated family in England, than is generally seen in this country. His daughters, though not destitute of accomplishments, have been taught to set an unusually high value on the cultivation of their minds, and they are the best-informed women I have met with in Spain.

The

The COUNT ALTAMIRA, as president of the Junta, ought, from his rank, perhaps, to have been first noticed. I have only seen him in the public streets. He has the physiognomy of a baboon, and is said to possess little more intellect than that mimic of man. He is escorted to the Alcazar by a party of the horse guards, in a chariot of a most despicable appearance, drawn by two mules, while the populace sneeringly call him the King of Seville.

The sittings of this assembly are from ten till three in the morning, and in the evening from eight till eleven: every thing is secretly conducted, but it is known that, the meeting is divided into committees, which attend to the different branches of the administration, and report to the whole body the result of their separate labours. They meet in a most beautiful saloon within the Alcazar, and are always in full dress with swords. The election of these men, in most instances, was the result of accident, and those who chose them never delegated the powers they have since assumed, nor seemed to suppose that such powers were necessary.

SEVILLE.

The appearance of this city is very different from any that I have seen; each house occupies a large space of ground, and all have an open court within them called the Patio; in the centre of this space there is usually a fountain of cool water, occasionally surrounded with orange trees, and other evergreens. The streets are extremely narrow; very few are wide enough to allow two carriages to pass, in many there is not sufficient room even to admit a single carriage, and the marks of the wheels are frequently visible on the walls of the houses. Several of the streets indeed are so very narrow, that I have touched the opposite walls at the same time. The houses being lofty the sun never penetrates to the bottom of these streets, and they have, on the hottest day, almost the coolness of our cellars. The pavement in general is bad, and there is not, even in the widest streets, any footpath for passengers, which however is of little consequence where there are very few carts or coaches. There are not many squares, nor open places, in the city, but the environs have some beautiful public walks, one of them, by the side of the river Guadalquivir, is usually frequented by the principal inhabitants of the city. There are besides, two other very delightful walks, but, as their situation is remote from the residence of the higher class, they are not places of much resort, though the municipality keeps them in excellent repair. Several of the public places are adorned with fountains, but, as the water they contain is seldom cool, stalls are erected in various parts of the city for the sale of that necessary article, previously filtered through jars of porous earth.

One of the buildings in Seville which displays the best architectural taste is La Lodja, built originally at the expence of the merchants, and designed for an exchange. It forms a square, and each front is two hundred feet in length, and, being raised on steps, has a magnificent appearance. The staircase leading to the upper rooms is superbly built of coloured marble, about twenty-five feet in breadth, with balustrades, supported by pillars of the same substance: the apartments consist of three rooms in front, each one hundred and eighty feet long, and four others, lighted from the patio, of smaller dimensions; the whole forms a grand building, and does honour to the taste of the age in which it was erected.

The apartments are furnished with book-cases, which contain all the correspondence with America, from its first discovery to the present time, arranged and neatly docketed; and reference may be made to any paper with great facility. *The original letters of Cortez and Pizarro are deposited in these cases,* and will some day probably throw light on the history of that period. It is certain that the Spanish historians have neglected to examine these valuable documents, and the writers of later date have contented themselves with quoting Robertson, whose book, with all its deficiencies, contains more accurate views, and more extensive knowledge, of the affairs of the Spaniards in America three hundred years ago, than the work of any author of their own nation.

MOORISH CURIOSITIES.

The Alcazar, an ancient palace, is an object that naturally attracts the attention of every one who visits Seville. It was originally built by the Moors; but no information of the date of its commencement can be obtained. The greater part was constructed by Peter the Cruel, between the years 1353 and 1364, who exactly copied the Arabian style of the ancient part of the edifice; and the remainder was erected by Charles the Fifth. There is one Arabic inscription, with the date of the Hegira, correspond-

ing to the year 1181 of the Christian era; and the name of the architect who built it, and of the king under whom it was erected, are in the same place. The latter is called Nazar, of whom I could learn nothing in any history I have met with; indeed the Spanish historians, Mariana, Ocampo, Ortiz, and others, have, in their writings, either omitted the series of the Moorish kings, or passed them over very slightly, so that their works, from the year 750 to about 1250, instead of meriting the title of histories of Spain, ought to be denominated histories of the Goths who retired from the Moorish conquerors to the extremities of Spain.

The outside of the Alcazar is miserable in its appearance; but the first court after entering the gate has a very grand effect: the front, looking into that court, is purely Arabic in its style, and the inscriptions favour the idea of its being built by that people; it is, nevertheless, ascertained to have been constructed since the conquest, by the Christians; and, indeed, the arms of Castile and Leon are mingled with the Arabic characters. The flight of stairs leading to the royal apartments, now occupied by Garay, is of marble; and some galleries, of the same material, lead to other parts of the building. The courts are ornamented with marble fountains, and are well shaded with corridors, supported by marble pillars. The hall, now occupied by the Junta, formerly called the Hall of Ambassadors, is a beautiful apartment, adorned with elegant designs in stucco, and with a floor of the most transparent marble, of various colours. The rooms adjoining are occupied by the different committees, or, as they are called, sections, into which the Junta is divided, and the whole palace, which is very extensive, is filled by the different branches of the government, whose clerks have offices very well adapted for the dispatch of business from their proximity to each other.

The garden of the Alcazar is said to have been laid out by the Moors, and is preserved in its original state; it contains walks paved with marble, parterres laid out with ever-greens, and well shaded with orange trees. In many parts of it there are baths, supplied by marble fountains from the aqueduct I described in a former letter, and they have a contrivance for rendering the walks one continued fountain, by forcing up small streams of water from minute pipes in the joining of the slabs, which in this climate produces a most grateful effect. As a specimen of an Arabian garden, in its original state, this is an interesting object, and we naturally associate with it recollections gathered from the eastern writers, especially from the Song of Solomon, in the Scriptures, in which the descriptions very well agree with this garden; for, in addition to the other circumstances, it is completely walled round, and is secluded from every one except the inhabitants of one part of the palace.

The saloon, which was occupied by the Junta of Seville when its energy directed the public mind of this city, contains a collection of Roman antiquities brought from Italica, an ancient city, about four miles hence, and celebrated as the birth-place of the Emperor Trajan. I observed some fine statues which, though partly mutilated, show the superiority of the ancients over the moderns in the art of sculpture: a colossal figure, supposed to be Apollo, is remarkably well executed; and the statue of a vestal, in good preservation, discovers great skill in the figure and disposition of the drapery. The Roman inscriptions collected in this place are very numerous, and worthy the attention of those who are fond of studying them. I hope my taste will not be too severely condemned if I remark, that the Moorish antiquities afford me greater pleasure than the Roman; to me they possess more of novelty, have been much less described, and are in every respect better adapted to the climate.

As I am writing to you on the subject of the Moorish antiquities, I must say that I have been more highly gratified by seeing the private house of Don Josse Maria Perez, a merchant of this city, than by any other remains of that people. This house was built by the Moors, and was the residence of one of their chiefs. The whole is most voluptuously contrived for a warm climate, but one of the apartments exceeds every thing I have seen. It is in the most perfect preservation, though certainly not less than five hundred years old: the form resembles a double cube, the one placed above the other, its height about sixty, and its length and breadth about thirty feet; the ornaments begin at about ten feet from the floor, and are continued to the top of the room; they consist of a kind of variegated net-work of stucco, designed with such regularity and exquisite beauty, that, without the aid of a drawing, I should

should despair of doing it justice. It is said that this kind of stucco is composed of lime mixed with the whites of eggs; but whatever be its composition, its durability is such that, after the lapse of at least five centuries, not a flaw or crack is to be seen in the whole of the surface, and it is as hard as a stone: this apartment would alone be a sufficient proof to me of the superiority of the Moors over the Spaniards in their taste for decorating their dwellings.

THE INQUISITION.

The terror of the inquisition has considerably abated of late years; one of the last victims in this city was Olavide, a most respectable man, who applied the wealth he had acquired in South America, to the patriotic purpose of cultivating the Sierra Morena, with a number of German settlers, and to adorning and improving the public walks of the city, as well as the wharfs on the banks of the Guadalquivir. He had read the writings of some of the French unbelievers, and was suspected of having imbibed a portion of their opinions, and for this unproved, if not unfounded, charge, he was immured within the walls of a prison, and passed many years of his life amid the horrors of solitary confinement. Since that period, the discipline has been confined to a lower class of crimes, and I am informed, that the only prisoners of late, have consisted of those who merited punishment for having acted as the panders to illicit pleasure.

I found no difficulty in obtaining permission to see the Inquisition, and went through the whole. It is a cheerful, pleasant abode, and does not at all correspond with the ideas of Englishmen respecting it. The hall of judgment contains simply a table, three chairs for the inquisitors, a stool for the secretary, and one which is lower for the prisoner. On the table is a silver crucifix, upon which the deposition is made; and on a small stand, a latin prayer said by each inquisitor before the trial commences. The prayer is appropriated to a judge, and merely implores divine guidance to enable him to discharge his duty with uprightness and impartiality. The records of this court, with all the processes against those who have been confined, are preserved with regularity in an adjoining room, but are not allowed to be examined. The church is simple and elegant. The interior is of white marble. The form is circular; and it is lighted from a beautiful dome. I saw one of the apartments in which prisoners are confined, and was told the others were similar; it is light and airy, placed in a little garden planted with orange and fig trees; the door of this garden is strongly secured, and no person can have access to it when the cell is occupied. I inquired if there were any prisoners in confinement, any subterraneous cells, or instruments of torture; but to these questions *I could obtain no replies.* The alcayde who attended us, exulted not a little at our remarking the neatness and comforts of the building, and, I suspect, mistook us for pious Catholics, because we gave vent to no execrations at the existence of such an infamous tribunal.

This building was formerly the college of the Jesuits, the most able and enlightened, but the most dangerous, of all the religious orders of the catholic church. On the abolition of that order, the inquisition was removed, from its former situation in the suburb of Triana, to this building, which I hope will be the last it will occupy in Spain; for, whatever political events may take place, its destruction is inevitably at hand. The remarks I have made on the religion of Spain, you will recollect are drawn from what I have seen in Seville, a city more esteemed for its piety than any other in Spain; so rigid, indeed, is the religion of this place, and so great the influence of the clergy, that neither a theatre, nor any place of public amusement is permitted.

SPANISH FAIR.

A large fair, which is annually held at Santi-ponce, a few miles from this city, afforded me an opportunity of observing national manners in their most unmixed state, and I according went there on Sunday last, with a party of Englishmen. It is held on an open plain between the town and the river Guadalquivir, and was crowded with booths, cattle, and spectators, to a great extent. Even in this scene of revelry, the solemnity of the Spanish character was visible, and its sobriety may be inferred from this circumstance, that there were very few booths in which wine or brandy was sold, but a considerable number for the sale of water cooled in porous jars; an article which forms so great a luxury in this country.

The young farmers gallopped about to show the beauty of their horses, and their skill in managing them. Their dresses were very fantastical, and the trappings of

the horses sufficiently cumbrous. These singularities, however, only served to display the national peculiarities more strikingly. The toys, perhaps, of every nation offer traits of national character; and I could not help remarking, on the present occasion, that almost every one, exhibited at this fair, bore some allusion to that illicit intercourse between the sexes, which forms the great stain upon the moral character of the country. Horns of various shapes, with bells, and inscriptions of indecent import, were most prevalent, and the presenting them to each other, with sarcastic insinuations, appeared the most universal species of wit. A marked deference was paid to the female sex even by the peasantry, which shewed that a degree of gallantry is customary with this nation, which is too often dispensed with in other countries.

I heard that two assassinations had occurred at this fair that day, both caused by jealousy, not between husbands and the lovers of their wives, but between young men who sighed for the same married woman. It appears most extraordinary, but it is nevertheless notoriously the fact, that though husbands feel no jealousy on account of their wives, yet that this powerful passion should be felt in the most acute manner between men who wish to supplant each other in the affections of the same female; and that other parts of a family, so far from feeling resentment towards the man who addresses their mother or sister, treat him with as much kindness and attention as if he were connected with them by legal and honourable ties, or paid a compliment to the family by selecting a member of it for the object of his attachment. These kind of attachments are much more durable, and more assiduously cultivated, than affection between a married couple. Inconstancy to a favourite mistress, perhaps the wife of a friend, is deemed a greater disgrace to the party than any matrimonial infidelity, and more effectually excludes a man from the future confidence and respect of the ladies, all of whom are jealous of the privileges of their sex, and preserve no terms with a man who is unfaithful to his fair friend. The females of all classes, considering their husbands as beings of no consequence, expect a degree of attention from a cortejo, which a Spaniard can alone pay; and the consequence is, that foreigners, especially Englishmen, are by no means favourites with the Spanish ladies.

GENERAL INSTRUCTION.

It is a question which has been frequently agitated in England, whether a system of national education would be productive of beneficial or injurious consequences: many ingenious arguments have been advanced on both sides, and it is but lately, that a distinguished member of the House of Commons framed a plan for this purpose, which, though it displayed the benevolence of the proposer, was, after mature deliberation, found impracticable.

In Spain, however, such a plan has been adopted and carried into execution; so that there is no person born within the last thirty years, who has not been instructed in the first rudiments of knowledge. When the society of the Jesuits was abolished, and their property confiscated, Count Florida Blanca and Campomanes succeeded in obtaining the appropriation of part of the funds of that order to the purposes of parochial education, and schools were established in every part of Spain for the gratuitous education of the children of the poor.

STATE OF EDUCATION.

The education of the higher classes in Spain is intolerably bad, which, perhaps, is a greater evil than the deficiencies of the lower orders in other countries. I am informed, that, among the nobility, the instances of their being incapable of writing are far from uncommon; that to appear learned would by no means be considered a distinction; and that the whole care of keeping accounts, and even writing letters, devolves on their domestics. I have scarcely seen a book in any of their houses, and a library is so rare, that the man who possesses one is regarded almost as a phenomenon. The faculties of the higher orders are so blunted by early dissipation, that they want that acuteness which distinguishes their inferiors, by whom they are consequently despised.

The early period of life at which the young Spanish gentry are introduced into society, the time they usually spend in that society, the trifling subjects commonly discussed, and the great familiarity with which they are allowed to behave to their elders, all contribute to prevent their acquiring that knowledge which is so necessary to form the character of virtuous and intelligent men. The quiet solitude of domestic life seems unknown

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in Spain; the idea of a man, his wife, and family, spending a day, or even part of a day, without company, appears to them so unnatural, that they can scarcely believe it to be our practice. Their widely different system has, however, some recommendations. Young people enter life with a greater degree of confidence; in whatever society they are placed they feel perfectly easy, and acquire a fluency in conversation, and a style of manners, which gives them a species of currency through life. These, so far as I can judge, are the advantages, the only advantages, of this system. In England, our youth are kept in the back ground till they have acquired more years, and accumulated a greater store of knowledge, and even then they neither mix so frequently, nor so indiscriminately, in company as in Spain; they are less calculated to strike at first; they are more embarrassed in society, but they attain in retirement, and in the domestic circles of well-regulated families, a series of reflections and habits, and a course of conduct, which has hitherto elevated, and, I hope, will ever continue to elevate, the character of English gentlemen.

The university of Seville is almost solely appropriated to the education of the clergy: the course of study occupies five years, which are principally devoted to the acquirement of the Latin language, the knowledge of civil law, the philosophy of Aristotle, and scholastic divinity. Scarcely any improvement has been introduced within the last four hundred years; the philosophy of Bacon, Locke, and Newton, is utterly unknown to either professors or pupils. The war has considerably lessened the number of students, as a large portion has entered into the army. They do not reside within the university, but have private lodgings in different parts of the city.

The education of the females of the best families, is, if possible, still worse. They are early sent to a convent as pensioners, and, under the care of some of the aged nuns, are instructed in reading, writing, and needle-work, but especially in the outward forms of religion. They are usually kept in these houses of seclusion till they arrive at a proper age, and frequently till some matrimonial engagement is formed. From the retirement of a convent, with all its uniformity and dulness, they are suddenly introduced into circles of gaiety and dissipation, and it is not wonderful that, from so violent a change, and from the example of the married females, with whom they associate, they become victims to the dissolute habits of their country.

ENGLISH NUNS.

In the convent of St. Leandro there are two English nuns, to whom I have paid several visits. In a small apartment within the quadrangle of the convent, I was permitted to converse with them through a grate in one of the adjoining rooms. The first who entered was an elderly lady, of a commanding figure; she was attended by a beautiful girl, about sixteen, who I found was a pensioner in the house. The dress of the nun was entirely black, with a white veil, and she appeared to be nearly sixty. She informed me that she was a native of London, and recollected that about the time she left it a new bridge, probably Blackfriars, was building. After a short time the other English nun entered the cell: she appeared about thirty, and was dressed in a similar manner. Both ladies spoke English tolerably well, but were occasionally at a loss for particular words. The novelty of the situation, and the good manners of the elder lady, to say nothing of the beauty of the younger one, created an interest which, perhaps, neither their conversation nor understanding would have otherwise produced. They appeared pleased to see their countrymen, but remembered very little of the country which gave them birth. The elder lady's name is Saumarez; and she said the gallant admiral of that name was her relation, but she did not know in what degree. The younger, Mary Ridgway, had no recollection of any relations or friends in England, having resided in this city ever since she was six years old.

The ladies expressed the usual hatred to Buonaparte. They asked if it was true, that he was in bad health. I replied, I believed he was well; but that I wished he was in heaven. The eldest nun shook her head, and piously said, she believed he would never go there. I intimated that he might receive the grace of repentance: she thought it too much to hope for, after the evil he had done to religion. We learnt that there were thirty-six in the house, who had taken the veil, besides boarders and servants, amounting in the whole to about one hundred females. Their employments are needlework, making artificial flowers, praying, and instructing young women sent there as pensioners, of whom the eldest of the English nuns had six under her care. As the allowance of the con-

vent is inconsiderable, I understood a pecuniary gift would not be deemed an affront, and it was conveyed to them by means of a turning cupboard, placed in the double-grated window. No one, except a physician, can have admission within the house, nor can any one converse with the ladies otherwise than through the grates. The same regulations prevail in all other convents of nuns; and I suspect the tales we have heard of intrigues in such places are mere fictions.

I have since learnt the history of the younger recluse, from some of the families who have patronised her. Her father was a merchant in London, and, having been unfortunate in commerce, embarked with his wife and this only child for the East Indies. The ship in which they sailed was one of that large fleet which, towards the close of the American war, was captured by the combined fleets of France and Spain. They were carried into Cadiz, and thence removed to this city, where the father was detained a prisoner, on his parole, and died shortly after his arrival. The mother maintained herself and her orphan daughter for a short period, when she followed her husband to the grave.

The piety of the good Catholics was exerted to save this offspring of heresy from everlasting perdition; and a subscription was set on foot to defray the expence of placing her in a convent. Being young, and perhaps slightly instructed in the principles of her own religion, she became a convert to that of her benefactors, and had her mind so strongly impressed, even with its fanaticism, that, when she visited, during the recess, the only Protestant family in the city, she felt unhappy at her removal from those scenes, and those associates, which her enthusiastic imagination represented as essential to her future felicity. She enjoyed none of the amusements of her youthful companions; and, though offered a subsistence by the worthy family in which she passed her vacations, she sighed to return to the convent, that she might give full vent to her pious feelings by prayer and meditation. After the due probation, she took the vows and the veil; and now, perhaps, when the ardour of youthful enthusiasm has abated, can only feel reconciled to her lot by knowing it to be inevitable.

SOCIETY AT SEVILLE.

I have been so much pleased with the agreeable round of acquaintance to which I have been introduced by my friend General Virues and his amiable lady, that I think it will afford you some entertainment, if I devote the following letter to the description of societies from which I have derived considerable pleasure, and much insight into the general state of the higher orders of the community in Spain.

The Tertulla of the Countess Villamanrique is the most crouded of any in Seville, and is more frequented, by the English, than any other. It is, in fact, a gaming house, where a bank is kept by the old lady, in partnership with the Marquis Ensenada, and considerable sums are won and lost at it daily. The male visitors consist chiefly of officers of the army, who might be infinitely better employed with the troops in La Mancha, than in the dissipation of this capital. Neither music nor dancing is allowed at their meetings: but there are some intelligent persons generally in company, who never enter into the spirit of the play-table, and enjoy conversation in another apartment.

At this assembly I frequently meet Count Materoso, who so spiritedly embarked, in an open boat, at Gijhon to convey to England the first intelligence of the revolution in the Asturias. His friend, Arguilles, also generally makes one of the company in the evening; and, by his good sense, and amiable manners, adds greatly to the pleasure of the party. Arguilles is of a very ancient family in Oviedo: he has seen and studied mankind in various countries, and made accurate observations on their customs, laws, and manners. He passed some time in England, where he increased his love of freedom, and his detestation of the intolerance, superstition, and tyranny, of the old government of Spain; and justly complains, that the Junta have hitherto attempted nothing to remedy the existing evils.

His hatred of the French has been increased by their cruel treatment of his family: and, by his manly spirit and comprehensive mind, he is well calculated to serve the best interests of his country. Like all the ablest men in Spain, he is anxious for the convocation of the Cortes, and is now officiating without salary, as secretary to a committee, appointed for the purpose of regulating the number of deputies, the places from which they are to be sent, the mode of election, and the formalities to be observed, in that expected assembly of the Spanish nation.

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The researches of the committee into the ancient records have been very diligent; and, in addition to the precedents collected, they have invited to the investigation of the subject, many of the most intelligent public bodies in the kingdom. With all this appearance of preparation, it is generally believed that the Junta will do all in their power to prevent the Cortes from assembling. They know that, as soon as the convocation takes place, their power will be annihilated; and they feel unwilling to return to that obscurity from which nature never designed them to emerge.

I must do justice, however, to some individuals of this body, who are known to be very sincere in their endeavours to assemble the representatives of the nation. Jovellanos is one of this number, and I believe Don Martin Garay, who gave, as a toast, when we were dining at Lord Wellesley's, on the anniversary of the king's accession, "a speedy assembling of the Cortes of Spain." As Don Martin appears a man of little finesse, I believe that he was sincere in the sentiment, and not merely flattering his noble host, who is known to have urged the measure very strongly.

The ladies at the house of the countess seldom engage at the card table, but form small parties for conversation; and do not appear to be at all discomposed by the tobacco-smoke puffed in their faces from the segars of the men. There is a coarseness of manners among the higher ranks very visible in these parties, and language sometimes passes which in other countries would lead to serious consequences. To call a man a liar, or even to take him by the nose, would not here produce a duel, nor perhaps be thought of the next day; the point of honour is not observed, and there is in consequence none of that delicate sensibility which characterises gentlemen in England. Abstractedly considered, the appeal to single combat cannot be justified; but when all the circumstances of society are considered, it is probable that more benefit than evil may have arisen from the practice. We owe to it in England much of that gentlemanly feeling which neither gives, nor will receive, an insult, and that regulation of the passions and temper which, next to intellect, is the best charm of good society. I cannot also but think, that the practice of duelling has had a tendency to prevent assassination, by putting even the horrid passion of revenge under the regulation of the laws of honour.

General Virues has introduced me to the house of the Marchioness Calzado, where the play is for smaller sums, and where the company are gratified with music and patriotic songs. *This lady is the daughter of Don Antonio de Ulloa*, one of those Spaniards who were occupied, jointly with some French mathematicians, in measuring a degree of longitude at the equator, in order to determine the figure of the earth, in the years 1740, 1741, and 1742. After constructing triangles on the high mountains of Peru, the party separated, mutually disgusted; Condamine returned to Europe, by descending the river Amazon, which crosses the whole continent of South America; while Ulloa passed through Peru and Chili. He has given the world, in the account of that voyage, and in his "Noticias Americanas," more information respecting those parts of the globe, than is to be found in the works of any other author. The Marchioness is a charming woman, and is universally esteemed; her society is more select than Villamanriques; but here too the men smoke, and the only lady I have seen indulging in that practice was at this house: this is so common with the men that it ceases to be disgusting, but I cannot reconcile myself to a segar in the mouth of a woman, and I believe it is a very uncommon sight, even in this country.

I met at the house of Angulo, an advocate of eminence, where General Virues resides, a party of a different description, chiefly composed of persons who have escaped from Madrid; and, as those who arrive daily, naturally associate with their former friends, the latest information from that city is to be acquired here. All who have recently left that capital give shocking accounts of the conduct of the French and the severe sufferings of the Madrilenos. The public places are deserted, and the theatre and the Paseos left to the French officers. No lady ventures out of her house, and few men, who walk in the streets, are bold enough to recognise or speak to any of their acquaintance whom they may chance to meet; the houses of the nobility are stripped of the plate; and the furniture, from the want of purchasers, is consumed for firing, or is wantonly destroyed. The tradesmen are starving, and the clergy turned out to beg where no one has any thing to bestow. A gentleman whom I

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met in this house had recently escaped from Madrid; he held an employment in the office of the secretary of state, and, when the French entered Madrid, was compelled to execute its duties for the usurper. He says, that the deepest revenge is the marked expression of every countenance in Madrid; that the inhabitants have secreted arms; that private signals of conspiracy exist; and that, at some future period, a second Sicilian vespers will be perpetrated. At the house of Angulo, cards are never introduced; the young ladies are musical; one of them plays admirably on the violin, an instrument not common for ladies, and the others on the piano-forte: patriotic songs are sung in chorus, and sometimes the fandango is danced; which amusements, mingled with agreeable conversation, and moonlight walks in a delightful garden, render the evenings in this society the pleasantest in Seville.

We have some other agreeable societies in this city, which are rendered particularly so by the ease that prevails after the first introduction: but the only society of a literary kind is at the house of a priest in the cathedral. Padre Cepero is a clergyman of the Sagrario, a very spirited, liberal, and intelligent, man; though a zealous Catholic, he is not intolerant, and despises much of the mummery which is practised by his profession: his attention has not been turned to divinity beyond his own church, of the infallibility of which he never doubts, but he has studied history and political economy, and has cultivated a taste for the fine arts: he is a most determined patriot, and his house is the evening resort of some of the most intelligent men in Seville.

I have met Capmany here frequently, who is a writer on political subjects, and has published some learned and sensible works on several subjects of commercial history, and on military and political economy. Like all theoretic statesmen, many of his proposals for the amelioration of his country are better on paper than they would prove in practice; but he is a sensible and amiable man.

Padre Blanco, so well known throughout Spain as the author of the Patriotico Seminario, frequently joins this circle. If there be a priest without bigotry, a philosopher without vanity, or a politician without prejudice, Padre Blanco is that man: whenever he is of the party, he enlightens it by his knowledge and animates it by his patriotism.

OLIVES.

From the frequent mention I have made of olive trees, you will naturally conclude that the quantity of the fruit produced is very considerable: a great part is eaten in the crude state, or is preserved in salted water, but the larger portion is made into oil, which in Spain answers the purpose of butter. The oil of Spain, however, is much less pure than that of France and Italy, though the fruit, from which it is made, is greatly superior. This inferiority arises principally from the length of time the olives are kept, piled in heaps, before they are ground; whence, in this warm country, they ferment and become in some degree putrid.

The right of possessing an olive mill is a feudal privilege belonging to the lords of particular manors, and to such mills all the olives grown in the district, often a very extensive one, are obliged to be carried. Here they remain in heaps, waiting their turn to be ground, from October and November, when they are gathered, till the month of January, and sometimes February, and consequently become rancid, to the great detriment both of the colour and the flavour of the oil. The stones of the olive produce some oil, which is equally transparent with that of the pulp, but of a more acrid flavour; and as the farmers are anxious to produce as large a quantity as they can, the two kinds are mixed, by which means the whole becomes tainted.

The oil is kept in large jars, sunk in the ground, so as to preserve it in an equable temperature, and prevent its suffering from the extremes of heat and cold. The proprietors take, from the top of each jar, the clearest of the oil for the use of the table: the residue is appropriated to different persons, and is used by the poor to light their habitations. Though the quantity of oil made here is very great, a small portion only is exported. The principal part of that which exceeds the immediate consumption was formerly sent to the Castiles, and other parts of the north of Spain: but though the war has closed that vent for this commodity, and the harvest has been most abundant, yet the price is still too high to admit of its being exported to England.

AN ENGLISH MANUFACTORY.

There are few manufactories of consequence at Seville, excepting one, on a very extensive scale, for preparing leather. It is conducted by Mr. Wetherell, an

Englishman

Englishman who has been many years settled in this city, under the patronage of the Spanish court; and, as he possesses perseverance and integrity in a very high degree, he has carried the establishment to a very considerable extent, and the convent of St. Diego was granted him by the government for the purpose of his manufactory. Mr. Wetherell unites the various trades of tanner, currier, fellmonger, saddler, boot-maker, glover, cartouche-box and belt-maker, in which branches he constantly employs about four hundred men. As he works for the army, he is allowed to protect forty men, under forty-five years of age, from the conscription; the remainder is composed either of men above that age or of foreigners: among the latter are some Germans, and several Frenchmen, towards whom the animosity of the Spaniards is so great, that they are only kept from violence by working in separate apartments.

Mr. Wetherell is a very liberal and benevolent man, and pays his labourers high wages, which are spent not in liquor, as with us, but in dress and finery for their Sunday and holiday promenade. Such is the sobriety of these people, that though a cask of rum stands constantly in the workshops, to which all may apply when they please, no complaints of excess or drunkenness have ever been made. This manufactory produces, weekly, eight hundred cured ox-hides, and a proportionate quantity of the skins of horses, deer, sheep, goats, lambs, and kids; some of which are sold in the form of leather, but the greater part are converted, within the manufactory, to the different articles for which they are calculated. Instead of oak bark the inner bark of the cork tree is used in tanning, and is found to answer the purpose; but, as it contains less of the tannine property, about one-third more of it is requisite to cure the leather: it is supplied from Palamonos, a river between Gibraltar and Malaga, where the price is about seventy-five shillings per ton.

Though Mr. Wetherell is known to be a protestant, and the only one in Seville, he has passed upwards of twenty years there without any molestation on account of his religion, which may in some measure be ascribed to the excellence of his character, but which I think also reflects some honour on the liberality of the Spanish people.

SEVILLE LITERATURE.

The booksellers inhabit a street called Calle Genova, and are as badly furnished as other traders. Most books of value are printed in Madrid; and, from the present state of the intercourse between the two capitals, cannot be conveyed hither without incurring great risk. The principal stock consists of old books of divinity, lives of saints, dissertations on the antiquities of the country, and a very few bad editions of the Latin Classics. You will be surprised to be informed, that in this city the only map of Spain I could procure was a very bad one, published in London. I remarked in looking over the catalogues of the different booksellers, that I did not see a single book in the Greek language; a pretty convincing proof that the knowledge of it in this country must be at a very low ebb.

BATTLE OF TRAFALGAR.

I have frequently heard people relating, with indescribable emotions, the fears, the hopes, the agitations, and the mournings, which occupied those few, but interesting, days when the united fleets of France and Spain last sailed from Cadiz, amidst the prayers and benedictions of the people, with the vain expectation of vanquishing the foe who had so long held them imprisoned within their own fortifications. The day they sailed all was expectation and anxiety. The succeeding day increased the suspense, and wound up the feelings of the people almost to a state of phrenzy. The third day brought intelligence that the hostile fleets were approaching each other, with all the preparations of determined hostility. The ships were not visible from the ramparts, but the crowds of citizens assembled there had their ears assailed by the roaring of the distant cannon; the anxiety of the females bordered on insanity, but more of despair than of hope was visible in every countenance. At this dreadful moment, a sound, louder than any that had preceded it and attended with a column of dark smoke, announced that a ship had exploded. The madness of the people was turned to rage against England; and exclamations burst forth, denouncing instant death to every man who spoke the language of their enemies. Two Americans, who had mixed with the people, fled, and hid themselves, to avoid this ebullition of popular fury, which, however, subsided into the calmness of despair, when the thunder of the cannon ceased. They had no hope of conquest, no cheering expectations of greeting their victorious countrymen, nor of sharing triumphal laurels with those who had been engaged in

the conflict; each only hoped that the objects of his own affection were safe, and in that hope found some resource against the anticipated disgrace of the country.

The storm that succeeded the battle tended only to keep alive, through the night, the horrors of the day, and to prepare them for the melancholy spectacle of the ensuing morning, when the wrecks of their floating bulwarks were seen on shore, and some, that had escaped the battle and the storm, entering the bay to shelter themselves from the pursuit of their victorious enemy.

The feelings of strong sensibility, which had so agitated the minds of the people during the conflict, were now directed to the tender offices of humanity towards their wounded countrymen; the softer sex attended on the wharfs to assist them in landing, to convey them to the convents and the hospitals, while the priests were administering the last offices of religion to those whose departing spirits took their flight before they could reach the asylums appointed for their reception. When the first emotions had subsided, the people of Cadiz strongly manifested their contempt of the French, whom they accused of having deserted them in the hour of battle; and the attention of Lord Collingwood to the wounded Spanish prisoners, induced them to contrast the conduct of their generous enemies with that of their treacherous allies.

SPANISH CHARACTERISTIC.

There is, in the national character of Spain, one trait, which equally pervades all classes of society; originating, I conceive, in the indolence which a warm climate, and the consequently luxurious habits, produce: this trait is the want of combination; the absence of arrangement. The Spaniards are brave, acute, patient, and faithful; but all their characteristics are insulated; all their exertions are individual. They have no idea of combining, either publicly or privately, in a manner to call forth their respective talents, and render every one useful to the common cause.

The Germans may be said to combine too much, and the Spaniards not at all. In my judgment the English have attained the proper medium; but certainly the Spaniards are deficient in this respect, and to this deficiency their reverses may all be ascribed. If a commander should embark on an expedition, like that to Algiers a few years ago, it is not improbable that the powder would be conveyed in one ship and the balls in another; so that if one were lost or delayed the other would prove useless; nor would it be unlikely to happen in their army, that ball-cartridges might be delivered to the soldiers for a review, and blank-cartridges for actual service; for I have seen errors committed equally egregious.

Nothing is more certain than that the Spanish nation, generally, is roused to madness against France: few are to be found who would not willingly plunge a dagger into the breast of a Frenchman whenever the occasion might offer, but there is no government, no ruling mind, to concentrate this universal feeling: whatever is done by Spaniards is individual effort, not combined exertion; and when they have attempted military operations on a great scale, they have been uniformly unsuccessful: they have only chosen the wrong means of warfare; and even should their armies be dispersed, and their strong towns taken (events which I anticipate) the invaders will be so far from conquest, that a warfare will commence of the most destructive species for France, and the most secure for Spain: then will those conflicts begin in which individual exertion is every thing, and combination unnecessary. From the defiles and mountains, where they will remain sheltered and concealed till opportunities offer, the Spaniards will harass and massacre the French in detail; they will prevent all intercourse between the different towns; they will stop cultivation in the plains; and perhaps, after years of confusion and bloodshed, drive the French, as they formerly did the Moors, from their soil.

GIBRALTAR.

This place is so well known, and has been so often described, that I have few observations to make which have any pretensions to novelty: the principal batteries are casemated, and traverses are constructed within them to prevent the mischief which might arise from the explosions of shells. The principal strength of the place depends on the shortness of the line of defence, and the prodigious flanking fires which may annoy an enemy from the projecting parts of the rock on the north-east. The most extraordinary works are the galleries, excavated from the solid rock, in which loop-holes are formed for the reception of cannon of large caliber; these guns are pointed to the narrow causeway, which alone gives a passage to the

town; but the most striking part of the gallaries is that called St. George's Chapel, which is scooped out of the solid rock about four hundred feet above the level of the sea, and is filled with cannon. Over this, Willis's battery is situated, having its artillery pointed in the same direction. On a level with the entrance is placed another battery called the Devil's Tongue, which flanks the entrance, and on which, I think I was told that, six hundred pieces of artillery might be brought to bear on any attacking enemy.

Our friend Lieutenant Mitchell of the artillery has been my Ciceroni at Gibraltar, and I have prevailed on him to accompany Mr. Ridout and myself in our intended tour to Malaga, Granada, and Ronda. We have ascended together to the top of the rock in the highest part, and went on horseback as far as the horses could ascend; the servants then conducted them to the other side, where we were to meet them. The object most worthy of notice is St. Michael's cave, about half way up the rock, the road to which is good, though it is bounded upon one side by a tremendous precipice. The entrance to this cave is by a natural excavation, about thirty feet in breadth and twenty-five in height. It is full of stalactites of a large size, which, descending from the roof and resting on the floor, have the appearance of pillars constructed for its support. As we were not provided with torches we could not descend, but Mr. Mitchel, who had explored it before, had penetrated four hundred feet by a gradual descent through apartments of natural arches in various directions, supported by similar columns of stalactites.

From St. Michael's Cave we ascended to the top, and had a view from the cliff, which is perpendicular, towards the Mediterranean, about one thousand three hundred feet above the level of the sea. A tower has been built at the highest point, with the intention of viewing from it the motions of the ships in the bay of Cadiz; but from its height it has been frequently struck by lightning, and is now a heap of ruins. We descended the rock on the eastern side by steps, hewn with much labour out of the stone, till we reached a small battery, whence a path wound to the south end of the rock, where the horses were waiting for us.

The upper part of the rock of Gibraltar consists of excellent lime-stone, resting on a base of granite; the crevices of the rock was the resort of apes of a large size, in which they conceal themselves when the east wind blows, but at other times they make their appearance in considerable numbers, and sometimes greatly incommode passengers, by rolling down broken fragments of the rock. No one is permitted to shoot them; indeed the strictest orders are issued that no gun shall be fired on the rock, which, as the place abounds with game, proves to sportsmen a great mortification. The view from the summit is very extensive: we discerned Apes-hill and the contiguous mountains in Africa, and the Spanish mountains of Ronda and Granada, with the towns of Algeziras, Ximenes, St. Roque, Estepona, and Marvella, but the country was not diversified with trees, nor adorned with verdant fields.

I was much pleased with the houses built, for some of the officers of the garrison, towards the south; the naval commissioner especially has a charming residence, and a good garden, stocked with every species of tropical fruit. The first-rate society in Gibraltar is very good, and a taste for elegance, united with economy, generally prevails.

A public library, instituted by the late Mr. Pitt, and furnished with a valuable collection of books, to which all the military have access, forms a great acquisition to the garrison. This institution, together with the sensible and polite conversation of the engineer and artillery officers, most of whom are men of education and liberal minds, gives a tone to the society and manners which is highly agrecable. Nothing, however, can be more miserable than the appearance of the civil inhabitants of the town, whether Moors, Jews, or Christians. They live crouded together, in habitations resembling barracks rather than houses, which are as filthy as their persons.

The commerce of Gibraltar has been very considerable since the communication with Spain has been free; but, like other markets in similar circumstances, it is now so overloaded, that there is scarcely room for the various commodities collected, and serious fears are entertained, that, if a siege were to commence, a great quantity of property must be sacrificed for military accommodation, as there are neither storehouses sufficient to contain it, nor shipping enough to convey it to places of safety.

The markets of this place are well supplied from Spain with every kind of provision,

provision, at moderate prices; and a considerable number of live bullocks are brought from the coast of Africa, which contribute to the supply of the garrison; but, though wheat is abundant in that country, their religion allows none to be exported for the use of Christians.

VICINITY OF MALAGA.

Like all Spanish towns, Malaga is a most beautiful object at a distance, but will not bear a near inspection. The Alameyda is the only part of the town which is handsome, and that is truly magnificent. It consists of a foot-walk in the middle, about eighty feet wide, with orange and oleander trees planted on each side: without these are good carriage roads, and on both sides a row of sumptuous and elegant houses. It is not the edifices constructed by human labour that render Malaga an interesting spot, but the benign climate and fruitful soil with which Providence has blessed it, and which the industry of the people has been exerted to improve. The rivers Guadalmedina and Guadalorce, which empty themselves at this place into the ocean, wind round the mountains, and pass through valleys the richest and most fertile in the world, and it is upon the banks of these rivers that the prodigious quantity of figs, almonds, oranges, lemons, olives, sumach, juniper berries, wax, and honey, are produced, which, with the dried raisins and wines from the mountains, and the cork of the hills, form the foundation of the natural external commerce of Malaga.

The productions with which Europe is supplied from the western world, such as coffee, cotton, cocoa, indigo, and pimento, had been all cultivated in this part of Spain for many ages before America was discovered; and though it has only been of late years that any great increase in their cultivation has taken place, yet, from the productiveness of the soil, from the specimens that have been produced, and the political prospects of the world, the hope is entertained, that this part of Spain may, in time, be rendered capable of superseding the necessity of cultivating the West India Islands by the labour of slaves.

The present commerce of Malaga is very flourishing. The peace with England has opened a vent for its commodities, which has been improved with great assiduity. The exports of wines and fruits during the last year, amounted nearly to three times as much as in any preceding year; and, as the commercial laws of Spain are less strictly obeyed here than at Cadiz, where the attention of the Junta is more immediately called to them, they have had their commerce less restricted.

We left Malaga at noon. The first part of the road, which runs along the sea side, was good and well constructed, and was adorned on the left hand with the neat cottages of the peasantry, who were comfortably eating their frugal meals at the door, "every man under his own vine, and under his own fig-tree." The hills to the top were covered with vines, and the chasms between them with fig, almond, plum, orange, lemon, and apricot, trees. On the coast between the clifts some fine levels, called Playas, open with a front generally towards the sea, of from one to two miles in extent, and terminate at the foot of the hills, so as to form a triangular plain. The soil of these playas is formed by the washing of the rains from the mountains, and, without any manure, is very productive in wheat and barley; which two species of grain are usually sown in alternate years, without allowing the lands to lie fallow. The richness of the soil, and the heat of the sun, cause the earth to yield almost spontaneously those productions which, in other situations, are the result of much labour.

After riding about four hours, we left the shore to visit a sugar plantation at Torre del Mar. For three miles, as we approached it, our road passed through fields of cotton and sugar canes. The sugars made on this coast resemble those of Cuba more than those produced in our West India island; they are not so white as those of the first quality from Cuba, but more so than the inferior kind; and, as sugars of equal quality from the British Islands would, with the addition of freight and insurance, cost more money in Europe than those raised in this vicinity, nothing is wanted to increase these establishments, to a considerable extent, but a sufficient capital. It is not generally known, that sugar has been one of the productions of Spain for at least seven hundred years, and that the process of planting the canes, grinding them, and granulating the juice, has been very little, if at all, improved within that time.

Coffee, cotton, sugar, and cocoa, are cultivated wholly by capitalists, who are alone able to defray the great expence of manuring and irrigating the land, and of erecting machinery, all of which pro-

cesses require considerable disbursements before any profits can be derived from the crops. In a country, therefore, where capital is so limited as in Spain, there can be but little progress made in the increase of this branch of agriculture; and hence, the plantations are in exact proportion to that surplus of capital which the merchants of Malaga can spare, for this purpose, from their other concerns.

The ancient and more extensive system of agriculture is in a state equally languishing, from the same cause. The growers of wine, raisins, and figs, are mostly small proprietors of lands, or petty tenants, paying their rents monthly, when in money, and, when in produce, at the season of harvest, and who, being unable to subsist and pay their labourers, are under the necessity of being supplied by the merchants to whom they mortgage their expected produce, long before it is fit for market; the consequence is, that the cultivators are kept in a state of poverty and depression, from which there is no prospect of their emerging.

On the hills that surround Malaga, there are upwards of seven thousand vineyards, which produce annually eighty thousand arobas of wine, of which more than one half is exported. The first harvest of grapes commences in the month of June, which is solely for those dried by the sun, the heat of which, by extracting the saccharine juice, preserves them without any other process; and this species is known through Europe under the denomination of Malaga raisins. In the month of September the second crop is gathered, which is made into a dry wine, resembling sherry, and called by that name, but, to my taste, much inferior. Of late years the cultivation of the grape for this kind of wine has much increased, and the merchants are not without hope, that in a few years they shall rival the vineyards of Xeres, both in quantity and quality. The last vintage of the year is in October and November, and produces those wines called in Spain and other colonies Malaga, and in England Mountain; the natives of Spain prefer these to the dry wines of Xeres, or even of Madeira.

There are several species of wine made in this district of great celebrity, one in particular, called Pedro Ximenes, is very rich, and is said to be made from the Rhenish grape transplanted to these mountains, where it has lost its tartness, and acquired a rich and delicious flavour. Another kind called Guinda, is merely the common sweet wine of the mountains, with a mixture of the juice of cherries, and is not much valued here, but highly esteemed in other countries: and the Lagrima de Malaga, a sweet wine, resembling Constantia, though highly valued by Spaniards, is not agreeable to an English palate. These wines are rather cultivated by the curious than made an object of commerce, and the quantity produced of each is very small.

Next to wine, the most important article is oil, for the making of which there are more than seven hundred mills in the district through which I have lately passed. In general, the oil partakes of the bad qualities I noticed at Seville, but in Velez more attention is paid to cleanliness than any where else, and the oil is by far the best I have tasted in Spain.

The quantity of raisins exported hence is very great, indeed this is the principal market for that article. Besides what is sent over the mountains to Granada, and other places farther north, there is annually exported fifty thousand quintals by small vessels, which anchor near Torre del Mar, or by ships from the port of Malaga.

The quantity of figs dried in this neighbourhood is very considerable, but is of less importance, as an object of foreign trade, than the raisins; they are mostly sent into the mountains, or to the city of Granada, whence wheat and barley are brought in exchange; for, though some of the playas are capable of producing these grains in the greatest abundance, the quantity raised is not sufficient for the consumption of the inhabitants.

Oranges, lemons, citrons, and almonds, are much cultivated, and the more rare fruits, such as the pine apple and chirimoya of Peru, are produced without difficulty; the banana and plantain, though not plentiful, are yet sufficiently grown to shew that every vegetable production of the West Indies may be cultivated here with success.

PALACES OF THE MOORISH KINGS.

I have several times visited the Alhambra, the ancient fortress and palace of the Moorish kings: it is situated on the top of a hill overlooking the city, and is surrounded with a wall of great height and thickness. The road to it is by a winding path through a wood of lofty elms, mixed with poplars and oleanders; and some orange and lemon trees. By the side of the road, or rather path (for it

it is not designed for wheel carriages), are beautiful marble fountains, from which transparent streams are constantly rushing down. The entrance is through an archway, over which is carved a key, the symbol of the Mahomedan monarchs. This gate, called the Gate of Judgment, according to Eastern forms, was the place where the kings administered justice. The horse-shoe arches are supported by marble pillars, ornamented, in the Arabian style, with bandeaus and inscriptions, one of which, in the ancient Cufic character, has been translated by some of the literati, "Praise be to God. There is no God but one, and Mahomed is his prophet; and there is no power but from God."

After leaving the Gate of Judgment, we passed through another, which is now converted into a chapel, and with much fatigue arrived at the Plaza de los Algibes, or the square of the cisterns, under which water is brought from another hill at the distance of a league: these reservoirs are so large, and contain so much of that necessary article, that they provided an ample supply for all the numerous inhabitants who formerly dwelt in the Alhambra. From this prospect of the surrounding country was very fine, and the majestic Sierra Nevada seemed impending over us.

The Moors certainly paid less attention to the outside of their buildings, and infinitely more to internal beauty, than their Christian successors. The most striking object which presents itself upon entering the first court is a marble fountain, in the middle, with apartments at each end, which are supported by pillars of the same substance, in a very peculiar style of architecture. From these I passed, with much delight and wonder, through various apartments of exquisite beauty. The most remarkable parts of the building are the hall of ambassadors, the court of lions, the hall of the two sisters, that of the Abencerraxes, the royal baths, and the queen's dressing-room, all of which are paved with marble, and have pillars of the same substance, supporting arches of the pure Arabic form, adorned with stucco, and a species of porcelain, the colouring and gilding of which, after a period of five hundred years, have a freshness and brilliancy equal to the best English or French China.

The hall of Ambassadors is a square of forty feet, eighty feet in height, with nine windows, opening upon balconies, from which the views of the surrounding country are extremely fine. The inscriptions, which are in Arabic, are worked in porcelain, with exquisite skill, so as to unite with the stucco ornaments, which every where abound; they generally consist of those expressions of piety customary with the Mahomedans. The cieling is very beautifully inlaid with wood of various colours, and is adorned with a number of gold and silver ornaments, in the form of circles, crowns, and stars.

The court of the lions is the most striking part of this edifice; for nothing can excel the effect produced by the corridor which surrounds it: one hundred and twenty-eight marble pillars are arranged for the support of the arches on which the upper apartments of the palace rest, in a manner at once pleasing and magnificent. In the centre of the court a large marble fountain is placed, which is supported by twelve lions, by no means corresponding to the splendour of the architecture. Upon many parts of the building there are numerous inscriptions, partly in Cufic and partly in Arabic characters; and, in addition to the usual pious sentences, others are mingled in praise of the founder of the edifice. On the fountain one was pointed out, the translation of which is, "Blessed be he who gave to the prince Mahomed a habitation, which by its beauty may serve as a model for all dwellings."

On one side of the court is the hall of the two sisters, the ornaments of which are similar to that of the ambassador's. It is remarkable only for two marble slabs, which form part of the floor, and measure fourteen feet in length, and seven in breadth, surrounded with Cufic and Arabic inscriptions. The hall of the Abencerraxes, which is on the opposite side, is so called from a vulgar tradition, that thirty-two members of that distinguished family were murdered by the King Abu Abdallah in this apartment; a tradition so firmly believed by our guide, that he shewed us the marks of their blood in the marble fountain, and assured us, most solemnly, that no endeavour had ever been able to remove the stains. The hall of the Abencerraxes partakes of the same species of beauty which is so conspicuous in the other apartments.

The baths are most beautifully finished, are lighted from the top, and possess every convenience and luxury which characterises the peculiar taste of the Arabs. These baths, on account of the frequent ablutions

ablutions required by the Mahomedan religion, constituted the most important part of the royal palace, and no pains have been spared to render them magnificent. The queen's dressing room is decorated like the other apartments, but is much more profusely ornamented with gilding and porcelain. In one part of the floor a perforated marble slab is inserted, through which it is said perfumes were conveyed. But Argote, an author who has paid great attention to Arabian antiquities, thinks that this chamber was an oratory, and not a dressing room.

The number of apartments in this palace of enchantment is very considerable, and I should be fearful of fatiguing you if I attempted to describe them. The character of the whole is so remote from all the objects to which we are accustomed, that the impressions of wonder and delight which it has excited, will afford me the most pleasing recollections during the remainder of my life. This noble palace, however, is hastening to decay, and, without repairs, to which the finances of Spain are inadequate, it will in a few years be a pile of ruins; its voluptuous apartments, its stately columns, and its lofty walls, will be mingled together, and no memorial be left in Spain of a people who once governed the Peninsula.

The Alhambra was the general residence of the Moorish kings; but during the intense heat of summer they usually removed to another palace in a higher situation, on an opposite hill called the Generaliffe, which I have visited. The floors of the rooms are of marble, and have streams of the clearest water rushing through them. A garden adjoining is enriched with orange, lemon, and cyprus, trees, and abounds in crystal fountains, transparent pools, and shady groves. Of late years it has been inhabited by a nobleman, who has added some modern comforts to the ancient luxuries; and though he no longer resides there, it is much frequented by the inhabitants of the city, who repair to it with their provisions, and hold their convivial meetings in halls which rival in coolness and beauty the most voluptuous palaces of Asia.

THE BRIDGE OF RONDA.

Among the various things which have attracted my attention in Spain, none have excited so much admiration as the singular situation of this city, the river Guadiaro which encircles it, and the bridges which connect it with its suburbs. It is placed on a rock, with cliffs, either perpendicular and abrupt towards the river, or with broken craggs, whose jutting prominences, having a little soil, have been planted with orange and fig trees. A fissure in this rock, of great depth, surrounds the city on three sides, and at the bottom of the fissure the river rushes along with impetuous rapidity. Two bridges are constructed over the fissure; the first is a single arch, resting on the rocks on the two sides, the height of which from the water is one hundred and twenty feet. The river descends from this to the second bridge, whilst the rocks on each side as rapidly increase in height; so that from this second bridge to the water, there is the astonishing height of two hundred and eighty feet. The highest tower in Spain, the Giralda in Seville, or the Monument near London Bridge, if they were placed on the water, might stand under this stupendous arch, without their tops reaching to it.

The mode of constructing this bridge is no less surprising than the situation in which it is placed, and its extraordinary elevation; it is a single arch of one hundred and ten feet in diameter; it is supported by solid pillars of masonry, built from the bottom of the river, about fifteen feet in thickness, which are fixed into the solid rock on both sides, and on which the ends of the arch rest; other pillars are built to support these principal ones, which are connected with them by other small arches.

It is impossible to convey an adequate idea of it: from below it appears suspended in the air; and when upon the bridge, the river beneath appears no longer a mighty torrent, but resembles a rippling brook. When standing on the bridge, the optical delusion is very singular: the torrent of water appears to run up a hill towards the bridge, and the same phenomenon takes place when viewed in either direction.

SPANISH PEASANTRY.

Having observed much of the manners and character of the Spanish peasantry, more especially within the last fourteen days, I feel I should not be doing them justice were I to abstain from speaking of them according to my impressions. I have given some account of their figures and countenances, and though both are good, I do not think them equal to their dispositions. There is a civility to strangers, and an easy style of behaviour, familiar to this class of Spanish society, which

is very remote from the churlish and awkward manners of the English and German peasantry. Their sobriety and endurance of fatigue are very remarkable; and there is a constant cheerfulness in their demeanour, which strongly prepossesses a stranger in their favour. This cheerfulness is displayed in singing either antient ballads, or songs which they compose as they sing, with all the facility of the Italian improvisatori. One of their songs varying in words, according to the skill of the singer, has a termination to certain verses, which says, "that, as Ferdinand has no wife, he shall marry the King of England's daughter." Some of these songs relate to war or chivalry, and many to gallantry and love: the latter not always expressed in the most decorous language, according to our ideas.

The agility of the Spaniards in leaping, climbing, and walking, has been a constant subject of admiration to our party. We have frequently known a man on foot start from a town with us, who were well mounted, and continue his journey with such rapidity as to reach the end of the stage before us, and announce our arrival with officious civility. A servant likewise, whom we hired at Malaga, has kept pace with us on foot ever since; and though not more than seventeen years of age, he seems incapable of being fatigued by walking. I have heard the agility of the Spanish peasants, and their power of enduring fatigue, attributed to a custom, which, though it may probably have nothing to do with the cause, deserves noticing from its singularity. A young peasant never sleeps on a bed till he is married; before that event he rests on the floor in his cloaths, which he never takes off but for purposes of cleanliness: and during the greater part of the year it is a matter of indifference whether he sleep under a roof or in the open air.

I have remarked that though the Spaniards rise very early, they generally keep late hours, and seem most lively and alert at midnight: this may be attributed to the heat of the weather during the day, and to the custom of sleeping after their meal at noon, which is so general, that the towns and villages appear quite deserted from one till four o'clock. The labours of the artificer, and the attention of the shopkeeper, are suspended during those hours; and the doors and windows of the latter are as closely shut as at night, or on a holiday.

Though the Spanish peasantry treat every man they meet with politeness, they expect an equal return of civility; and to pass them without the usual expression, "Vaja usted con Dios," or saluting them without bestowing on them the title of Cabaleros, would be risking an insult from people who, though civil and even polite, are not a little jealous of their claims to reciprocal attention. I have been informed, that most of the domestic virtues are strongly felt, and practised, by the peasantry; and that a degree of parental, filial, and fraternal affection is observed among them, which is exceeded in no other country. I have already said sufficient of their religion; it is a subject on which they feel the greatest pride. To suspect them of heresy, or of being descended from a Moor or a Jew, would be the most unpardonable of all offences; but their laxity with respect to matrimonial fidelity, it must be acknowledged, is a stain upon their character; which, though common, appears wholly irreconcileable with the general morality of the Spanish characte. They are usually fair and honourable in their dealings; and a foreigner is less subject to imposition in Spain than in any other country I have visited.

GENERAL CASTANOS.

The celebrity of this officer entitles him to more than a casual notice, and the conduct of the Junta towards him would stamp indelible disgrace on that body, even if their other follies, and I fear, in some instances, their treachery, could be forgotten. Castanos was commander of the Spanish army before Gibraltar during the last war. His politeness, his respect for the English nation, and his friendship for many individuals within this garrison, created a degree of civility between the two hostile armies, which, though formerly common, gave such umbrage to the French ambassador, who at that time ruled the cabinet of Madrid, that repeated orders were sent to Castanos, to suffer no kind of intercourse between the garrison and the continent. These orders Castanos treated with as much attention as was necessary to screen him from disgrace, but still adhered to that line of conduct which had been customary between civilized nations, as far as his power, and the jealous feelings of those who ruled his government, would allow.

When the conduct of Buonaparte roused the Spanish nation to oppose his mandates, Castanos was among the first to

to foster the rising spirit of the people. Unauthorised by any superior power, and animated solely by the patriotism of his own feelings, he opened a negociation with Sir Hew Dalrymple, then governor of Gibraltar, secured a supply of troops and stores, and obtained from Lord Collingwood permission to dispatch officers by the Adriatic sea, to convey intelligence of the passing events to the Austrian government. These arrangements were settled previously to the first movements of insurrection in Seville; and when the revolution was completed, and the newly invested government in that city sent their secretary to ascertain if supplies could be furnished from Gibraltar, they learnt with surprise and pleasure, that the patriotic general had anticipated their wishes, and had arranged with the British commander every preparation and assistance which their situation demanded. This proof of patriotism was too unequivocal to leave a doubt on any mind; and Castanos, by the voice of the country, was invested with the command of an army to oppose the troops of France, which, under Dupont and Vedel, were hastening by forced marches to occupy Seville, and reduce Cadiz.

Castanos collected the few regular troops in the district, organized the citizens, who, at the sacred call of their country, crowded to his standard, and, with a rapidity and vigour which has not since been displayed, fought and captured the first invading army of this formidable enemy. So long as heroism and patriotism shall continue to attract the praises of mankind, so long as history shall transmit to futurity the brightest triumphs of liberty, so long will the field of Baylen and the fame of Castanos be admired by posterity. This is the brightest spot in the records of Spanish contests, and may be dwelt upon with pleasure, amid the dreary scenes that surround it. O si sic omnia! But the success, though not the merit, of Castanos, had here its termination.

The Central Junta, induced by his popularity, conferred on the hero of Baylen the command of the army of the centre, but basely deceived him with assurances of placing 75,000 men under his command; when he reached the army he found scarcely 26,000 collected, and those were without stores or provisions, and badly clothed. With this insufficient force, he had to defend a line extending from Tudela to Logrono, of more than fifty miles in length, and to resist the army of France, increased by newly arrived reinforcements to 120,000 men, with one hundred and seventy pieces of cannon, led by the most experienced generals, and commanded by Buonaparte in person. The calamities which followed were such as might naturally have been expected, and were not the fault of the general, but of those who equipped so insufficient an army, and weakly conceived that they had prepared a force equal to the defence of the kingdom.

SPANISH COLONIES.

The American dominions of Spain contain a population of twelve million souls; of these, two thirds are the aborigines of the continent, whose ancestors, after the conquest of the country, became subjects of Spain, converts to its religion, and obedient to its laws; and the present race is so familiarized to the manners and language of the conquerors, as only to be distinguished by their complexion and features; there are indeed some parts where the Indian race is more insulated, and in others totally unmixed with Spaniards; these, however, are only exceptions to the general description. The negro slaves are a small body, in many parts not one tenth, in others, as in the kingdom of New Granada and in Chili, not a twentieth part of the inhabitants; but in the islands, and in Venezuela, the proportion is much greater. The sexual intercourse betwixt the Spaniards and the Indian and Negro race, has been always more considerable than in the colonies founded by England; and hence has arisen a much greater proportion of those mixed races denominated Mustees and Mulattoes, who, after mixing with the descendants of Europeans for three generations, acquire the name, and become entitled to the privileges of Spaniards. Hence, though in the tables of Spanish American population, the Spaniards are estimated as one sixth of the whole people, in the estimation are included those of the mixed race who enjoy the rights of Europeans.

The Spaniards are divided into the Creoles and the natives of Europe; and the latter are understood to amount to one twentieth of the former, or one hundred and twentieth part of the whole population. Yet to this small body was entrusted the sole power of the government. The most lucrative offices in the state, and the best benefices in the church, were filled by them, whilst the Creoles, natives

natives of the soil, and possessed of the largest property, were kept in a state of comparative degradation. The policy of the court of Spain had prevented the intercourse of all foreigners with their colonies, a prohibition which, having been adopted by the other European nations, was not a subject of complaint, till the independence of British America excited the eager desire for privileges similar to those which their neighbours enjoyed: this desire was increased by the situation in which they were placed by the long-protracted war with England, during the continuance of which, the difficulty of maintaining an intercourse with the mother country was so great, as to separate them from all but casual connection.

The same policy which forbade intercourse with foreigners, was extended to their agriculture and their mines. To sustain the vineyards and olive-gardens of Spain, the inhabitants of America to the eastward of the Andes, were prohibited from making wine or oil, and to promote the manufactures of the parent state, the mines of iron and lead with which the country abounds, were forbidden to be explored; and so far were these restrictions carried, that in some instances they were forbidden to navigate their finest rivers.

The numerous tribes of Indians complained bitterly of the capitation tax, not so much from its amount, as from the great power it gave to the individuals who collected it, and who ruled each district, to remove them from their native towns to distant places, as well as to practise various other oppressions.

The embers of insurrection, which had been smothered in Santa Fee de Bogota and in Caraccas, were not extinguished, and an unshapen mass of discontent was gradually, but silently, increasing in every part of Spanish America, at the period when Buonaparte, by his attempt to secure the throne of Spain to his family, created the revolution, and excited feelings in the breast of every man who spoke the language of Spain, which have hitherto frustrated his expectations. The flame of liberty which had spread through the peninsula, was quickly extended to America, where the whole continent, as if animated by a common soul, reiterated vows of attachment to Spain, denounced threats of vengeance to the agents of France; and opened an intercourse with the colonies of England, without waiting for the formalities of peace. Their internal complaints were silenced, and Creoles, Spaniards, and Indians, forgetting every former animosity, vied only with each other in the strongest demonstrations of hatred to France, and the firmest resolutions to support the cause of the monarch whom Buonaparte had insulted and deposed.

When the revolution broke out in Spain, and that kingdom was ruled by Provincial Juntas, none of those bodies claimed the right of legislating for America; none of them affected to exercise sovereignty over that country, or deemed themselves more entitled to such power than to authority over their brethren in the adjoining provinces. They were bodies formed by the will of the people of Spain, the emergency of whose affairs justified such a choice; but in no legitimate sense were they, or did they affect to be, the sovereigns of Spain and of the Indies. When the necessities of the country led to the formation of the Central Junta, that body, composed of and delegated by these provincial assemblies, was certainly entitled to no power beyond that which its constituents themselves possessed, and therefore had no right to consider the Americans in any other light than as fellow citizens, and not subjects. When the Central Junta assumed the name, and affected to exercise the rights, of the captive Ferdinand, the language used towards America was flattering and soothing; promises were made, that their complaints should be attended to, their grievances redressed, and their privileges extended; that the Cortes should be assembled, in which America, no longer as a colony, but as an integral part of Spain, should be represented by deputies chosen from itself. These promises, though perhaps made with sincere intentions, were not realised; and, when the imbecile body which made them was dispersed, America was left without one effort having been made in its favour, or any attention having been paid to its situation.

The patriotism of America never relaxed; the difficulties of Spain, instead of damping the ardour of that country, only stimulated it to still further efforts, and millions of dollars from Mexico and Peru were poured into the treasury of the parent state.

During the course of the past year, in every change of circumstances in Europe, the Junta has constantly directed its views to the retention of the dependence and of the monopoly of America; their system

system has been shewn in the appointment of such men to the different offices of authority, both civil and military, as were most servilely devoted to their interest. Venegas, who first ingratiated himself with this corporation, by submitting to their authority whilst it was yet in embryo, has been rewarded by the highest appointment to which a subject, in any country, ever was promoted. The viceroy of Mexico is almost an absolute sovereign over five millions of people, and enjoys a revenue commensurate to his power; and this has been the rich reward of his subserviency to the views of the Junta of Cadiz. Alava has been appointed to command in Cuba; and the officers of the navy, for the different stations in America, have been selected from among those who have entered most cordially into the feelings of Cadiz.

Attempts to enforce authority, by those who are destitute of power, always terminate in their own disgrace; and the futile endeavours to obstruct all intercourse with Caraccas and with Buenos Ayres have only served to render the European government more contemptible in the eyes of the Americans, and to unite those people more firmly together.

Nothing can be more absurd, or more unjust, than the expectation, that the extensive territories, peopled by Spaniards, in the western hemisphere, should submit to the Cortes; who, whilst they are assembled within the defences of Cadiz, can never be supposed to act but in consequences of impulses given to them by the Junta of that city. The people of America are not represented in the Cortes, for the suppleans, purporting to be representatives of that country, were not chosen by them; nor have they in general any common feelings with them; and if they could, by any strained conception, be considered as their representatives, it is scarcely to be expected that, whilst the whole assembly is notoriously under the influence of Cadiz, the Americans will obey the orders which may emanate from such a source.

It is impossible to look across the Atlantic without feeling the keenest anxiety, and entertaining the most painful apprehensions, that a civil war, of no ordinary degree of ferocity, may spread itself over that interesting country, and long continue to desolate its fairest provinces; that, in the contest between the Europeans and the Creoles, the wild bands of Indians may be called in as auxiliaries by the weaker party, and scenes of horror and desolation be produced, at the prospect of which humanity shudders.

In viewing, however, the present situation of affairs in Spanish America, it is some consolation to know, that, among none of the parties which agitate that country, is there any tendency to conciliation with France; that the detestation of her politics, and the animosity to her name, pervades all ranks and classes of society; and if any of the officers, who have been placed in authority by the Junta, should hereafter, in the event of Cadiz being captured, wish to retain a connection with that city, when under French dominion, the universal voice of the people would frustrate their views, and probably visit them with all the severity of popular vengeance.

The part which Great Britain should act in this critical situation is, of all others, the most difficult to point out. The Creoles are the avowed friends of British intercourse, and look to this country for support and protection: the Europeans, without any hostile feelings, are probably more solicitous to preserve their superior privileges than to cultivate an intercourse with us, and, perhaps, the anxiety discovered by the Creoles for British connection, may make their opponents more averse to it. If we interfere prematurely, we may produce incalculable mischief to the cause of the Peninsula; and if we delay too long, we shall be the means of increasing and prolonging the sufferings of America. It requires the utmost consideration, and the coolest judgment, to give a right impulse to the affairs of Spanish America; and I trust those whose duty it is to direct the impulse, will act in such a manner as to lead to the tranquillity of that country, to healing its divisions, and to a lasting and beneficial connection with Great Britain.

DESCRIPTIVE TRAVELS
IN THE SOUTHERN AND EASTERN PARTS OF
SPAIN,
And the Balearic Islands,
In 1809,
By Sir JOHN CARR, K.C.

Sir John Carr's merits as a writer of travels are already known and valued by those who are susceptible of gratification in the pursuits of literature. Since the similar productions of Dr. Moore, we have had no works to vie with those of Sir John Carr; and every man who is not the

the victim of envy and misanthropy, confesses his obligation to this gentleman for a series of important information and rational amusement. His tour in Spain exhibits a lively portrait of the characters, manners, and public feelings, of the Spaniards at a time when every thing that regards them is so interesting to humanity. Of the merits of his work our readers may form some estimate, by the interesting extracts given beneath; in justice however to the author, we feel it proper to state, that we have not made our selections as specimens of his skill, in description and narration, but as passages which contain information likely, in a more particular manner, to interest our readers. We hope the author will, ere long, publish an account of the continuance of his voyage to Sardinia, Sicily, and Malta; places which have a strong hold on that curiosity, which his pen and pencil are so well able to gratify.

THE SPANISH LADIES.

In the evening we walked upon the Alameda, so called from alamo, a poplar. This is the name of a promenade, with which every town of any consideration in Spain, is embellished. It is certainly a very agreeable walk, commanding on one side a fine view of the sea. The seats with which it is furnished are of stone, and handsome; but the trees intended for its ornament, show by their wretched appearance, how unpropitious to their growth is their marine situation. Here I had an opportunity of seeing the Andalusian ladies to the greatest advantage, in that portion of their ancient costume which they never fail to assume whenever they go abroad. This dress is composed of the mantilla, or veil, which amongst the higher orders is usually of black gauze, and sometimes of lace, and descends from the head, to which it is fastened, over the back and arms, is just crossed in front, and then falls very gracefully a little below the knee, the monilio or jacket, and petticoat, called in Andalusia, the saya; and in other provinces, the basquina; both black and generally of silk, under which usually appear two pretty feet, dressed in white silk stockings and shoes. To these latter articles of dress, the Spanish ladies pay much attention. The gala dress of the ladies was formerly very fine and preposterous, and frequently descended from generation to generation; at marriages this dress was often let out to the humble classes. The grace and majesty of their walk, in which the Spanish ladies take great pride, never fail to excite the admiration of every foreigner: but, strange to tell, whenever they dress after the English fashion, or as they call it *en cuerpo*, of which they are very fond, a vulgar waddle supersedes the bewitching movements they display in their native attire. Nor ought the skill with which they use the fan, a much larger instrument than that carried by our ladies, to be passed over. It is scarcely ever out of their hands; they manage it with the most fascinating dexterity. To the fan thus used by some of the Andalusian ladies, a beautiful couplet of the late Rev. Mr. Homer, might be applied:

Go fan miscall'd! go seek a better name,
Thou can'st not cool, thou only can'st inflame.

Little girls, scarcely twice the height of a fan, are also completely at home in the management of one. At first, the universal blackness of the female dress produces rather a melancholy effect; but a stranger soon becomes accustomed to it, and finds it productive of a thousand agreeable sensations. A beautiful Spanish lady is never seen to so much advantage as in this dress, which however is immediately laid aside when she enters her house. The Spanish women in general dress for the street, and upon their return home, take off their good clothes, silk stockings, and white shoes, and display an appearance for which even the effects of a sultry climate can scarcely offer any apology. They also seem to think that there is no charm in clean teeth, which they corrode and render offensive at an early age, by immoderately eating sweetmeats and confectionary, and by the less feminine indulgence of occasional smoking. A tooth-brush they never think of using; and I knew a British captain who was considered as a great coxcomb by several ladies at Cadiz, because that instrument was found in his dressing-case. When a lady walks out, she is always followed by a female servant, attired in the dress I have before described, but of coarser materials, carrying an enormous green fan in her hand. This attendant is in general old and ugly, especially if her mistress be young and handsome. I at first regarded the servant as a duenna, but soon learnt that a guardian so offensive, and who often acted as the insidious tool of jealousy, had long been withdrawn; and that

that these female attendants are now the mere appendages of a little excusable pride.

AN ICE-HOUSE.

From the Alameda, we were invited to an ice-house, called a neveria, the largest and most fashionable in the city, and frequented by ladies of the highest rank. In the rooms, which were brilliantly illuminated by patent lamps, supplied with vegetable oil, which produces no smoke, we saw much of the national character. They were very crouded. Some were drinking agras, a delightful beverage made of the juice expressed from the unripe grape and the tendrils, iced. I am surprized that this has not been manufactured in England, where the out-door grapes are scarcely fit for any other purpose: some were drinking iced punch, liqueurs, &c. but all the male visitors were, or had been, smoking. Upon the tables which were of marble, small pans of charcoal fire were placed, at which the smokers kindled their cigars. In Spain, every male smokes. The general, the soldier, the judge, the criminal, and even the lover, breathes out all the tenderness of his soul in puffs of genuine Havannah: in short, it is as natural to expect smoke from the mouth of a Spaniard, as from the top of a tavern chimney. The Havannah cigar is the most aromatic, and sometimes costs as much as sixpence. The lower orders enjoy a cheaper sort, by cutting the tobacco leaf fine, and rolling it in a small piece of paper; this is frequently passed from mouth to mouth, with more cordial sociality than attention to cleanliness. I have seen beggars crawl under the tables to pick the remnants of burning cigars, which had been consumed so low, that the fingers of the smoker could hold them no longer. Every Spaniard is provided with a flint and steel; and, for tinder, he uses a fibrous vegetable from South America, called by the French, *amadon*. Gentlemen carry these instruments so necessary for their felicity in small cases, resembling bank-note pocket-books. In the streets, little boys levy small contributions by carrying a burning rope-match to light the cigars of passengers; and I saw suspended from the doors of several shops, a thick piece of lighted rope, for the purpose of a similar accommodation. A present of Havannah cigarros is, to a Spaniard, a very high compliment indeed, and secures his affections as fully as a good dinner does those of an Englishman. The government has of course not failed to render tobacco a very lucrative source of revenue, and has reserved to itself the right of disposing of it. To government, in a thoroughly prepared state, it costs about two reals, or five-pence, per pound, and by them it is resold to the public at fifty reals, or ten shillings, per pound, and often at a still more exorbitant price. Some English writers have asserted, that the Spanish ladies smoke; and, though I saw no instances of it, I was well assured that the custom partially obtains amongst them. Smoking forms the chief, perhaps the only, excess of the Spaniard. It is a very rare sight to see him intoxicated. His own wines are very light, and he frequently cannot afford to indulge even in them.

THE HEROINE OF SARAGOSSA.

It was with infinitely more gratification that I was introduced by Brigadier-general Doyle, an Irish officer in the Spanish service, to the celebrated Augustina Zaragoza, who, it will be remembered by all who have perused Mr. Vaughan's very interesting narrative of the siege of Saragoza (Saragossa), by her valour, elevated herself to the highest rank of heroines, during the first siege of that illustrious, but unfortunate, city, in the month of June, 1808.

In the second siege, some particulars of which I shall hereafter relate, she surpassed her former achievements. Augustina appeared to be of the age which Mr. Vaughan has assigned to her, about twenty-three when I saw her. She was neatly dressed in the black mantilla. Her complexion was a light olive, her countenance soft and pleasing, and her manners, which were perfectly feminine, were easy and engaging. Upon the sleeve of one of her arms she wore three embroidered badges of distinction, commemorative of three distinguished acts of her intrepidity. Brigadier-general Doyle told me, that she never talked of her own brilliant exploits, but always spoke with animation of the many she saw displayed by others in those memorable sieges. These insignia of military merit had been conferred upon her by her illustrious commander, General Joseph Palafox. The day before I was introduced to this extraordinary female, she had been entertained at a dinner given by Admiral Purvis on board of his flag-ship. The particulars I received from an officer who was present; as she received a pension from government,

and also the pay of an artilleryman, the admiral considered her as a military character, and, much to his credit, received her with the honours of that profession. Upon her reaching the deck, the marines were drawn up and manœuvred before her: she appeared quite at home, regarded them with a steady eye, and spoke in terms of admiration of their neatness, and soldier-like appearance. Upon examining the guns, she observed of one of them, with the satisfaction with which other women would speak of a cap: "my gun," alluding to the one with which she effected considerable havock amongst the French at Zaragoza, "was not so nice and clean as this." She was drinking her coffee when the evening gun fired: its discharge seemed to electrify her with delight: she sprang out of the cabin upon the deck, and attentively listened to the reverberation of its sound. In the evening, she joined in the dance with the rest of the company, and displayed a good ear for music, and considerable natural gracefulness. The sailors, as it may be supposed, were uncommonly pleased with her. Some were overheard to say with an hearty oath, "I hope they will do something for her, she ought to have plenty of prize-money: she is of the right sort."

So much envy does merit always excite, that there were many in Cadiz, and men too, who coldly called this young heroine, the artillerywoman; and observed, that they should soon have nothing but battalions of women in the field, instead of attending to their domestic concerns, if every romantic female was rewarded and commissioned as Augustina had been. Base detractors! happy would it have been for your country, if many of your soldiers and most of your chiefs, had acted with the undaunted intrepidity and unshaken patriotism of this young female! The interest of my interview with her was much increased by the following circumstance: Brigadier-general Doyle was relating to her the deplorable state to which Palafox had been reduced just before and after he fell into the hands of the enemy, in the second siege: she listened to him with the most anxious attention. "Ah! Augustina," said he, "now attend to the last letters of your friend, hero, and general; he will speak to you through them." He then read to her some very affecting letters written to Brigadier-general Doyle, a short time before, and after, the surrender, which he afterwards translated to me, and of which the following are translated copies:

"*Zaragoza, February* 7, 1809.

"My dearest friend and brother,

"I have just received your letter, but no one comes to my assistance on any side: you, however, know me well; you know I will sooner die than cover myself with disgrace. But if you do not help me, what am I to do? Ah! my friend, this thought does indeed afflict me: but I want not courage to die for the preservation of my honour: if you do not come quickly, very quickly, receive the last embraces of your dearest friend and brother! Sufficient that I say to you, my tried friend. (These three words are in English.) The bearer* of this will tell you—Ah! my friend! my brother!"

It may be proper here to observe, that the line of service in which Brigadier-general Doyle was principally engaged, was that of collecting information of the movements of the enemy, and furnishing succours to the patriotic troops of Spain, a species of service for which the general, by his activity, zeal, address, and local knowledge, was eminently qualified. He made every exertion to send succours to the brave Arragonese in their renowned city, but without success. A dreadful pestilential fever broke out amongst them. Owing to excess of fatigue, and the desperate condition of himself and his heroic comrades, Palafox became delirious, and when the French entered Zaragoza, was unable to make any arrangements for his personal safety. Augustina caught the pestilence, which was incumbering the streets with its victims. She had too much distinguished herself not to attract the notice of the French. She was made prisoner, and removed to an hospital, where, as she was considered to be dying of the fever, her guard paid but little attention to her. However, her good constitution began to triumph over this cruel malady, and finding she was but little watched, she contrived to elude the centinel, and in a manner as extraordinary as the rest of her exploits, escaped the enemy, and joined several of her friends, who had fled to the patriots, in perfect safety.

* This man was a priest, who with great address, and at the imminent peril of his life, contrived to quit Zaragoza, and reach Brigadier-general Doyle with this letter.

General

General Doyle then read another, the last note but one, he had at that time received from Palafox: it was written at Pamplona, to which place he had been removed by the enemy in his way to Paris, and was dated March 13. "My dearest Doyle, my friend, my brother, for God's sake send me by the bearer, or by letter on Bayonne, some money. You know how long a journey is before me, and the moment will arrive when I shall beg charity. This is the only comfort I can now receive from your good heart. My dearest friend they have robbed me to the very shirt. Adieu, adieu, adieu!"—The face of Augustina, which, as I have observed, is remarkable for its sweetness, assumed a mingled expression of commiseration for her hero, and revenge against his enemies. Her eyes, naturally soft, flashed with peculiar fire and animation; tears rolled down her cheeks, and clasping her hands, as the last word, "adieu" was repeated, she exclaimed "Oh, those base invaders of my country, those oppressors of its best of patriots! should the fate of war place any of them within my power, I will instantly deliver up their throats to the knife." General Doyle was much impressed with the manner in which she uttered this fierce denunciation, a manner that can leave but little doubt of her carrying it into execution, should an opportunity offer. Soon afterwards the husband of Augustina entered, who had been severely wounded during the sieges, accompanied by a youth, a nobleman, and a cousin of Palafox: when the second siege took place, this young man was at college, which, upon the irruption of the French, he abruptly quitted, and, after having distinguished himself at Rio Sico, under General Cuesta, with scarcely any money, and little food and cloathing, he made his way to Zaragoza, and fought under his noble relative with enthusiastic bravery. It does not often fall to the lot of a traveller to meet with occurrences such as I have related, and to see a group of persons, so distinguished for their intrepidity and patriotism. Augustina calls herself the Woman of Zaragoza: she occasionally wears the dress of the service into which she has entered, the artillery, but modestly preserves the petticoat. One evening as she was walking alone in this habit, in one of the streets of Cadiz, with her sabre by her side, a man attracted by her beauty, followed her a considerable way, upon which, offended at his impertinence, she turned round, and, drawing her sabre, with great calmness, but determination, told him, that if he followed her another step, she would cut him down. The desire of this gay, but not gallant, Lothario, was instantly turned into fear, and he fled from the object of his wishes, as fast as his legs could carry him. She was proceeding to Seville, to be presented to the Central Junta, for the purpose of soliciting a higher appointment in the patriotic army.*

ASPECT OF THE COUNTRY.

Our ride to Seville was four leagues, and continued for the greatest part over a dreary, bladeless, flat, plain, then parched up, but which in the winter is in several parts overflown by the Guadalquivir: this was a short cut, and out of the high road. So barren was the scene, that the only objects which excited notice were several stone wells, which frequently appear, for the purpose of supplying troughs with water for the cattle. In the country approaching to Seville, may be traced some appearance of the baneful effects of the blind impolicy of the Spaniards in neglecting agriculture, in favour of their sheep. England and other countries have been formerly infested with wolves and other ravenous beasts. Spain may be said to be devoured by the meekest of all animals, by sheep, which are permitted to riot in and impoverish a region, which, on account of its richness and fertility, the ancients in the warmth of imagination, determined to have been the garden of the Hesperides, and the site of the Elysian fields. It seems to be agreed by almost all writers on Spain, that the æra of the Mussulman government of that country, was by far the most brilliant in its history; and that agriculture

* The following energetic lines were written upon this amiable and intrepid female, by Mr. Joseph Blacket, a distinguished, but, alas! a departed, genius, in a poem called the Fall of Zaragoza, which, with some other poems, have just been rescued from oblivion by the benevolence of Mr. Pratt.

—— Oh! heaven-born heroine,
Fair Augustina, bold heroic maid!
Thine is the beauteous form, but warrior's soul;
Thine the re-animating gen'rous pride,
Like fam'd Camilla, nobly to deal forth
Destroying vengeance on thy country's foes;
Back to the breast of fainting courage call
The curdling blood, and bid thy brothers, armed,
Or die or triumph with thee!

especially

especially had to deplore the expulsion of the Moors. Fruitful as is the soil, and propitious to vegetation as is the climate of Spain, it is well known, that even at this period, nearly two-thirds of the country is uncultivated. Of this neglect, the vast tracts of land which are always kept in pasture for sheep, present one of the causes, and one of great magnitude.

PLEBOTOMY.

The Spaniards still continue their enthusiastic veneration for the bleeding system of Galen, so laughably satirized in the practice of doctor Sangrado, by Le Sage. Even to this day, the physicians and surgeons of Spain are very ignorant. Their recent intercourse with the medical staff of England may, perhaps, lead to their improvement. This ignorance may in a great degree be attributed to the superstition of the people, who think there is more healing power in a saint than a doctor, and that a prayer is a panacea for maladies as well as sins. This darling operation of bleeding is usually performed either on the hand or foot, I believe rarely, if ever, on the arm. It is regarded as a neglect of health not to be bled several times in the course of the year. In Seville, and at Cadiz, I saw the hands of several persons tied with black ribbon, and found this to be the cause. A Spaniard in this city, known to a friend of mine, who had been bled three times, on the 1st, 2d, and 3d, of June preceding my arrival, went for fifteen days following into a bath, and then considered himself safe from malady for a whole year. He had pursued this course for thirty years, during which he had never required, or taken any medicine. The Spanish barbers are called sangrados and sacamuelas, on account of their being bleeders and tooth-drawers.

GIBRALTAR.

The excavated batteries, which open towards the Spanish lines, and the great cavern called the hall of St. George, are wonderful efforts of human ingenuity and labour. From the stupendous summits above these batteries, upwards of one thousand three hundred feet high, there is a vast and magnificent view of the African coast, including Babary, Fez, and Morocco, the Atlantic, the Mediterranean, the town below, the bay with its numerous shipping, Algeziras, the country behind, the hill from whence the Queen of Spain contemplated as a spectacle the memorable siege of Gibraltar, and on which are traceable the ruins of the ancient city of Carteia, the ancient of San Roque, and the lofty mountains of Granada.

Quiting this spot, I visited one of the signal-houses, and, as the levanter was just beginning to blow, I had an opportunity, which an officer who had been nearly three years on the rock had not before met with, of seeing groups of very large monkeys, to whom this wind is peculiarly disagreeable, quit their caverns, which almost impend over the inaccessible crags on the eastern side, and, having ascended the heights, descend, many bearing their young on their backs, a short way, and range themselves in rather formidable bodies on the western side. I counted no less than fourteen in a short space of time. We passed near them, but they did not appear to be annoyed at our presence. As shooting at them is prohibited, perhaps more from the fear of loosening the stones of these summits by the shot, which by rolling from such a height towards the town might do mischief below, than from tenderness to the antic race, they may probably derive confidence from being but seldom molested. As they were seated on this side of the rock, some time since, an officer happened to pass with a fine terrier, which ran at them. The monkeys who were seated in a circle were not in the least dismayed; but, upon some of them moving a little, the dog ran into the centre, when a very powerful monkey seized him by one of his hinder legs, ran with him to the top, hurled him over the eastern side of the rock, a stupendous, and nearly perpendicular, height, and dashed the rash assailant to pieces. Of these monkeys stranger stories are related. A most absurd and ridiculous one has obtained credit with some of the most credulous of the inhabitants, that, before the English got possession of this place, one of them contrived to seize a pretty girl whilst she was enjoying the view from an elevated part of the rock, and to gratify his amorous propensities towards her, that he was put under arrest according to military law, tried by a court martial of grave Spanish officers, and shot for the rape. It is worthy of remark, that this is the only spot in Europe where monkeys are found wild. Many are brought over from Barbary and sold in the market for a mere trifle; and hence, a monkey is almost as common as a cat in the houses of Gibraltar.

The

The stern and hostile aspect of the northern side of the rock softens into scenes of rural beauty to the south, leading to Europa Point. Here well-cut roads wind through avenues of poplars, along the sides of gardens, and through groves of orange and citron-trees. The official house of the commissioner, elevated high on the rock, half-embosomed in a garden abounding with productions of the south, offers, at least in point of picturesque situation, a comparison unfavourable to the residence of the governor, which stands in the town, at the base of the rock, in the principal street, and was formerly a Franciscan convent. It is called "the convent" to this day. Here, however, there is an excellent garden, kept in high order, containing orange and citron trees, vines, flowers, and vegetables. Towards Europa Point, there are also several other beautiful spots. Mr. Commissary Sweetland and his amiable lady have a delightful cottage here, as well known for the elegant hospitality which reigns within, as for the beauty of the scenery without.

On this side of the rock is the celebrated cave of St. Michael; this is a magnificent hall of nature, apparently supported by columns of crystalization, rude, brilliant, and beautiful, from which there are narrow and difficult passages leading to other apartments. During the war with Spain, and before the French arms became sullied by a spirit of ruthless ferocity, an intercourse, distinguished for its urbanity, existed between our garrison and the Spaniards, such as did honour to the exalted sensibility of two great nations. Our officers were permitted to enjoy the sports of the turf within the Spanish territory, and, in return, gave balls and other entertainments to the Spaniards. Upon some of these festive and generous occasions, the cave of St. Michael's was accustomed to be brilliantly lighted up. Under these illuminations, the effect of its roof, fretted and richly adorned with prismatic spars and dropping crystals, wildly resembling the minute and delicate richness of saracenic decoration, of its glittering sides, of its milk-white and semi-transparent columns, presenting all sorts of fantastic orders of architecture, its numerous and mysterious recesses, the whole enlivened by groups of visitors gaily dressed, must have been most singular and enchanting. Rugged, barren, and bladeless, as this rock appears at the height of this cave, still flocks of goats and even some cows contrive to find pasture upon its western side. The roads are excellent, and enlivened with persons riding backwards and forwards, and even by barouches and other carriages.

In the town, there is an excellent garrison library in a handsome detached building. To the balls given by the military, the families of the merchants are rarely, if ever, admitted: this unpleasant line of separation has been drawn, in consequence of the great number of low and vulgar mercantile adventurers, who have settled in Gibraltar. Universal toleration exists, without, as might be expected, any inconvenience to the garrison, always excepting, however, the horrid nuisance produced by a fellow beating the bell of the Spanish Catholic church with a great hammer, many times in the course of the day, to the no little annoyance of every one in its neighbourhood. This noisy functionary is a great coxcomb in his way, and says that the English have good bells, but do not know how to ring them, and that he alone possesses taste in this way! I was informed, that an officer once, provoked by his noise, after repeatedly, but unavailingly, requesting him not to strike so hard, could not resist caning him when he descended, upon which the bell-ringer brought his action, and obtained damages; he now, therefore, frequently shows his triumph, by the additional vehemence with which he strikes his bell.

The traveller will do well to pay a visit to Catalan Bay, situated at the base of the eastern side of the rock, which is there perfectly inaccessible; this spot is truly romantic and beautiful. Here, under the shade of vines and fig-trees, in company with some intelligent engineer officers, with a fine beach and rolling sea in our front, and in our rear the cliffs of this mighty rock, on the sides of which several monkeys were playing their "fantastic tricks," we dined in refreshing coolness, although it was sultry hot on the other side of the rock.

The marble of Gibraltar is very beautiful, and admits of a fine polish: shells and petrified fish are frequently found in it.

The inns in the town, without being very clean or comfortable, are excessively dear; but there is one to which I would recommend the traveller of pleasure to go, equal in neatness and comfort to any in England, standing in an enchanting situation a little above the dock-yard and Europa Bay.

The

The musquitos commit sad havoc upon strangers, for which reason, and the usual effects attendant on a change of climate, an officer is seldom put on duty for a fortnight after his arrival. The society is here altogether gloomy, for want of more females. The theatre is execrable. One of the few amusements is, spearing of fish by torch-light. The market is well supplied with vegetables, now from Spain, as well as Barbary. At night, a passenger is sadly annoyed by the challenges of the numerous centinels who are stationed in and near the town. Every one not in uniform, must carry a lanthorn. To the eye of the stranger, the town presents a natural masquerade of people, from various countries, in their different costumes, of whom the chief are Moors. The Spanish character forms a striking feature. Spaniards from all parts are to be found here.

Gibraltar is indeed well worthy of a voyage to be seen; and, when its numerous and astonishing fortifications, its town, barracks, docks, arsenals, country-houses, and population, sometimes amounting to sixteen thousand souls, distributed on one side of a rock whose circumference does not exceed seven miles, are all brought within the eye's and mind's view, it may justly be ranked amongst the greatest of natural and artificial wonders.

THE SECOND SIEGE OF SARAGOSSA.

On the 21st of December, 1808, the French returned again to lay siege to Zaragoza. They were in great force, and presented themselves in different directions. The military and inhabitants of the city, though far from having recovered from the effects of the carnage, fatigue, and sickness, by which they had been reduced in the preceding siege, which had been raised about four months, prepared once more, under their beloved and heroic Palafox, to resist their cruel and ruthless enemy.

Mortier, with about fourteen thousand chosen troops, mostly grenadiers of the imperial guards, approached the Arrabal, which includes three short streets, at the end of each of which, a weak battery of earth and fascines was constructed, having a small ditch three yards broad and two and a half deep, without any other protection or covered way, but what the houses afforded. The marshal commenced the attack with his sharp-shooters, supported by his artillery, which discharged thirty-six pounders, at half-pistol shot. Although three columns of the enemy, which advanced with great valour, were cut to pieces, the marshal continued the contest, but at length was overpowered, and in the evening compelled to retire, leaving a general and about one thousand six hundred dead upon the field of battle, and about two thousand muskets. The loss of the patriotic troops was also very considerable.

On the 26th of January, 1809, the batteries were unmasked, and a heavy cannonade from twenty-four and thirty-six pounders commenced, accompanied by a shower of shells. After some time, the enemy succeeded in destroying some slight batteries which had been raised of wood and fascines, near the convent of St. Joseph, and the bridge of Huerba, and took possession of both. In the convent fell the heroine Manuella Sancho. This noble female used to bring provisions to the soldiers, after which she served at the guns, or carried a musket, and was always to be seen wherever the firing was the hottest; whilst she was thus serving her country, a shot entered her head.

After repeated attacks, the French gained the Plaza, where they raised fresh works, whence they kept up a dreadful discharge of shot and shells, which reduced to ruin the principal part of the town. The only places of defence left were a convent of St. Augustine's, of *las Monicas*, an oil-mill, the botanical garden, and a small redoubt. During this desperate crisis, all descriptions of persons, with fearless animation, assisted in making fascines, digging ditches, and heaping up earth, in the streets, not yet destroyed by the enemy. Whilst the most distinguished acts of heroism were exhibiting above, a subterranean war was carrying on below, by a large body of miners and sappers of the enemy, who succeeded in blowing houses from their very foundations into the air. The situation of the besieged now, indeed, began to wear the aspect of desperation. Exhausted with almost incredible fatigue and anguish, the mind of their general, Palafox, began to shew occasional symptoms of delirium.

But still the work of death went on, with redoubled fury. The smoke of gunpowder kept the city in twilight darkness, frequently reddened and horribly illumined by the fire, that issued from the destroying mouths of the cannon and mortars of the enemy. In the intervals which succeeded these discharges, women and children were beheld in the

streets writhing in the agonies of death, yet scarcely a sigh or moan was heard, whilst those whose wounds permitted them to move, crawled behind the walls of roofless houses and sunk down on their ruins. At the same time priests were seen, as they were rushing to meet the advancing foe, to kneel by the side of the dying, and, dropping their sabres, or their muskets, to take with holy zeal the cross from their bosoms, and administer the consolations of their religion, during which they exhibited the same calmness usually displayed in the chambers of sickness.

On the 30th, after having undermined upwards of sixty houses, the enemy obtained possession of the monasteries of the Augustines and Las Monichas, which adjoined each other. In this assault, the carnage amongst the hostile troops was dreadful; but they continued still advancing, and at length the combatants entered the church, from which a party of the French was at first repulsed by the monks, who fought with all the fervour of zeal, and the fury of despair. The enemy, however, returned to the charge; and a scene, such as had been seldom, if ever, beheld before, was exhibited. In this sacred sanctuary, every inch of ground was disputed by its holy functionaries; the columns, the lateral chapels, and the altar, became so many ramparts, and were frequently stormed, taken, and retaken; and the pavement was covered with the bleeding bodies of monks and soldiers; the battle raged in every part, till the roof, shattered by numerous bombs, at length gave way, and fell with a terrific crash upon the combitants, when those who survived its fall, as soon as they had recovered the shock of so unexpected a disaster, rose upon the ruins, and, joined by others, continued the fight with unabated ferocity.

The enemy, by undermining, still gained upon the inhabitants, who fought as formerly from house to house, and room to room, but at length, after a prodigious effusion of blood, the great street called Cozo, in the heart of the town, became for a short period, the boundary between the besieged and the besiegers, when the latter blew up the public seminaries. The city now presented little more than a vast pile of smoking ruins, encumbering the streets. There was not a house that had not in some degree suffered. During these scenes, the celebrated Augustina again displayed her undaunted courage in the cause of her country. Numerous were the instances of female heroism. Women, many of them of the highest orders of life, and of elegant habits, without respect to rank, formed themselves into corps, to carry provisions, to bear away the wounded to the hospitals, and to fight in the streets, in which they were frequently accompanied by children, who, with the pleasure displayed in their amusements, rashly and exultingly rushed into danger, and could not be prevailed on to stay in those places which the firing of the enemy had then spared. Amongst other females who distinguished themselves in this illustrious siege, was one named Benita, who headed one of these corps. This lady, after rendering many important services and encountering many perils, rapidly died of a broken heart, upon hearing that her daughter had been shot. In this siege, no less than six hundred women and children perished by the bayonet or the bullet. At length, the city nearly demolished by the constant firing of an immense artillery, and of about forty thousand shells, and the surviving troops and inhabitants quite worn out by disease, fighting, and famine, their idolized general no longer able to attend to the duties of his eventful command, all these afflicting circumstances conspiring, the besieged were obliged with broken hearts to surrender, and they accordingly laid down their arms at the gate of the portillo, on the 21st of February, 1809, after having covered themselves with glory during one of the most memorable sieges in the annals of war, which lasted sixty-three days.

THE SUPREME JUNTA.

The patriots of Spain, high and low, seemed to have but one opinion of the Supreme Junta. In this opinion its members were divided into four classes: the first comprehended one or two able and upright men; the second those who, without actually corresponding with the enemy, did not hesitate, every opportunity within their powers, and to its full extent, to sacrifice the interests of their country to their own personal aggrandizement; the third those who were weak and easily intimidated; and the fourth those who looked on with perfect apathy, and sanctioned every measure without investigation; such were the functionaries who composed this new majesty of Spain, in which neither the king, the aristocracy, nor the people were represented.

DEFENCE

DEFENCE OF MONTSERRAT.

From a height near this hermitage, Padre de Schilling pointed out the road below, which he took when he headed the monks and the peasants of the estates belonging to the monastery, gave battle to the French, and defeated them. Of this singular conflict he furnished me with the following modest, brief, and simple, narrative in writing:

"I am by birth a German nobleman, and was formerly in the army: when we received intelligence of the French having marched from Barcelona to surprize us, I put myself at the head of our peasants, and, followed by some of the monks, advanced to engage the military banditti. We met at the village of Bruch, near Montserrat; the enemy had about four thousand chosen men, well equipped. My rustic force was about the same number, but badly armed, and few of them accustomed to military manœuvres. However, full of loyalty and ardour, in defence of our sacred mountain, and, committing ourselves to the protection of God, we gave them battle, and, after an obstinate and bloody contest, succeeded in driving them as far as Martorel, making in the course of three hours great slaughter amongst them. In this battle, one of the hermits fought bravely, and died gloriously. When the enemy halted at Molins de Rey, upon their retreat, I dispatched a messenger to the general commanding the French forces, with a challenge to meet me in personal combat with the sabre, but he refused, and with his forces returned to Barcelona."

"On the 24th of the same month, the French returned in considerable force, to the attack, but were again repulsed. In this affair I slew the French commander."

"On the 3d of January, 1809, about four o'clock in the afternoon, the enemy, amounting to about one thousand nine hundred men, under the command of General Davoust, again suddenly and unexpectedly appeared before the mountain. The monks fled to the summit, and I went to collect my peasants. The French entered the monastery, where, after killing two of our people left in it, they broke open our apartments, and carried off whatever was easily removable, even the linen which he had left behind. Davoust, with solemn affectation of piety, and declaring himself to be a good catholic, would not permit any of the soldiers to enter the church. His object was to secure a choice of the precious treasure of our Virgin, which he doubtless felt sure of finding, but we had previously buried it, and the secret was confided to myself and two of my brethren. Accordingly, the French commander returned to his impatient soldiers, who soon heard the mortifying intelligence, that the riches of our Lady of the Mount had been removed, and that no one knew where.

"The next morning, the miscreants hearing that our peasants were collecting, retired about eight o'clock: as they descended, we dispatched about thirty of them by firing, and hurling down large stones upon them, from the heights which we occupied. We afterwards heard that General Duhesme ordered Davoust to be put under arrest for attacking our mountain without orders."

Padre de Schilling informed me, that the present population of the mountain was as follows:

Sacerdoci, or monks - -	56
Laici, or lay brothers - -	17
Picoli, or young choristers -	24
Heremetos, or hermits - -	7
Emigrants from Barcelona -	70
Total	174

COUNTRY OF MAJORCA.

Having visited every object worthy of notice in the city of Palma, I joined an agreeable party on mules to the celebrated monastery of Valdemusa os Mosa. Our ride, which lasted about three hours, lay through an exquisitely rich, and highly cultivated, country, consisting of corn-land, vineyards, and woods of olive, carob, almond, pomegranate, and apple-trees. Male and female peasants with long hair, generally plaited, wearing large black felt hats, and dresses of blue serge, much in the style of those of Holland, displaying neatness and contentment, divided the labours of the field. Instead of the mantilla, a head-dress called the rebozillo, or double handkerchief, is worn by the female, which covers the head, is fastened under the chin, falls over the shoulders and back, and is far from being becoming. The male peasants generally wear leather shoes and spatterdashes. In the streets of Palma, I met several youths attired as ecclesiastics, but I found that they did not belong to the church, and wore this dress only through economy, many of them not having a shirt to wear.

It was now the almond-harvest, and merry groups, young and old, were assembled to collect this delicious fruit from

from the delicate trees that bore it. The eye could not turn but to banquet on some beautiful or romantic object. Every cottage was a picture, and the industry and happiness of man seemed to co-operate with the beneficence of the soil and climate.

There are no carriages for hire in this island; we were therefore indebted to the marquis of B—— for a tolerably constructed one, drawn by four mules to carry us part of the way to Soller, (pronounced Solia,) the capital of the orange country lying to the north-west of Palma. Our road lay through a continued scene of rural beauty, culture, and fertility, the interest of which was increased by the agreeable conversation of Senor Don Lorenzo and Senor Don Vallori, two gentlemen who were pleased to pay me great attention in this island. We noticed the caper, which in various parts of this island grows wild, in considerable quantities, and forms a lucrative subject of exportation to the individual who is principally engaged in it.

In no part of England have I seen more agricultural neatness and industry. All the stone fences, dividing one field from another, were kept in the highest order, as were the walls which embanked the rising grounds. In the immense woods of olives, by which we passed, I noticed some of the most venerable olive-trees I had yet seen; our intelligent companion told us, that there was no doubt of some of them being between four and five hundred years old, as appeared by the title-deeds and register of some of the estates; indeed several were perfect skeletons, and rested upon bare roots rudely resembling tripods. We partook of a noble dinner at Alfabia, distant from Palma about three hours, the country-house of Signor Zaffortesa, than which it would be difficult to conceive any spot under heaven more beautiful or tranquil. The riches of this gentleman are very great. Upon the marriage of his brother, he presented him with three hundred thousand dollars, and two coaches filled with silver plate. Behind the house, which was spacious, were orchards of mulberry and almond trees, gardens abounding with the finest vegetables, fruits, orange and citron groves, a long and exquisite treillage of the most luscious vines, with numerous jet d'eaux playing on each side between every arch, whilst the air was perfumed with the fragrance of lavender and thyme growing wild, the whole secured on all sides by lofty and picturesque mountains, covered nearly to their craggy summits with olives. The grounds were supplied with water from a spacious tank, round the edges of which the cenlentrillo, a plant from which capillaire is made, grew, and which, as we were informed, was a proof of the purity of the water; and I also noticed large myrtle-trees bearing a small fruit of a dark blue colour, which when ripe is eaten. In the chapel belonging to the house, we were shewn the state chair of the ancient kings of Majorca; at dinner we were regaled with several delicious wines, the production of the island, the best of which, amongst the white wines, are called Mollar, Malvasia, Giro, Montona, Pampol, and Muscadell; amongst the red, Binisalem, Banubufar Inca, and Son Berga. I noticed two or three hawks hovering over the ground, but the island is said to be free from venomous animals.

As the road beyond Alfabia is impassable for carriages, our friends returned to Palma, and we proceeded on mules over a rough road through a beautiful, rich, and mountainous, country, embellished with many fine stately evergreen oaks and firs. Instead of saddles, our mules were provided with goat-skins and two panniers. The cruppers chiefly in use are made of wood. Their carts are just as simple; they will hold but little more than what a good sized English wheelbarrow will, and their unwieldiness is only to be accounted for by the extreme bad state of the roads, which are maintained by a slight tax upon the articles of life. The male peasants ride sideways, owing to which, and their full trowsers and large hats, at a little distance they may easily be mistaken for females: the children are whimsically enough carried in panniers upon asses. We reached the town of Soller, after a ride of about two hours, just as the sun was tinging with his last beam the vast groves of oranges which surround it to a great distance. In our way the peasants very courteously saluted us with "*Bon dia tinga,*" or good day. Their language, we were told, differs somewhat from that used on the continent. It is said to be tinctured with Greek, Latin, Arabic, Languedocian, Catalonian, and Castilian, with a dash of Carthaginian, Syrian, and Gothic, words. The higher orders, and even the sailors generally speak Castilian. The town, which is said to contain about eight thousand inhabitants, the greater part of whom are orange-

farmers, lies in part of the valley of Soller, and in its outskirts presents some beautiful subjects for the pencil: during our stay, we lodged at the house of the Marquis del Campo Negro, whose steward and his wife, in the absence of their lord, attended to our accommodation. This house, which was rather mean, derived no advantage whatever from its being placed in so beautiful a spot of the creation: for it is approached by a lane, and its front looks upon a stony dilapidated wall. I arose with the sun to contemplate the richness of the celebrated vale of orange-trees, which is well watered by a variety of little brooks, but though very beautiful it would be much improved, in picturesque effect, if other trees relieved the rich monotony of the view.

ROYAL FAMILY.

Attended by an Englishman long resident at Palma as an interpreter, we had the honour of an interview with two members of the unfortunate royal family of Spain, Donna Maria Theresa de Vallabriga, and her daughter the Infanta Donna Maria Luisa de Bourbon. The former is the niece of the late Don Pedro Estuardo (Stuart) Marques di San Leonardo, a brother of the old Marshal Duke of Berwick, and who, with the consent of Charles III. was married to his youngest brother the Infant Don Louis, upon condition that she should not be acknowledged, nor the issue of the marriage entitled to any privileges. Don Louis had been bred to the church originally, was raised to the rank of cardinal, and appointed archbishop of Toledo, which he resigned on being dispensed from his vows. Soon after his death, leaving three children, a boy and two girls, it was publicly declared that the early and singular inclination, which these children had exhibited for the church, had determined his majesty to yield to their pious propensities; and accordingly the girls were placed in a convent, and the boy committed to the care of the cardinal Lorenzana, then archbishop of Toledo, and educated in the palace of that town, to which elevated rank he has since succeeded, and is likewise a cardinal and archbishop of Seville. On the death of the king, the eldest of the girls, as before noticed, was married to Godoy, the Prince of the Peace, the words of the patent; for the Spaniards deem it impious to say Prince of Peace, an attribute of our Saviour, though commonly called so by the English. Shortly after these nuptials, performed by the brother with royal magnificence, a proclamation appeared, restoring the children of the late Infant Don Louis to their just rights, in which King Charles IV. endeavoured to apologize for the conduct of his father towards them, and consequently, had Spain remained in tranquillity, the succession to the Spanish monarchy would have been as open to them, as to the other branches of the royal family, it being generally believed that the cortes, holden upon Charles the IVth. accession, had rescinded the pragmatic sanction of Philip the Vth. son to Louis the XIVth. by which the crown was limited to male issue alone, and thus the females, as formerly practised in Old Spain, were admitted to an equal right.

Donna Maria Theresa, and her youngest daughter, were living in great retirement in the palace of the Marquis of Sollerick, having recently made their escape under circumstances of romantic piece and enterprise, attended by a faithful priest, Michael del Puego, from Zaragoza, where the young Infanta had been placed in a convent.

The former of these two personages was a noble-looking and rather dark woman, the latter very fair and of a fine complexion. Donna Maria held the French in such abhorrence, that she avoided making use of the language as much as possible. In our presence, she took an affecting and painful review of the reverses of her fortune, and with tears said, "though politics have but little attracted my attention, I have long foreseen the subtle intentions of Buonaparte, and the overthrow of the august house to which I belong. What will be our final destiny I know not, nor can I tell where we shall be obliged to seek an asylum," here she was so affected, that she paused for a minute, and then added, "I look to Heaven, there is my only consolation!" Through the interpreter, I recommended her to seek protection in England; but the horror she entertained of so long a voyage, and the desire of remaining in any part of Spain that held out for the legitimate throne, seemed to have too full possession of her mind to induce her to attend to the recommendation.

LETTERS OF ANNA SEWARD.

Written between the Years 1784 *and* 1807.

IN SIX VOLUMES.

In other words this work consists of the Life and Opinions of Miss Seward, written

written by herself, in the novel form of letters to her friends. He who loves literature and is not grateful to the authoress for this legacy, must have a cold heart and a fastidious judgment. For our parts we recollect no work, for some time past, which has afforded us equal pleasure. As compositions, these letters are elegant and spirited; in their opinions, they are generally liberal and always sensible; and their information is often as original and interesting as it is comprehensive and universal.

The form of biography which Miss Seward has thus ingeniously invented, has enabled her to incorporate her observations on current public events, with details of her course of reading and study, and with anecdotes of her private life. Her work would, however, have been more approved of, if all strictures on living characters had been expunged; Miss Seward having, like other fallible censors, imbibed prejudices, by viewing some characters through false mediums. Miss Seward's praises of Mr. Hayley, Mr. Whalley, Mr. Southey, Mr. Coleridge, Mr. Scott, Mr. Park, and many other surviving literati are liberally and judiciously bestowed. Her just execration of Reviews, and of the principles and practices of anonymous criticism, will, however, draw upon her the denunciations of those who live by that species of FELONY, and probably tarnish the lustre, and diminish the immediate sale of her work.

JOHNSON'S LAST ILLNESS.

I have lately been in the almost daily habit of contemplating a very melancholy spectacle. The great Johnson is here, labouring under the paroxysms of a disease, which must speedily be fatal. He shrinks from the consciousness with the extremest horror. It is by his repeatedly expressed desire that I visit him often: yet I am sure he neither does, nor ever did feel much regard for me; but he would fain escape, for a time, in any society, from the terrible idea of his approaching dissolution. I never would be awed by his sarcasms, or his frowns, into acquiescence with his general injustice to the merits of *other* writers; with his national or party aversions; but I feel the truest compassion for his present sufferings, and fervently wish I had power to relieve them.

A few days since I was to drink tea with him, by his request, at Mrs. Porter's. When I went into the room, he was in deep but agitated slumber, in an arm-chair. Opening the door with that caution due to the sick, he did not awaken at my entrance. I stood by him several minutes, mournfully contemplating the temporary suspension of those vast intellectual powers, which must so soon, as to *this* world, be eternally quenched.

Upon the servant entering to announce the arrival of a gentleman of the university, introduced by Mr. White, he awoke with convulsive starts,—but rising, with more alacrity than could have been expected, he said "Come, my dear lady, let you and I attend these gentlemen in the study." He received them with more than usual complacence; but whimsically chose to get astride upon his chair-seat, with his face to its back, keeping a trotting motion as if on horseback; but, in this odd position, he poured forth streams of eloquence, illumined by frequent flashes of wit and humour, without any tincture of malignity. That amusing part of this conversation, which alluded to the learned Pig, and his demi-rational exhibitions, I shall transmit to you hereafter.

DR. JOHNSON.

The old literary Colossus* has been some time in Lichfield. The extinction, in our sphere, of that mighty spirit approaches fast. A confirmed dropsy deluges the vital source. It is melancholy to observe with what terror he contemplates his approaching fate. The religion of Johnson was always deeply tinctured with that gloomy and servile superstition which marks his political opinions. He expresses these terrors, and justly calls them *miserable*, which thus shrink from the exchange of a diseased and painful existence, which *gentler* human beings consider as the all-recompensing reward of a well-spent life. Yet have not these humiliating terrors by any means subdued that malevolent and envious pride, and literary jealousy, which were ever the vices of his heart, and to which he perpetually sacrificed, and continues to sacrifice, the fidelity of representation, and the veracity of decision. His memory is considerably impaired, but his eloquence rolls on in its *customary* majestic torrent, when he speaks at all. My heart aches to see him labour for his breath, which he draws with great effort indeed. It is not improbable that this literary comet may *set*

* Johnson.

where

where it *rose*, and Lichfield receive his pale and stern remains.

DR. DARWIN.

Almost five years are elapsed since Dr. Darwin left Lichfield. A handsome young widow, relict of Colonel Pool, by whom she had three children, drew from us, in the hymeneal chain, our celebrated physician, our poetic and witty friend.

The doctor was in love like a very *Celadon*, and a numerous young family are springing up in consequence of a union, which was certainly a little unaccountable; not that there was any wonder that a fine, graceful, and affluent, young woman, should fascinate a grave philosopher; but that a sage of no elegant external, and sunk into the vale of years, should, by so gay a lady, be preferred to younger, richer, and handsomer, suitors, was the marvel; especially since, though lively, benevolent, and by no means deficient in native wit, she was never suspected of a taste for science, or works of imagination. Yet so it was; and she makes her ponderous spouse a very attached, and indeed devoted, wife! The poetic philosopher, in return, transfers the amusement of his leisure hours, from the study of botany and mechanics, and the composition of odes and heroic verses, to fabricating riddles and charrads! Thus employed, his mind is somewhat in the same predicament with Hercules's body, when he sat amongst the women, and handled the distaff.

Dr. Darwin finds himself often summoned to Lichfield; indeed, whenever symtoms of danger arise in the diseases of those whose fortunes are at all competent to the expence of employing a distant physician. When I see him, he shall certainly be informed how kindly your ladyship enquires after his welfare, and that of his family. His eldest son by his first wife, who was one of the most enlightened and charming of women, died of a putrid fever, while he was studying physic at Edinburgh, with the most sedulous attention, and the most promising ingenuity. His second is an attorney at Derby, of very distinguished merit, both as to intellect and virtue;—and your play-fellow, Robert, grown to an uncommon height, gay and blooming as a morn of summer, pursues medical studies in Scotland, under happier auspices, I hope, than his poor brother.

CHARACTER OF JOHNSON.

If Dr. Johnson's *heart* had been as comprehensively benevolent as his *genius* was comprehensive, the excess of unqualified praise, now poured upon his tomb, had been deserved. Unhappily for his own peace, as for the posthumous fame of our English classics, his adherence to truth was confined to trivial occurrences, and abstract morality, his generosity to giving alms, his sincerity to those he *hated*, and his devotion to the gloom of religious terror. Truth, from Dr. Johnson's lip, yielded to misrepresentation in his rage of casting rival-excellence into shade. That generosity, which loves to place exalted genius and virtue in their fairest point of view, was a stranger to Dr. Johnson's heart. His violent desire of life, while he was continually expatiating upon its infelicity, the unphilosophic and coward horror with which he shrunk from the approach of death, proved that his religion was not of that amiable species, which smooths the pillow of the dying man, and sheds upon it the light of religious hope.

If the misleading force of his eloquence had not blighted the just pretensions of others, both to moral and intellectual excellence, I should not regret to see Johnson's character invested with this ideal splendour; since I always thought it for the interest of morality and literature, to believe exalted genius *good* as *great*, and, in a considerable degree, exempt from human depravity; such belief having a natural tendency to inspirit the pursuit of excellence, and give force to the precept of the moralist. But since he has industriously laboured to expose the defects, and defame the virtues and talents, of his brethren in the race of literary glory, it is sacrificing the many to an individual, when, to exalt *him*, truth is thus involved, and hid in hyperbolic praise.

O England! not less ungrateful than partial is this thy boundless incense. Investing the gloomy devotion and merely pecuniary donations of Johnson with the splendour of faultless excellence, thou sacrificest an hecatomb of characters, most of them more amiable, and some of them yet greater in points of genius, to *his* manes!

BOSWELL.

Mr. Boswell has applied to me for Johnsonian records for his life of the despot. If he inserts them unmutilated, as I have arranged them, they will contribute to display Johnson's real character to the public; that strange compound of great talents, weak and absurd

prejudices, strong, but unfruitful, devotion; intolerant fierceness; compassionate munificence, and corroding envy. I was fearful that Mr. Boswell's personal attachment would have scrupled to throw in those dark shades which truth commands should be employed in drawing the Johnsonian portrait; but these fears are considerably dissipated by the style of Mr. Boswell's acknowledgments for the materials I had sent him, and for the perfect impartiality with which I had spoken of Johnson's virtues and faults. He desires I will send him the minutes I made at the time of that, as he justly calls it, tremendous conversation at Dilly's, between you and him, on the subject of Miss Harry's commencing quaker. Boswell had so often spoke to me, with regret, over the ferocious, reasonless, and unchristian, violence of his idol that night, it looks impartial beyond my hopes, that he requests me to arrange it. I had omitted to send it in the first collection, from my hopelessness that Mr. Boswell would insert it in his life of the Colossus. Time may have worn away those deep-indented lines of bigot fierceness from the memory of the biographer, and the hand of affection may not be firm enough to resolve upon engraving them.

O! yes, as you observe, dreadful were the horrors which attended poor Johnson's dying state. His religion was certainly not of that nature which sheds comfort on the death-bed pillow. I believe his faith was sincere, and therefore could not fail to reproach his heart, which had swelled with pride, envy, and hatred, through the whole course of his existence. But religious feeling, on which you lay so great a stress, was not the desideratum in Johnson's virtue. He was no cold moralist; it was obedience, meekness, and universal benevolence, whose absence from his heart, driven away by the turbulent fierceness and jealousy of his unbridled passions, filled with so much horror the darkness of the grave. Those glowing aspirations in religion, which are termed enthusiasm, cannot be rationally considered as a test of its truth. Every religion has had its martyrs. I verily believe Johnson would have stood that trial for a system, to whose precepts he yet disdained to bend his proud and stubborn heart. How different from his was the death-bed of that sweet excellence, whom he abused at Dilly's, by the name of the "odious wench!"

BOSWELL CONTINUED.

Mr. Boswell lately passed a few days in Lichfield. I did not find him quite so candid and ingenuous on the subject of Johnson, as I had hoped from the style of his letters. He affected to distinguish in the despot's favour, between envy and literary jealousy. I maintained, that it was a sophistic distinction without a real difference. Mr. Boswell urged the unlikelihood that he, who had established his own fame on other ground than that of poetry, should envy poetic reputation, especially where it was posthumous; and seemed to believe that his injustice to Milton, Prior, Gray, Collins, &c. proceeded from real want of taste for the higher orders of verse, his judgment being too rigidly severe to relish the enthusiasms of imagination.

Affection is apt to start from the impartiality of calling faults by their proper names. Mr. Boswell soon after, unawares, observed that Johnson had been galled by David Garrick's instant success, and long eclat, who had set sail with himself on the sea of public life; that he took an aversion to him on that account; that it was a little cruel in the great man not once to name David Garrick in his preface to Shakespeare! and base, said I, as well as unkind. Garrick! who had restored that transcendent author to the taste of the public, after it had recreantly and long receded from him; especially as this restorer had been the companion of his youth. He was galled by Garrick's prosperity, rejoined Mr. Boswell. Ah! said I, you now, unawares, cede to my position. If the author of the Rambler could stoop to envy a player, for the hasty splendour of a reputation, which, compared to his own, however that might, for some time, be hid in the night of obscurity, must, in the end, prove as the meteor of an hour to the permanent light of the sun, it cannot be doubted, but his injustice to Milton, Gray, Collins, Prior, &c. proceeding from the same cause, produced that levelling system of criticism, "which lifts the mean, and lays the mighty low." Mr. Boswell's comment upon this observation was, that dissenting shake of the head, to which folk are reduced, when they will not be convinced, yet find their stores of defence exhausted.

Mr. B. confessed his idea that Johnson was a Roman Catholic in his heart.—I have heard him, said he, uniformly defend

fend the cruel executions of that dark bigot, Queen Mary.

HANNAH MORE.

Miss More's poems have spirit and genius, but contain an affected and pedantic display of knowledge and erudition, especially the Bas bleu. In the Florio we find many brilliant passages; many just and striking observations, and some admirable portraits in satiric traits. Not Hayley himself has drawn a modern beau better. Florio is the rival of Filligree, in the Triumphs of Temper, with sufficient difference to avert the charge of plagiarism from the female author;—but the versification in Florio is, at times, strangely inharmonious, often alliterating with the hardest consonants, and sometimes disgraced by vulgarism: instances,

"For face, no mortal cou'd resist her."

And,

"He felt not Celia's powers of face."

These *face*-expressions put me in mind of an awkward pedantic youth, once resident, for a little time, at Lichfield. He was asked how he liked Miss Honora Sneyd. "Almighty powers!" replied the oddity, "I could not have conceived that she had half the face she has!" Honora was finely rallied about this imputed plenitude of face. The oval elegance of its delicate and beauteous contour, made the exclamation trebly absurd. How could Miss More so apply a phrase, always expressive of effrontery? and how could so *learned* a lady suffer the pleonasm of the following line to escape her pen?

"With truth to mingle fables feign'd."

The character of Celia is pretty, but in the satirical strokes lie all the genius of the work.

As for the Bas bleu.—You have heard me sigh after the attainment of other languages with hopeless yearning; yet I had rather be ignorant of them, as I am, if I thought their acquisition would induce me to clap my wings and crow in Greek, Latin, and French, through the course of a poem which ought to have been written in an unaffected and unmingled English. I am diverted with its eulogies on Garrick, Mason, and Johnson, who all three hated each other so heartily. Not very pleasantly, I trow, would the two former have sat in the presence of Old Cato, as this poem oddly terms the arrogant Johnson, surrounded by the worshipful and worshipping Blue Stocking.—Had the cynic lived to hear his Whig-title, Cato, I could fancy him saying to the fair author, "You had better have called me the first Whig, Madam, the father of the tribe, who got kicked out of Heaven for his republican principles." To the lady president herself, I fancy the cynic would not now, were he living, be the most welcome guest, since the publication of Mr. Boswell's Tour. Miss More puts him to bed to little David. Their mutual opiates are pretty powerful, else her quondam friend, Garrick, would not thank her for his companion;—but misery, matrimony, and mortality, make strange bed-fellows.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

So France has dipt her lilies in the living streams of American freedom, and bids her sons be slaves no longer. In such a contest, the vital sluices must be wastefully opened—but few English hearts, I hope, there are, that do not wish victory may sit upon the swords that freedom has unsheathed.

MOLLY ASTON.

It is very true, as you observe, Johnson appears much more amiable as a domestic man, in his letters to Mrs. Thrale, than in any other memorial which has been given us of his life and manners; but that was owing to the care with which Mrs. Piozzi weeded them of the prejudiced and malevolent passages on characters, perhaps much more essentially worthy than himself, were they to be tried by the rules of Christian charity. I do not think with you, that his ungrateful virulence against Mrs. Thrale, in her marrying Piozzi, arose from his indignation against her on his deceased friend's account. Mr. Boswell told me Johnson wished and expected to have married her himself. You ask who the Molly Aston was, whom those letters mention with such passionate tenderness? Mr. Walmsley, my father's predecessor in this house, was, as you have heard, Johnson's Mecænas, and this lady, his wife's sister, a daughter of Sir Thomas Aston, a wit, a beauty, and a toast. Johnson was always fancying himself in love with some princess or other. His wife's daughter, Lucy Porter, so often mentioned in those letters, was his first love, when he was a schoolboy, under my grandfather, a clergyman, vicar of St. Mary's, and master of the free-school, which, by his scholastic ability, was high in fame, and thronged with pupils, from some of the first gentlemen's families in this and the adjoining counties.

counties. To the free-school the boys of the city had a right to come, but every body knows how superficial, in general, is unpaid instruction. However, my grandfather, aware of Johnson's genius, took the highest pains with him, though his parents were poor, and mean in their situation, keeping market stalls, as battle-dore booksellers. Johnson has not had the gratitude once to mention his generous master, in any of his writings; but all this is foreign to your inquiries, who Miss Molly Aston was, and at what period his flame for her commenced? It was during those school-days, when the reputation of Johnson's talents, and rapid progress in the classics, induced the noble-minded Walmsley to endure, at his elegant table, the low-born squalid youth—here that he suffered him and Garrick to "imp their eagle wings," a delighted spectator and auditor of their efforts. It was here that Miss Molly Aston was frequently a visitor in the family of her brother-in-law, and probably amused herself with the uncouth adorations of the learned, though dirty stripling, whose mean appearance was overlooked, because of the genius and knowledge that blazed through him; though with "umbered flames," from constitutional melancholy and spleen. Lucy Porter, whose visit to Lichfield had been but for a few weeks, was then gone back to her parents at Birmingham, and the brighter Molly Aston became the Laura of our Petrarch. Fired, however, at length, with ideal love, and incapable of inspiring mutual inclinations in the young and lively, he married, at twenty-three, the mother of his Lucy, and went to seek his fortune in London. She had borne an indifferent character, during the life of her first husband. He died insolvent, leaving his three grown-up children, dependent on the bounty of his rich bachelor brother in London, who left them largely, but would never do any thing for the worthless widow, who had married "the literary cub," as he used to call him. She lived thirty years with Johnson; if shuddering, half-famished, in an author's garret, could be called living.

During her life, the fair and learned devotee, Miss H. Boothby, in the wane of her youth, a woman of family and genteel fortune, encouraged him to resume his Platonisms. After the death of this wife, and this spiritualized mistress, Mrs. Thrale took him up. He loved her for her wit, her beauty, her luxurious table, her coach, and her library; and she loved him for the literary consequence his residence at Streatham threw around her. The rich, the proud, and titled literati, would not have sought Johnson in his dirty garret, nor the wealthy brewer's then uncelebrated wife, without the actual presence, in her saloon *d'Apollon*, of a votary known to be of the number of the inspired.

POLITICAL OPINIONS AND WRITERS.

You inquire after my opinions on the momentous event, which draws to itself the anxious eyes of all Europe. Mine did not coldly behold a great nation emancipating itself from a tyrannous government—but I soon began to apprehend that its deliverers were pushing the levelling principle into extremes more fatal to civilized liberty than even an arbitrary monarchy, with all its train of evils. I read H. Williams's interesting letters from France. They do not attempt to reason, they only paint, and shew the illumined side of the prospect. My own enthusiasm, which apprehension had damped, rekindled beneath the glow of her feelings and imagination—but not into a firm dependence that France possessed a band of leaders, sufficiently exempted from selfish ambition, to promote the success and felicity of a new and hazardous experiment; in which all the links were broken in that great chain of subordination which binds to each other the various orders of existence.

Mr. Burke's book then came before me—and though I read, with contempt, his nonsensical quixotism about the Queen of France—though I saw, with indignation, the apostate whig labouring to overturn the principles which produced the revolution, and to prove a king of England's right to reign in despite of the wills of his subjects, yet I saw also a system of order and polity, elucidated and rendered interesting by every appeal to the affections of the human bosom; and it appeared to me more consonant to human nature, as it *is*, and less injurious to the public safety, than the levelling extreme into which France has rushed. Depending that the persuasive orator would not dare to misrepresent facts, I thought there was every thing to fear for France, and much to detest in her coercive circulation of the assignats, and in the wantonly tyrannous restraints she laid upon her monarch.

Sir Brooke Boothby's ingenious and eloquent reply to Burke, was the first answer I perused. It was with pleasure that I saw him clearly refuting his opponent's

nent's asserted legality of our king's claim to the crown, independent of the suffrages of his people; but it left my apprehensions of Gallic danger in full force. Not denying the truth of the circumstances by which Burke seems to prove that danger, Sir Brooke appears to admit its existence.

As to the anti-sophist, Priestley, I dislike his disingenuous manœuvrings about Christianity too much to respect his opinions on any subject, so I did not read his reply to Burke.

But I read Payne's last work, and saw him divest the oratoric renegade of all pretensions to candour and fair statement, by proving that he had misrepresented some facts, and kept back others with all the finesse of a courtly politician. I read in Payne that declaration of the rights of man, upon which a perfect code of laws, and a perfect form of government might be established, if human nature was disinterested, wise, and virtuous. Not being any of these things, but the reverse of them all, I do not believe those who have obtained power in France will respect its maxims enough to govern themselves by them; enough to prevent the people from repenting that they fled from the throne to petty tyrants. This author's style is not elegant, or at all possesses equal force with his matter—yet, at intervals, he shows that he can command a fine one.

The Lessons to a Young Prince are amongst the finest and most spirited compositions of the age. Their style is perfect. It has all the beauty and animation of Burke's, with more perspicuity. Their author is a miracle, a political writer without party-prejudice. My opinions almost always met his as I read; particularly when he traces to its source the king's popularity, viz. the dread of seeing a needy, rapacious, and unprincipled faction govern the nation, with a more oppressive hand than our present rulers. One of them has pulled off his masque of patriotism to get into power by the king's favour; and the rest would follow his example, could they first get power.

I admire the French for taking the privilege of making war with other nations out of the hands of kings and ministers. I wish it was so here—but surely they have violated justice most tyrannically by their invasion of property, and the confiscation of hereditary estates. As to the church-lands, their being reduced into moderation, is well—I wish that also was so here. Yet, upon the whole, I am inclined to fear, that more diffusive misery and national inconsequence will be the result of that extreme to which they are pushing the levelling principle, than from the system, bad as it was, which they have destroyed. After all, I think modestly, and with no pretence to decision. Though the French revolution is at present too big with danger to admit a desire, in any real well-wisher to this country, that she should consider it as her model;—yet I wish the French may prove a pattern, hereafter, of public virtue and public happiness, to the whole world. Politics never engrossed much of my attention, convinced—

"In every government, though terrors reign,
Though tyrant kings, or tyrant laws restrain,
How small, of all that human hearts endure,
That part which laws, or kings, can cause or cure."*

BOSWELL'S LIFE OF JOHNSON.

As yet, I have read only the first volume of Boswell's Life of Johnson. What I foresaw has happened. That ingenious pencil, which so well fulfilled the biographic duty, and painted the despot exactly as he was, when roaming the lonely Hebrides, has, at the impulse of terror, been exchanged for a more glowing one; and, in this work, almost every thing is kept back which could give umbrage to Johnson's idolaters, by justly displaying the darker, as well as fairer, sides of the medal. All, however, but his idolaters, must detest the ungrateful duplicity proved upon him, when we find him speaking with slight, bordering upon contempt, of the then Mrs. Thrale, in the zenith of his intimacy with her. Mr. Boswell was not aware, that impartiality would compare what he said of her, with what he said to her. "To hear you," says he, in his letters to that lady, "is to hear wisdom; to see you is to see virtue." What despicable flattery was that, if he really believed the stores of her mind were trivial, and that she had no truth? while, if conscious that these imputations were unjust, his heart was at once thankless and malevolently false. Such, I confess, amidst all his gloomy piety, I always thought it. That conviction has not receded beneath the contempt of your charming friend, and of Mrs. Montague,

* Miss Seward, misled by the massacres and horrors of the revolution, afterwards became an *alarmist*, and circulated among her friends the vilest libels against the supporters of public liberty in England!

which

which his biographer has so indiscreetly, so impolitely, recorded; nor beneath the lying assertion, that Gray was a dull fellow, and that there are but eight good lines in all his poetry. I hear Mason fares no better in the second volume. Dark and envious calumniator!

I both blame Mr. Boswell, and wonder at him for the wanton, because unnecessary, inroads which a number of those records must make upon the feelings of many. But for them, his work had been of great value indeed. Entertaining, in the first degree, it certainly is; and, with the most commendable precision, exhibits the events of his life through all their series and changes. It contains a prodigious mass of colloquial wit and humour, which were certainly unrivalled. Let it, however, be remembered, that, to produce their eclipsing and resistless power, many things combined, which a wise and generous mind would not, for its own peace and health, consent to feel, even to possess that unequalled talent; viz. spleen, envy, boundless haughtiness, and utter callousness to all the mental sensibilities of others. I am of St. Paul's mind, who says, where these things are, nor alms nor prayers constitute goodness.

"Say thou, whose thoughts at humble fame repine,
Shall Johnson's wit with Johnson's spleen be thine?"

MRS. KNOWLES.

Mrs. Knowles, the witty and the eloquent, was amongst us, on a week's visit, since you left Lichfield. She made flaming eulogiums upon French anarchy, which she calls freedom, and uttered no less vehement philippics against every thing which pertains to monarchy. For myself, I have ever loved and venerated the cause of liberty; and wished every restraint upon power which can be consistent with that order, and those links of subordination which bind, in one agreeing whole, the necessarily various degrees and employments of civilized life; but I every day grow more and more sick of that mischievous oratory which ferments and diffuses the spirit of sedition. In the name of peace and comfort, let those who are dissatisfied with a government, in which their lives and properties are secure, which is great and revered in the eyes of every neighbouring nation; against which no sword is drawn, and to whose commerce every port is open; let them go to America, where they may be quiet, or to France, where their energies may have ample scope; but let them not attempt to muddy the at present silver currents of our prosperity.

I do not yet wish that the blood-thirsty invaders of unhappy France may succeed; nor do I at all apprehend that they can be victorious. At the king's deposition I felt very indignant; but if, as it now seems to appear, he was secretly plotting with the invaders, he deserves his fate, and justifies those who have abjured him. Surely we shall have the wisdom to persist in our neutrality. Ill as the French have, in many respects, acted, distracted as are their councils, and impotent as at present seem their laws, there is danger that the worst consequences would ensue to us should we arm against them; that the contagion of ideal liberty might infect our troops, as it has infected those of the Austrians and Prussians. Paine's pernicious and impossible system of equal rights, is calculated to captivate and dazzle the vulgar; to make them spurn the restraints of legislation, and to spread anarchy, murder, and ruin, over the earth.

MRS. DELANY AND DR. PARR.

In this interesting* scene of friendship, literature, and the arts, I have been introduced to that intellectual luminary, Dr. Parr, and to the celebrated hortus siccus of Mrs. Delany, contained in ten immense folios, each enriched with an hundred floral plants, representing, in cut paper, of infinitely various dyes, the finest flowers of our own and every other climate, from the best specimens that the field, the garden, the greenhouse, and the conservatory, could furnish; and with a fidelity and vividness of colouring, which shames the needle and the pencil. The moss, the films, the farina, every, the minutest, part, is represented with matchless delicacy. It was at the age of seventy-five that this prodigy of female genius invented her art, and gave it that last perfection which makes imitation hopeless. Always a fine painter, and not ignorant of the arts of chemistry, she herself dyed her papers from whence the new creation arose. Of this astonishing work Dr. Darwin has given a most erroneous description in his splendid poem. He ought not to have taken such a liberty. It represents Mrs. Delany as a mere artificial flower-maker, using wires and wax,

* The seat of Court Dewes, esq. near Stratford-upon-Avon.

and moss, &c.; though writing-paper was her sole material—her scissars her only implement. The former, previously coloured by herself, in complete shades of every tint, was never retouched by the pencil after the flower was cut out; nor did she ever make a drawing; but, as her specimen lay before her, she cut from the eye. The easy floating grace of the stalks, the happiness with which the flower or flowers, their leaves and buds, are disposed upon those stalks, is exquisite; while the degree of real relief which they possess, besides that which arises from the skilful deception produced by light and shade, has a richness and natural effect, which the finest pencil cannot hope to attain. What a lesson of exertion does the invention and completion of such a work, after seventy-five, give to that hopeless languor, which people are so prone to indulge in the decline of life?

When I had the honour of a visit from Dr. Parr, he staid two days and nights at Wellsburn. I was prepared to expect extraordinary colloquial powers, but they exceeded every description I had received of them. He is styled the Johnson of the present day. In strength of thought, in promptness and plenteousness of allusion; in wit and humour, in that high-coloured eloquence which results from poetic imagination—there is a very striking similarity to the departed despot. That, when irritated, he can chastise with the same overwhelming force, I can believe; but unprovoked, Dr. Parr is wholly free from the caustic acrimony of that splenetic being. Benign rays of ingenuous urbanity dart in his smile, and from beneath the sable shade of his large and masking eyebrows, and from the fine orbs they overhang. The characters he draws of distinguished people, and of such of his friends, whose talents, though not yet emerged, are considerable, are given with a free, discriminating, and masterly, power, and with general independence of party prejudices. If he throws into deepest shade the vices of those, whose hearts he thinks corrupt, his spirit luxuriates in placing the virtues and abilities of those he esteems in the fairest and fullest lights; a gratification which the gloomy Johnson seldom, if ever, knew.

Dr. Parr is accused of egotism; but, if he often talks of himself, all he says on that, as on every other theme, interests the attention, and charms the fancy. It is surely the dull and the envious only who deem his frankness vanity. Great minds must feel, and have a right to avow their sense of the high ground on which they stand. Who, that has a soul, but is gratified by Milton's avowals of this kind, when, in the civil wars, exhorting the soldier to spare his dwelling, the poet declares his power to requite the clemency; to spread the name of him who shewed it, over seas and lands,

"In every clime the sun's bright circle warms."

Dr. Parr is a warm whig, loves our constitution, and ardently wishes its preservation; but he says, malignant and able spirits are at work to overthrow it, and that with their efforts a fatal train of causes co-operate.

I saw him depart, with much regret, though his morning, noon, and evening, pipe involved us in clouds of tobacco while he staid, but they were gilded by perpetual vollies of genius and wit.

STUDY OF POETRY.

I am convinced that the poetic talent is a blessing to its possessor, and that to cultivate it habitually, is an incessant source of delight. Since you do me the honour, on Miss F. Cayley's account, of consulting me on the best means of cultivation, I advise our young friend to get by heart, at every leisure interval when she reads or walks alone, a portion of poetic writing from our best authors, observing what are those life-strokes which bring its pictures to our eye, and what the arrangement of those accents which give smoothness, and of those which energize the numbers: that the iambics give perfect melody, while the trochaics gain in spirit and picturesque effect, what they may lose in smoothness, and that to use them both, in judicious variation, completes the perfection of verse, whether blank or in rhyme. If she is not familiar with these technical terms, you will explain them to her. Here are four beautiful lines, which are all pure iambics:

"These head the troops that rocky Aulis yields,
And Eteon's hills, and Hyrie's watery fields,
Where Python, Daulis, Cyparissus, stood,
And fair Lilæa, views the rising flood."

Pope's Homer.

Lines where the trochaic accent chiefly prevails—

"Gnomes, how you gaz'd, when from her wounded side,
Now, where the south sea rolls its waste of tide,
Rose, on swift wheels, the moon's refulgent car,
Circling the solar orb, a sister star,
Dimpled with vales, with shining hills emboss'd,
Rolling round earth her airless realms of frost."

Darwin.

The above lines commence with that accent; in the ensuing ones, it prevails wholly:

"Ruin seize thee, ruthless king;
Helm nor hauberk's twisted mail."

The ear will better bear the long continuance of the iambic accent, unmixed with the trochaic, especially in the ten-feet couplet, than the lavish prevalence of that more animated emphasis. Perhaps Darwin's versification is too profuse of the latter. Dryden uses it too seldom. Pope seems to me to have been more judicious in the application of trochaics than Dryden in his abstinence,—than Darwin in his plenitude.

Miss Cayley will observe, that frequently to begin a line, and frequently to close one with a verb-active, gives impressive strength to versification. She will feel, too, the awakening power of the apostrophe and of the interrogatory style, together with the grandeur of the imperative. Also, the superiority which results from giving a passage rather in the present than in the past tense. Dryden was not sufficiently aware of this superiority; Pope knew it well. We may sometimes not unhappily, slide from the past into the present tense in the same passage, but the reverse never.

She will remark, that pleasing effects are often produced by judicious discords in poetry, as well as in music; such as varying the measure, at intervals, by two syllables that should have equal emphasis, and which may be placed in any part of the line—instance:

What green cliff blossoms o'er thy place of rest,
And roams the gaunt wolf o'er the dreary plain. *A. Seward.*

"What time the grey-fly winds her sultry horn."

"Together both ere the high lawns appear'd." *Milton.*

"Shall scorn thy pale shrine glimmering near." *Collins.*

And she will feel the frequent happiness of transposition; which, however, should not be used wantonly, and only where it may produce some picturesque or impressive effect. Darwin says,

"Loud o'er her whirling flood Charybdis roars."

Avoiding the transposition, the line had been less animated:

"O'er whirling floods Charybdis loudly roars."

Suffer me to point out one great essential towards acquiring facility in composition, viz. the writing alternately in different measures, and in great variety of measure. Self-set tasks of this sort are very useful. Choose either the eight or ten feet couplet, or the elegiac, the sonnet, or one of the various forms of the lyric, for the vehicle of ideas, which, on arising in the mind, seem capable of appearing to advantage in the poetic dress. Lay a fine poem in the chosen measure on your table; read it over aloud; endeavour to catch its spirit; observe its pauses and general construction. Thus, a young poet should compose as a student in painting paints, from the best models, not with servile minuteness, but with generous emulation and critical attention.

How far I am qualified to give these instructions may be very questionable; but these are the habits by which I cultivated my own little poetic stock. If the harvest has been tolerably competent, it is to them that I am indebted for the produce. Dr. Darwin tells people he never read or studied poetry. The assertion is demonstrably affected and untrue, from the artful accuracy and studied resplendence of his style; and I know, that through all the years he lived at Lichfield, he was in the habit of amusing a great part of his leisure hours by the most sedulous study of this exalted science, and by very critical attention to the poetic writing of others.

HERSELF.

Be assured, that if disease, in changing forms, and in successive periods, had not assailed my frame from the date of that letter with which you favoured me in February, it could not have remained so long unacknowledged. For all its rich contents, as well as for those which came to me from your kind hand last week, accept my sincere thanks.

To a stubborn and feverish cough, which brought on my long existing disorder, impeded respiration, succeeded a violent inflammation in my eyes. I endured it a fortnight, every person's infallible remedy seeming to increase the malady, till, applying to Dr. Darwin, it was soon removed by his healing skill. Beneath the most oppressive influence of this disorder, I was sitting in darkness and despondency when your brother and sister passed through Lichfield, whom, in hours of tolerable health, I should have rejoiced to welcome. I say despondency; for alas! the want of sight,

of

of which the disease in my eyes for a time almost deprived me, occasioned an accident the preceding Friday, whose dreaded, but I hope not inevitable, consequences, have, in their apprehension, filled my mind with terrors, which no former evil ever inspired. I hurt my left breast, by slipping against the sharp-pointed ledge of a wainscot, in stooping to reach an hearth-brush. It was on Friday three-weeks. Frequent pain and uneasiness in that region, unfelt till this disaster happened, create apprehensions which I cannot banish, and which rob every surrounding object of the power to interest or amuse me.

The pain and uneasiness which, with but little intermission, I have since felt, teaching me to fear a deep-seated injury, still farther impair my health, and excite terrors for the consequence, which rob my days of gladness, and my nights of rest. No external mark whatever, either to the eye or touch, has been perceivable from the time I hurt myself to this hour; yet the shooting pains, and sense of occult inflammation, never felt till after that unlucky bruise, terrify me extremely. By surgical advice, I have applied leeches thrice to the part, according to the present practice of the London faculty. Their bite, which is nothing on the temples, is, on the bosom, a very painful, as well as troublesome, operation, and the wounds continue many days sore and inflamed.

If it please God to dispel my apprehensions on this dire theme, it appears to me, that all other disorders must appear as light evils, even should they threaten vital extinction.

Born with an excellent constitution, I enjoyed twenty-three years of almost unclouded health. It was then that misfortune began to counteract that prime blessing: an incurable fracture of the patella, thenceforth combined with inherent love of sedentary employments, till remitted exercise sapt the foundations of corporeal strength. This time ten-years another fall, straining the side-tendons of that injured knee, threatened contraction, a much worse evil than the original fracture. To prevent it, I used the warm-bath at Buxton to a rash excess, staying in it an hour every night during a whole month. The growing rigidity of the tendons vanished beneath this process;—but, from the general weakness and relaxation it caused, originated that difficulty of respiration, then first perceived, and which has, at intervals, annoyed me from that period. Now another accident inspires a dread of the worst malady incident to the human frame. Alas! it has, through life, been the deprecation of my prayers.

MR. SNEYD.

Remind Mr. Adey of the uncommon circumstance of Mr. Sneyd, at the opening of our Vicars-hall, in the year 1757, dancing in the same set with the three women who afterwards succeeded each other as partners of his destiny. He had not then a thought of any one of them.

OPINIONS IN 1794.

"Remember March, the Ides of March remember!"—They will give the dear Whalleys to my wishes, and I trust they will give me you, who are not less beloved. I entreat you to let them find you here. Propitious to my wishes be your reply! Life wastes, time flies, and the genius of Britain droops. Ah! who knows how long we may, any of us, have a home in which to receive each other? The rashness of our rulers, in pursuing this hopeless war, amidst the penury, weakness, treachery, and desertion, of our allies, seems to co-operate with the machinations of sedition, to involve us in miseries, dreadful as those which overwhelmed France; exchanging the solid blessings of her commerce, the splendid irradiations of her literature and arts, the respect and admiration of surrounding nations,

"And all the gentler morals, such as play
Thro' life's so cultur'd walks, and charm our way,"

for the devastating conquests of desperate valour; lavish of life, through the extreme of its wretchedness; conquests, ruinous to others, and probably useless to that wretched country which obtains them.

It seems to me, that common sense is equally indignant of the shallow, reasonless oratory, which is so perpetually shifting its ground, to defend this now totally unmotived war; and of the self-evident falsehoods, asserted by Fox, Sheridan, and Erskine, amidst their triumph on the subject of the acquitted traitors, and their dishonest clamours for a removal of the eminently necessary restraints upon the treasons to our constitution. Serjeant Adair and Mr. Wilberforce are the only men, one on the habeas corpus act, the other on the war, who appear to have spoken, independent of selfish short-sighted ambition and party connections, the dictates of true patriotism,

otism, suited to the ominous complexion of the times.

D'EON, THE IMPOSTOR.

This is the period of inconceivable characters, as well as of unexpected and prodigious events. The modern Thalestris is now in this city, Mademoiselle le Chevalier D'Eon, exhibiting, for two shillings admittance, her skill in the art of attack and defence with the single rapier.

Melancholy reverse of human destiny! what an humiliation for the aide-de-camp of Marshal Broglio! for the ambassador, during five years, from the court of France to that of Russia! For the envoy to our's, and the principal planner and negociator of the peace of 1782! In the German war, she lived five years in camps and tented fields, amidst the pride, the pomp, and circumstance, of high trust and glorious contest. In the American war, she was in five battles, fought against General Elliot, and received six wounds; and all this before her sex was discovered.

I learned from herself, that a destiny so astonishing was not originally the result of voluntary choice. Her parents bred her up as a boy, to avoid losing an estate entailed on the heir-male.

She seems to have a noble, independent, as well as intrepid, mind; and the muscular strength and activity of her large frame at sixty-nine, are wonderful. She fences in the French uniform, and then appears an athletic, venerable, graceful, man. In the female garb, as might be expected, she is awkwardly, though not vulgarly, masculine.

In three days she was to have sailed for France, by the order of the late unfortunate monarch, to have resumed her male dress, and to have taken military command as General, when the massacre at the Thuilleries, and imprisonment of the king, lamentably frustrated that design, and probably dropt an eternal curtain over her career of glory.* Adieu! adieu!

LANGOLLEN VALE.

I resume my pen, to speak to you of that enchanting unique, in conduct and situation, of which you have heard so much, though, as yet, without distinct description. You will guess that I mean the celebrated ladies of Langollen Vale, their mansion, and their bowers.

By their own invitation, I drank tea with them thrice during the nine days of my visit to Dinbren; and, by their kind introduction, partook of a rural dinner, given by their friend, Mrs. Ormsby, amid the ruins of Valle-Crucis, an ancient abbey, distant a mile and a half from their villa. The party was large enough to fill three chaises and two phaetons.

After dinner, our whole party returned to drink tea and coffee in that retreat, which breathes all the witchery of genius, taste, and sentiment. You remember Mr. Hayley's poetic compliment to the sweet miniature painter, Miers:

"His magic pencil, in its narrow space,
Pours the full portion of uninjur'd grace."

So may it be said of the talents and exertion which converted a cottage, in two acres and a half of turnip ground, to a fairy-palace, amid the bowers of Calypso.

It consists of four small apartments; the exquisite cleanliness of the kitchen, its utensils, and its auxiliary offices, vieing with the finished elegance of the gay, the lightsome little dining-room, as that contrasts the gloomy, yet superior, grace of the library, into which it opens.

This room is fitted up in the Gothic style, the door and large sash-windows of that form, and the latter of painted glass, "shedding the dim religious light." Candles are seldom admitted into this department. The ingenious friends have invented a kind of prismatic lantern, which occupies the whole elliptic arch of the Gothic door. This lantern is of cut glass, variously coloured, enclosing two lamps with their reflectors. The light it imparts resembles that of a volcano, sanguine and solemn. It is assisted by two glow-worm lamps, that, in little marble reservoirs, stand on the opposite chimney-piece, and these supply the place of the here always chastized day-light, when the dusk of evening sables, or when night wholly involves the thrice-lovely solitude.

A large Eolian harp is fixed in one of the windows, and, when the weather permits them to be opened, it breathes its deep tones to the gale, swelling and softening as that rises and falls.

"Ah me! what hand can touch the strings so fine,
Who up the lofty diapason roll
Such sweet, such sad, such solemn, airs divine,
And let them down again into the soul!"

This saloon of the Muses contains the finest editions, superbly bound, of the best

* After death, this *Lady* was found to be of the *masculine* gender!

best authors, in prose and verse, which the English, Italian, and French, languages boast, contained in neat wire cases: over them the portraits, in miniature, and some in larger ovals, of the favoured friends of these enthusiastic votaries to that sentiment which exalted the characters of Theseus and Perithous, of David and Jonathan.

Between the picture of Lady Bradford and the chimney-piece, hangs a beautiful entablature, presented to the ladies of Langollen Vale, by Madam Sillery, late Madam Genlis. It has convex miniatures of herself and of her pupil, Pamela; between them, pyramidally placed, a garland of flowers, copied from a nosegay, gathered by Lady Eleanor in her bowers, and presented to Madam Sillery.

The kitchen-garden is neatness itself. Neither there, nor in the whole precincts, can a single weed be discovered. The fruit-trees are of the rarest and finest sort, and luxuriant in their produce; the garden-house, and its implements, arranged in the exactest order.

Nor is the dairy-house, for one cow, the least curiously elegant object of this magic domain. A short steep declivity, shadowed over with tall shrubs, conducts us to the cool and clean repository. The white and shining utensils that contain the milk, and cream, and butter, are pure "as snows thrice bolted in the northern blast." In the midst, a little machine, answering the purpose of a churn, enables the ladies to manufacture half a pound of butter for their own breakfast, with an apparatus which finishes the whole process without manual operation.

The wavy and shaded gravel-walk which encircles this Elysium, is enriched with various shrubs and flowers. It is nothing in extent, and every thing in grace and beauty, and in variety of foliage; its gravel smooth as marble. In one part of it we turn upon a small knoll, which overhangs a deep hollow glen. In its tangled bottom, a frothing brook leaps and clamours over the rough stones in its channel. A large spreading beech canopies the knoll, and a semilunar seat, beneath its boughs, admits four people. A board, nailed to the elm, has this inscription,

"O cara Selva! e Fiumicello amato!"

It has a fine effect to enter the little Gothic library, as I first entered it, at the dusk hour. The prismatic lantern diffused a light gloomily glaring. It was assisted by the paler flames of the petit lamps on the chimney-piece, while, through the opened windows, we had a darkling view of the lawn on which they look, the concave shrubbery of tall cypress, yews, laurels, and lilachs; of the woody amphitheatre on the opposite hill, that seems to rise immediately behind the shrubbery; and of the grey barren mountain which, then just visible, forms the back ground. The evening-star had risen above the mountain; the airy harp loudly rung to the breeze, and completed the magic of the scene.

You will expect that I say something of the enchantresses themselves, beneath whose plastic wand these peculiar graces arose. Lady Eleanor is of middle height, and somewhat beyond the *embonpoint* as to plumpness; her face round and fair, with the glow of luxuriant health. She has not fine features, but they are agreeable; enthusiasm in her eye, hilarity and benevolence in her smile. Exhaustless is her fund of historic and traditionary knowledge, and of every thing passing in the present eventful period. She has uncommon strength and fidelity of memory; and her taste for works of imagination, particularly for poetry, is very awakened, and she expresses all she feels with an ingenuous ardour, at which the cold-spirited beings stare. I am informed that both these ladies read and speak most of the modern languages: Of the Italian poets, especially of Dante, they are warm admirers.

Miss Ponsonby, somewhat taller than her friend, is neither slender nor otherwise, but very graceful. Easy, elegant, yet pensive, is her address and manner:

"Her voice, like lovers watch'd, is kind and low."

A face rather long than round, a complexion clear, but without bloom, with a countenance which, from its soft melancholy, has peculiar interest. If her features are not beautiful, they are very sweet and feminine. Though the pensive spirit within permits not her lovely dimples to give mirth to her smile, they increase its sweetness, and, consequently, her power of engaging the affections. We see, through their veil of shading reserve, that all the talents and accomplishments which enrich the mind of Lady Eleanor, exist, with equal powers, in this her charming friend.

Such are these extraordinary women, who, in the bosom of their deep retirement, are sought by the first characters of

of the age, both as to rank and talents. To preserve that retirement from too frequent invasion, they are obliged to be somewhat coy as to accessibility.

When we consider their intellectual resources, their energy, and industry, we are not surprised to hear them asserting, that, though they have not once forsaken their vale, for thirty hours successively, since they entered it seventeen years ago, yet neither the long summer's day, nor winter's night, nor weeks of imprisoning snows, ever inspired one weary sensation, one wish of returning to that world, first abandoned in the bloom of youth, and which they are yet so perfectly qualified to adorn.

ACTRESSES.

I perfectly remember Mrs. Cibber and Mrs. Pritchard, young as I was when I saw them, in all their capital characters, the last season of their performing. I have the most discriminating recollection of their different excellencies. Mrs. Cibber had very pathetic powers; her features, though not beautiful, were delicate and very expressive; but she uniformly pitched her silver voice, so sweetly plaintive, in too high a key to produce that endless variety of intonation with which Mrs. Siddons declaims.

Mrs. Pritchard's voice was clear, distinct, and various; but her figure coarse and large, nor could her features, plain even to hardness, at least when I saw them, exhibit the witchery of expression. She was a just and spirited actress; a more perfectly good speaker than her more elegant, more fascinating, contemporary.

Mrs. Siddons has all the pathos of Mrs. Cibber, with a thousand times more variety in its exertion; and she has the justness of Mrs. Pritchard; while only Garrick's countenance could ever vie with her's in those endless shades of meaning, which almost make her charming voice superfluous; while the fine proportion and majesty of her form, and the beauty of her face, eclipse the remembrance of all her less consummate predecessors.

OPINIONS OF 1795.

O Mr. Whalley, how perilous are the times! If I am disgusted with ministry, for their insane persistence in a war that has long been unmotived, and ruinous to this country, I am still more indignant at the Catilines of the minority, who are seeking to plunge the nation in all the horrors of anarchy, by their gross misrepresentations of a bill, now absolutely necessary, to prevent the farther spreading of the pestilential taint of republican principles amidst the undiscerning vulgar; necessary to save us from the ruins and horrors in which France is plunged. I tremble for the event, though our prospects brighten in the east, and though the demon-legions are repulsed in Germany.

HERSELF.

I cannot endure to see a creature, so imperfect as myself, invested with attractions and excellencies to which I have no pretence. Perfectly do I feel the ground on which I stand. I know that I have talents, and some good qualities; that I am ingenuous; that my mind is neither stained nor embittered by envy; that I detest injustice, and am grateful for every proof of affection. I can believe what I am told about my countenance expressing the feelings of my heart; but I have no charms, no grace, no elegance of form or deportment. If, in youth, my complexion was clear, glowing, and animated; if my features were agreeable, though not regular, they have been the victims of time. When tolerably well, the cheerfulness of my temper is unclouded; but, beneath the pressure of disease, I am weakly dejected. I wish to be obliging; yet, if my manners are not rustic, there is about me an hereditary absence, which always did, and always must, prevent their taking the polish of perfect good breeding; and, to balance my tolerable properties, there is frequent indiscretion from an excess of frankness, and from native and yet unconquered impetuosity of temper; and fortitude, alas! I almost wholly want.

CONFESSIONS OF LOVE.

Colonel T—— had a grave and pensive cast of manners when I first knew him, in the flower of our mutual youth. Without doubt there is a marked congeniality in some of the circumstances of your and my destiny.* To me as to you, Colonel T—— appeared interesting in that juvenile period, from a dignified seriousness, an air of refined attachment, not to a present but an absent object. His brother officers confirmed the idea which that shaded address, if I may so express myself, had excited, and named the late Lady Middleton, then Miss Georgiana Chadwick, as the lovely source of its pensiveness.

* Addressed to the wife of Colonel T—— and herself, an ingenious and most interesting woman.

I made

I made an experiment upon his heart, as he will tell you, and own that I was not its first passion. I felt a wish to hear from himself the history of his mind, and to pour the balm of pity into the wounds of love. My experiment succeeded; the shock of jealousy was apparent. I did not like to see him suffer, and almost instantly told him that the intelligence was fabulous, and invented for a test of the truth of the report which had reached me. He ingenuously acknowledged that it was not unfounded, talked freely to me of his impression and of its hopeless nature. It was only in the latter part of many weeks' association that he gave me slight and transient hints of transferring attachment.

The regiment then removing, we separated with tender, but not visibly impassioned regret. Two years after, in the winter, 1764, we met accidentally in London, renewed our friendship, which soon became mutual, and acknowledged love; but in him so apparently reasonable and serene, as not once to inspire an idea that, if authority should break our engagement, his passion would prove unextinguishable. My father, on discovering, disapproved and dissolved it. I believed that so placid a lover would not suffer severely from the disappointment, nor once imagined that his attachment would be proof against time. This conviction extinguished that part of my own regard, which was more tender than esteem, and left my heart vacant to receive another impression more instant and enthusiastic than I had ever previously experienced. Its vivacity induced me to think that I had till then mistaken friendship for love. This happened the ensuing year, 1765. The inspirer was the present general, then Cornet V——, a native of Lichfield, but absent six years to receive a military education in France and at Dublin, where he was page to the lord-lieutenant. At that period he returned, with the united graces of early youth, the dignity of manhood, and with politeness which had the first polish. He was tall, and, in my eyes, extremely lovely. If my susceptibility of these attractions was culpable fickleness to Mr. T——, Mr. V——'s inconstancy to me avenged it at full.

During three months, in which we were frequently together, V—— had appeared assiduously attentive, and ardently attached to me. His behaviour then suddenly altered from enamoured fervour to cool civility, bordering upon utter neglect.

I believed this change resulted from higher views, excited from ambition, awakened by the remonstrance of a person whom he believed his friend, and who, I knew, was not mine. His father and sisters had observed our growing attachment with pleasure, and seemed to regret its dissolution.

I felt, during a short time, tortured and wretched in the extreme; but I had pride, high spirits, intellectual resources, and fancied myself not born to be the victim of contemned affection. I resolved, however, not again to hope that I could be the object of lasting passion. I had proposals of marriage from several, whom my father wished me to approve; but such sort of overtures, not preceded by assiduous tenderness, and which expected to reap the harvest of love without having nursed its germs, suited not my native enthusiasm, nor were calculated to inspire it. I had known what it was to love, to all the excess of the sentiment; and the sweetness and vivacity of the impression, though obliterated by ingratitude, was not forgotten. My liberty seemed a thousand times preferable to the dispiriting fetters of an unimpassioned connexion.

The changed V——, soon after deserting me, joined his regiment in Ireland, and staid there two years. On his return, he attached himself to one of my most intimate friends; a graceful but not beautiful young lady. Her fortune, in her own possession, exceeded my future prospects. Yes, to her he devoted his attentions, on whose bosom I had shed those mingled tears of indignation and lacerated tenderness which he had caused to flow.

Their loves, however, nothing weakened my amity to her; they carried with them my best wishes to the altar, and I heard their nuptial peals without a sigh. She died in childbirth the next year. Her early fate excited my sorrow, and his sufferings my sympathy. I wrote a monody on her death. It has never been published, but may one day appear in a collection of my poems.

General, then captain V——, after the elapse of a few years, married the daughter of a man of rank, and high in military command, and soon again became a widower. By the co-operation of his father-in-law's interest, with the distinguished gallantry of his own conduct, in the

the course of this disastrous war, he rose to the rank of general.

Four years after parental authority had dissolved my engagements to Colonel T——, we again accidentally met in London. Imagine my feelings when he declared his unceasing affection, and told me that he had returned to England, with the hope that an acquisition to his fortune would induce my father to consent to our union! Conceive the shame of which I became susceptible, on finding myself so much surpassed in constancy! Never had Colonel T—— said, either with his lip or pen, that he could not become indifferent to me. Not one of his letters had ever breathed a tenth part of the enthusiastic partiality to me of which your's is so full.

Yet ah! how humiliating was my consciousness! I could not, on the instant, explain my sentiments; but I wrote to him the next day, confessing the change in my heart respecting himself; but I forget whether pride did, or did not, withhold the circumstance which had produced it, and the acknowledgment that I had been, in my turn forsaken.

Here is a world of egotism—into which the retrospections of your letter has betrayed me. So intimately relating to him you love, perhaps it may not prove wearying.

REVIEW.

You say I have doubtless seen all the reviews that mention my Langollen Vale publication. No, indeed, by no means all; nor even any by voluntary inquiry. I never hunt out reviews of my own writings, nor of my favourite compositions from other pens. For mine, I desire not to trouble myself about what is just as likely to be an abuse as praise, even if I wrote as well as Gray. Just and well-discriminating criticism on poetry, is even more rare than original and beautiful poetic writing.

I know how much the decision of reviewers affects the sale of a composition; but since authors, who are above attempting to bribe, or in any degree influence them, cannot help themselves, there is no good in ruminating, or ever once looking at the injustice or stupidity of spiteful or incompetent critics. I have, therefore, constantly desired my friends not to obtrude any such upon my attention.

If my poems are of that common order which have, as Falstaff says, a natural alacrity in sinking, the praise of hireling and nameless critics would not keep them above the gulf of oblivion. If, on the contrary, they possess the buoyant property of true poetry, their fame will be established in after years, when no one will ask, What said the reviewers?

CALEB WILLIAMS.

Have you read Caleb Williams? That singular production, a novel without love, or intrigue, on the part of the three principal male characters, and without ruined castles, and haunted galleries; yet, where expectation is excited to breathless ardour, and where the terrible Graces extend their petrifying wands. The style of this extraordinary work is manly, compressed, animated, and impressive, in a degree which vies with that of the best writers of this period, in which prose-excellence has attained its *ne-plus-ultra*. I am sorry to observe that the tendency of this work is not good. We find it an indirect libel upon the laws and constitution of Great Britain.

LEONORA.

And have you read any of the translations of a short German poem, called, William and Leonora? I hear there are several, but that the one which was shewn to me is the best, and it is printed entire in the Monthly Magazine for March last. It is the wildest and oddest of all terrible things, and has made considerable noise amongst our few poetic readers. The short, abrupt measure of the translation before mentioned, suits the rapidity of a midnight journey of a thousand miles. The German poet has given a great accession of sublimity, in spite of the vulgarness of cant phrases, used for the purpose of picturesque sound. The pale steed, on which the lover mounts with his mistress; the flying backward, to right and left of woods, rocks, mountains, plains, and towns, by the speed of the travel, and overhead the scudding back of the moon and stars; the creeping train of the swarthy funeral, chanting the death-psalm, like toads croaking from the dark and lonely moors; the transformation of the knight to a bony and eyeless skeleton; the vanishing of the death-horse, breathing charnel-fires, then thinning to smoke, and paling, and bleaching away to nothing; are grand additions to the terrific graces of the ancient song.

BUXTON.

The enchanting Mr. Erskine honoured me with frequent attentions in the ball-rooms, and with frequent visits at my lodgings, where he often met the excel-

lent and distinguished Mr. Wilberforce, and Mr. Wilberforce's friend, the ingenious Dean of Carlisle. It was a triumvirate of eloquence. Their different politics drew forth their mutual powers, very amicably exerted. They were in my parlour the day before I came away, from eleven till one in the morning; from six till nine in the evening. Mrs. Childers shared with me the whole of that mental banquet, and other company in turn dropt in. It was an attic day.

MR. (NOW LORD) ERSKINE.

Did Mr. Erskine tell you of our accidental rencounter on the Chatsworth road, half a mile from Middleton, on the morning I left the golden Crescent, through which you and I so often walked together. I believed him in that gay throng, and he thought me much farther on my way to Sheffield, which I had forsaken to visit an old servant. After staying with her an hour, my wheels were retracing their wandering course through those lanes, where rocks and cliffs, covered with dwarf-wood, rise from the curving Derwent, that foams at their base.

I said to my maid, What an elegant figure is that gentleman approaching us, who, loitering with a book, now reads and now holds the volume in a dropt hand, to contemplate the fine views on his right! There seems mind in every gesture, every step; and how like Mr. Erskine!

A few seconds converted resemblance into reality. After a mutual exclamation, the graceful being stopt the chaise, opened the door, and putting one foot on the step, poured all his eloquence upon a retrospect of the hours we had passed together at Buxton; illuminating, as he flatteringly said, one of those seldom intervals of his busy life, in which his mind was left to enjoy, undisturbed, the luxury of intellectual intercourse.

A sudden scheme of the preceding night to go to Chatsworth that day, with Mrs. and Miss Erskine, and a large party; and they being obliged to wait at Middleton for some returning horses, induced him to beguile the hour of waiting by that ramble, which had given us such an unexpected interview.

When people have any cordiality towards each other, such interventions of chance are right pleasant. At the instant they act upon the spirits like wine; and, as time rolls on, their recollection gilds the mind, as sun-beams a placid lake.

AN OLD LOVER.

All you write on the subject of Colonel and Mrs. ——— is beautiful. The picture the lady draws of her husband's mind in her letter, on which you comment, is so strangely, so extravagantly, and so darkly, coloured, as to leave my experience and observation without the means of justifying it to nature and probability, by any approximation in the apparent feelings or conduct of others. It resembles nothing one knows, and nothing one has read of, except the Falkland of Caleb Williams. But there was a cause which, when revealed, fully accounts for the terrible gloom and sad dereliction of his spirit; but that a disappointment in the enamoured affections, thirty-one years ago, in a man who had never, to their object, appeared a passionate lover; that it should operate, with unabating corrosiveness, through such an immense lapse of time! That its bitterness should have resisted the tender attentions of a wife, younger and lovelier than her whom he had lost, and indurate his feelings against the enlivening power of filial attentions, even from objects to whose welfare he was sedulously attentive! All this seemed to me so inconceivable, that I concluded Mrs. ——— had nursed an enthusiastic fancy, which causelessly imputed to unextinguished passion for another object, a constitutional and morbid discontent of heart and temper: but the strange manner of his attempted visit last June, vouches for the reality of this represented, this long delirium. He inquired for me at the door, and sent up his name, Lieutenant-colonel ———. I was dressing. My man-servant brought his card up stairs. While he did that, my housekeeper, coming up the stairs from the kitchen, saw a gentleman whom she did not know, stand at the foot of the next flight of stairs, looking up them with earnest melancholy eyes. Perceiving her, he went back into the hall; and when the man brought my message to request his going into the parlour, and to say that I would be down immediately, lo! he had vanished.

I found a letter from this lady on my return from my summer's excursion, in which she thus speaks of that attempt to see me, so strangely renounced in the instant of making it.

"Of Colonel ———'s flying visit to you in June, I knew not a syllable till I learnt it from your letter; which, on perusing, I exclaimed, good Heaven! how could you

you leave the place without seeing Miss S——— at last, since she was at home! He replied, with much solemnity, 'The momentary gratification must have been followed by regret and pain, that would sufficiently have punished the temerity of attempting to see her at all. I had no sooner entered the house, than I became sensible of my perilous state of feeling, and fled with precipitation."

Mrs. ——— laments the abortion of this design, alleging reasons exactly similar to those you express, for wishing the renewal of our acquaintance. I regret it too, from a motive not acknowledged by either of you, though doubtless felt by both, viz. that it would have proved a spell-dissolving interview. He had then found in his Eloisa, that disenchanting change which St. Preux could not find in Mrs. Wolmar. An absence of ten and of thirty-one years, are very different things. Small traces would have been perceived in me of that image so unhappily impressed on his mind, and which yet glows in the gay bloom of youth. If there is any reality in this described infatuation, and Colonel ——— feels pain from it, why does he shun the infallible remedy; "the sensible and true avouch of his own eyes?"

You place the forbearing sweetness and patience of Mrs. ———'s conduct in a very bright, yet not less just point of view. I feel such soothing uncomplaining endurance far above my attainment in a similar situation. Yet I wish she had abstained from partaking her husband's infatuation, and from the strange desire of even transcending its excess. It is painful to know that I have been, however innocently, the cause of misery to an estimable couple. Next to the desired non-existence of such insane constancy, I should have wished unconsciousness of an evil I know not how to remove, since Colonel ——— rejects the remedy that must obliterate the past, by enabling him to compare it with the present. For the lady, alas! it is much too late in life for me to meet the enthusiasm of such boundless partiality.

——— "And in disparity,
The one intense, the other still remiss,
Cannot well suit with either, but soon prove
Tedious alike."

A rational and moderately affectionate esteem, such as my heart might tell me was not wholly undeserved, would be a thousand times more welcome. Friendship should owe nothing to illusion; and all is illusion in Mrs. ———, respecting me. She trusted the exaggerating portraits of infatuation, ingenuously given to her before she married the infatuated, and a fondness for my poetic writings has completed her generous mania.

OPINIONS OF 1797.

Apropos of politics, in their present desperate situation, which puts them into the mouth of very babes and sucklings in state affairs. You do me but justice in acquitting my mind of the least bias towards republicanism; but Mr. Pitt has lost my long-existing confidence in his wisdom and integrity. It has vanished beneath the mad extravagance with which he has lavished the public money, seduced the bank into clandestine and ruinous traffic with the court, and outraged the constitution by loans to the Emperor, made in treacherous privacy, without the consent of parliament: loans, which can only defer, not prevent the inevitable hour of the emperor's separate peace with our enemies. How evidently to all common sense, better to England to have met the assaults of France, when they shall be turned solely against her, before her public credit had received the late fatal blight, than thus to go on purchasing present exemption (if, indeed, lavished millions can purchase it), till state-bankruptcy, and the consequently ruined fortunes of three parts of the nation, shall palsy our nerves of self-defence, exasperate us with government, and render us desperately careless who may be our masters, or what becomes of a constitution, violated out of all its power to protect property. O! hapless England! how rapidly art thou falling from thy late high prosperity, the victim of thy credulous confidence in one proud man, whom no chastizing experience could warn from his tricking expedients, so fraught with danger to his country; and by which he buys

"Short intermission, fraught with double woe!"

DR. PARR.

The celebrated Dr. Parr called at my house in my absence, and, not meeting with me, left a very kind letter. He is allowed to have been the only man who brought equal forces with Dr. Johnson into the field of argument, equal strength of native talents, equal learning, equal eloquence, equal wit, and equal effrontery. The day is recorded in which they measured their lances as chieftains of the Tory

Tory and Whig party. Never, it is said, was known such intellectual gladiatorship:

"So frown'd the mighty combitants, that hell
Grew darker at their frown, so match'd they stood!"

If, however, when provoked, their power to crush their opponents was equal, yet a great difference in mental temperament remains in favour of Dr. Parr; since, when properly respected, he is kind and sunny of spirit, and punishes not, as the surly despot punished, a liberal and polite dissent from his opinions. Then, far from the Johnsonian niggardliness of praise, where deserved, he dispenses it bounteously; and none better know to give that praise characteristic discrimination, of which each of you have doubtless perused many instances.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

Were I a mother, instead of adopting Mr. Gisborne's and Mr. Wilberforce's voluminous number of penal laws for the souls of youthful females, I would substitute the following exertions. I would induce them to be religious, by applying the Christian system rather to their hopes than to their fears. I would endeavour to inspire them with an high sense of virgin honour and truth, and of the grace and beauty of rational decorum; with a terror as well as abhorrence of female libertinism, by placing before their eyes, from real life, strong instances of its misery; while, by every opportunity of judicious ridicule, I would inspire a sovereign contempt of male profligacy; of gamesters, sots, fops, and fox-hunters. Thus, instead of making myself and my daughters ridiculous, as Mr. Gisborne advises, by demanding testimonials of the moral and pious character of every man who may ask them to dance a couple of dances at a ball, I should depend upon their principles and good sense for despising, instead of being corrupted by improper conversation, or indecent freedom in the momentary pauses of the dance; attempts which it is in the utmost degree improbable that they should encounter, even from the most abandoned libertine. When the dance is over, by all the indispensable rules of fashionable life, every young woman takes her seat by her mother or chaperon.

I would very early introduce my daughters to the finest English writers, both in prose or verse, rather than devote all their leisure to the comparatively worthless acquisition of modern accomplishments. I would teach them to turn, with disgust, from the perusal of frivolous novels, not by invective, not by prohibition, but by early setting their taste above them, and this, by familiarizing their memory and mind with the two great works of Richardson, which involve all that can operate as warning and example; all that is elevated and beautiful in imagination, in wit, in eloquence, in characteristic discrimination, and piety.

Thus fortifying their understandings and their hearts, I would disdain coercion, and even teasing interference; every thing that wears the slightest appearance of suspicious watchfulness. So should their home be delightful; nor would an indiscriminating desire of leaving it for the married state, subject them to the danger of an unhappy marriage; while their habits of life and taste for literature, must preclude the discontents of celibacy, should celibacy be their lot.

OPINIONS OF 1798.

O! this horrid, this remorseless war! Infatuated ministry! who have rejected so many opportunities of terminating it, with honour and advantage to this deceived country; on the taking of Toulon and Valenciennes; on the desertion of Prussia; on the subsidiary claims of the emperor; yet still they went on, regardless of our exhausted wealth, of the miseries of a bleeding world; floundering deeper and deeper in defeated projects, till the olive, with all its healing blessedness, is perhaps no longer within our reach. Yet it ought to have been tried, if it could have been procured even by the sacrifice of that (no longer great) title, King of France; by the restitution of the Toulon ships, and by the cession of all our foreign conquests, whose advantages are as dust in the balance against the miseries of protracted war. Peace is worth any price to England, short of the reduction of her navy. In another twelvemonth we shall offer the recently-rejected terms, and then offer them in vain. So it has been through the whole progress of this mad contest. Nothing but the blindest prejudice can prevent the public from being universally sensible of that melancholy truth.

WASHINGTON.

No, dear Madam, I was not, as you suppose, favoured with a letter from General Washington, expressly addressed to myself; but, a few years after peace was signed between this country and America,

America, an officer introduced himself, commissioned from General Washington to call upon me, and to assure me, from the General himself, that no circumstance of his life had been so mortifying as to be censured in the Monody on André, as the pitiless author of his ignominious fate: that he had laboured to save him, that he requested my attention to papers on the subject, which he had sent by this officer for my perusal.

On examining them, I found they entirely acquitted the General. They filled me with contrition for the rash injustice of my censure. With a copy of the proceedings of the court-martial that determined André's condemnation, there was a copy of a letter from General Washington to General Clinton, offering to give up André in exchange for Arnold, who had fled to the British camp, observing the reason there was to believe that the apostate general had exposed that gallant English officer to unnecessary danger to facilitate his own escape: copy of another letter from General Washington to Major André, adjuring him to state to the commander in chief his unavoidable conviction of the selfish perfidy of Arnold, in suggesting that plan of disguise, which exposed André, if taken, to certain condemnation as a spy, when, if he had come openly in his regimentals, and under a flag of truce, to the then unsuspected American general, he would have been perfectly safe: copy of André's high-souled answer, thanking General Washington for the interest he took in his destiny; but, observing that, even under conviction of General Arnold's inattention to his safety, he could not suggest to General Clinton any thing which might influence him to save his less important life by such an exchange.

OPINION OF 1800.

At first I hailed the revolution in France as a glorious attempt to procure for that country the blessings of a limited monarchy, but I soon saw, in the tyranny exerted towards its mild monarch, and in the interference of the neighbouring nations, that the result would prove a fatal blow to rational liberty in Europe, and most of all, in this country; that it would, as you finely express it, place British freedom upon a narrow and wasting isthmus, between anarchy and despotism. Had this revolution happened beneath the reign of a tyrant, it might have acted upon other kingdoms with a warning influence against tyranny. As it was, our king and parliament, with nine-tenths of the English people, impute it chiefly, and but that they choose to call in the aid of religious zeal to support sanguinary measures, most opposite to the gospel precepts, they would, exclusively, impute the overthrow of monarchy in France to the concessions made by the king in favour of his subjects' liberties.

Hence every rational and religious plan for the reformation of abuses is termed Jacobinism. Hence Mr. Pitt dared to say, in the senate, not a month ago, that to assert that the interests of the few ought to be subordinate to those of the many, was maintaining the vital principle of Jacobinism. Hence, while he and his adherents justly represent our foes as crippled in their navy, their commerce ruined, and most of their military conquests wrested from their possession, they are absurd enough to declare that there can be no security for England in a peace with France; as if that ruin to us, which, under her monarchy, and in the plenitude of her power and greatness, she could not effect, she was likely to compass in the disordered and exhausted state in which she must long remain.

France never kept peace with England when she thought it for her interest to break it; neither did this country with her! What has ever been will ever be, whether the Gallic government be republic, democratic, consular, or monarchical; but each nation stands now more in need of a long peace than after any former war, and therefore, when made, it will probably be of proportionate duration.

It is insulting nonsense to plead the vices of Buonaparte, or the instability of his power, as a reason for prolonging the miseries of war. His mortality might as rationally be pleaded. An opportunity was opened, by his late concessions, for obtaining a general pacification, and probably upon good terms for England and her allies; and the present debilitated state of France is the true security for its permanence; far greater than could result from the Bourbon family regaining that power which is now vested in the Cromwell of that country.

COWPER.

Cowper is the poetic son of Dr. Young. More equal, more consistent, more judicious, far less uniformly sombre than his parent,—but also much less frequently sublime. Darwin has no parent amongst the English poets; he sprung in his declining years, with all the strength and fancy

fancy of juvenile life, from the temples of an immortal muse, like Pallas from the head of Jove.

Nor should it be forgotten, that Coleridge's Ode to the Departing Year is sublimer throughout than any part of Cowper's Task; that the stripling, Southey, has written an epic poem, full of strength as to idea, and grandeur as to imagery; that both those writers, in their rhyme-productions, far outshine Cowper's prosaic couplets.

When these claims are made, without mentioning the various and charming Mason, since his poetic sun was setting when Cowper's rose—when they are poized in the scale, surely you will resign your Colossal claim for the muse of Cowper, destined as she is to immortal remembrance. That destiny I asserted for her to Dr. Darwin, and Sir Brooke Boothby, ten years ago, when I heard them decide that the Task was too prosaic to survive its century, and that they could not read it through.

HERSELF.

Ah, my friend, I have a sad account to give you of my situation, and of my hopes of ever being able to accept your kind invitation to Cantley. Too much reason have I to apprehend a total loss of all ability to travel. You know that the strength of my youth was blighted by the accident which broke the patella of my right knee, though I obtained the power of walking on even ground, without perceptible lameness; but I remained, through life, subject to the constantly impending danger of falling. Frequent have been those falls, producing temporary pain and confinement, but generally a few days restored me to the usual level of my, at best, feeble exertion. On the 27th of last month, deceived by an imperfect moonlight, I fell with violence down steps into the street, after paying an evening visit. Then, alas! it was, that I so violently sprained the muscles and tendons of my, till then, uninjured left knee, as to reduce it to an equal degree of weakness with that which is broken. Unable to stand, I was carried by two men from my sedan to my bed; which my surgeon ordered I should not leave till the swelling and discoloration subsided. He flattered me that, since nothing was absolutely broken, a fortnight or three weeks would repair the mischief. When, at the four days expiration, I was got up, I found I had utterly lost all power of rising from my bed, or chair, even though a very high one, without the assistance of two people; and also of ascending or descending stairs. Hitherto time, in whose name lavish promises were made me by the faculty, has done nothing towards the restoration of that power, though I can walk, with a servant's arm, through the range of those fortunately large and airy rooms, which are level with my bed-chamber and dressing-room. Thus I contrive, by a quarter of an hour at a time, to walk my allotted two miles every day, though I have not attempted to go down stairs.

Within these last twelve years, my constitution has struggled with various maladies, but under them I always hoped relief, and often, through the goodness of God, obtained it. Now a deep internal conviction of life-long imbecility sickens at my heart, and withers the energy of my mind,—while the gloom of apprehension, more than selfish, often darkens my spirit. The oldest, the most esteemed, the most valued of my friends, finds his long precarious health more frequently assailed by nervous malady, beneath which his strength and cheerfulness decline. I will not apologize for this exuberance of wailful egotism, but rest it securely on your sympathy.

BLOOMFIELD.

I estimate the Farmer's Boy, as on a level with Rogers' Pleasures of Memory; and consider each as being amongst poetic compositions, what green is amongst colours; that they have not the richness of the golden yellow, the splendour of red, the elegance of pink and azure, the spirit of scarlet, or the grandeur of purple, but are of that hue on which the eye delights to dwell, which is lively without gaiety, and serious without melancholy.

ANDRÉ.

In the first paroxysm of anguish for the fate of my beloved friend, I wrote that Monody under the belief that he was basely murdered rather than reluctantly sacrificed to the belligerent customs and laws. I have since understood the subject better. General Washington allowed his aide-de-camp to return to England after peace was established, and American independence acknowledged; and he commissioned him to see me, and request my attention to the papers he sent for my perusal; copies of his letters to André, and André's answers, in his own hand, were amongst them.

them. Concern, esteem, and pity, were avowed in those of the general, and warm entreaties that he would urge General Clinton to resign Arnold in exchange for himself, as the only means to avert that sacrifice which the laws of war demanded. Mr. André's letters breathed a spirit of gratitude to General Washington for the interest he took in his preservation, but firmly declined the application to General Clinton. The other papers were minutes of the court-martial, from which it appeared, that General Washington had laboured to avert the sentence against André, and to soften the circumstances of disguised dress, and of those fatal drawings of the enemies' outworks and situation, which placed him in the character of a spy rather than that of a negotiator. The general's next fruitless endeavour was to have obtained the grant of poor Andre's petition, to die a less disgraceful death. His voice, though commander of the American armies, counted but as one on the court-martial. General Washington did me the honour to charge his aide-de-camp to assure me, that no circumstance of his life had given him so much pain as the necessary sacrifice of André's life, and that next to that deplored event, the censure passed upon himself in a poem which he admired, and for which he loved the author; also to express his hope, that, whenever I reprinted the Monody, a note might be added, which should tend to acquit him of that imputed inexorable and cruel severity which had doomed to ignominious death a gallant and amiable prisoner of war.

DR. DARWIN.

While he lived here he was not in the habit of throwing his imagination into his letters; they were rather hurried over as tasks than written *con amore*. I have often heard him say he did not possess the epistolary graces. He told me one day, when I was about six or seven-and-twenty, that he wished to write to Dr. Franklin, to compliment him upon having united modern science and philosophy; and desired I would put his thoughts into my own language. He took his pen, and, throwing on paper the heads of what he purposed saying, desired I would give them verbal ornament, and that he would call next day for the result. He did call; and, looking over what I had written, laughingly commended the style; copied the manuscript verbatim in my presence, directed that copy to Dr. Franklin, America, and sent it instantly to the post-office by my father's servant.

COWPER'S LETTERS.

Certainly Cowper's letters are those of a mind not ordinarily gifted; yet, if I could forget that they proceeded from a pen which had produced one great original work, they would by no means shew me an understanding responsible for such a production. For the impartially ingenious surely they do not possess the literary usefulness of Pope's letters; the wit and imagination of Gray's, the strength and humour of Dr. Johnson's, or the brilliance, the grace, the play of fancy, which, in former years, rendered your letters to me equal to the best of Madame Sevigné's, whose domestic beauties seem to me to throw those of Cowper into shade. I mean the generality of his epistles. Some few of them are very interesting egotism, for all is egotism; such of them as describe his home, his daily haunts, and the habits of his life. Neither can a feeling heart contemplate undelighted the effusions of his personal tenderness for his friends, inconsistent as they were with the apathy and neglect towards his poetic contemporaries.

I thank you for your third volume of Cowper, which arrived the first of this month. Its contents, perused with deliberate attention, still deeper impress my conviction, that far indeed from perfect was Cowper's character, his judgment, or his epistolary style; that his character was sullied by want of charity to the failings of others, and by an unsocial exclusion of all except a few worshippers, whose attention himself and his writings wholly engrossed—his judgment perverted by jealous prejudice against the compositions of contemporary genius: his epistolary style, by a dearth of imagination and eloquence, inconceivable to me from the pen which gave us the Task.

REVIEWERS.

When I was at Bristol last summer, a lady said to me, "My son, is of Merchant Taylors' school. He has there a friend and schoolfellow, not yet sixteen, who has been employed by one of the review editors to write strictures for his work, on your Memoirs of Dr. Darwin." Such are often the presumptuous deciders on new publications.

OPINIONS IN 1805.

Peace will soon be restored to the Continent, by the utter defeat of the present coalition; but, if no repeated experience can convince this country of the fatal mischiefs of her belligerent principles, they will soon bring on the loss of Ireland, and the rapidly succeeding downfal of British independence.

The stimulant idea, which ministers have excited amongst the people, that Buonaparte is bent upon the destruction of England, appears to me a dangerous illusion. Our rulers, probably, know it to be such; and if their dread is sincere, I am afraid it will prove another instance of the truth of the adage which says, "Fear is a bad counsellor."

I feel assured that the French emperor is only bent upon obtaining a share in the commerce of the East and West Indies; and that we ought to fulfil the treaty of Amiens, by resigning our exclusive pretension to Malta. Concessions in those respects would, I am convinced, satisfy him; and better, surely, that we should share with France our colonial possessions, than that we become a vassal to that empire. I see no alternative, I can hear none suggested, even by the loudest clamourers for continued war. The day-spring of security will never break upon us through the sanguinary clouds raised by the breath of ministerial infatuation.

PITT.

Secure on the lap of restoring peace, and with our alliance courted by all the surrounding nations, Mr. Pitt found us, in 1784, when we resigned ourselves to his protection; and, with our revived commerce, flourishing more and more beneath the shade of the olive. Perceiving, as he must, the blessings that peace was regaining for us, he early panted to exchange them for the curses of war, in a quarrel with Spain about a barren and useless territory. He was happily unsuccessful in that sanguinary attempt. Would to God he had been so also in the second!—After obstinately persevering in unsuccessful warfare through fourteen years, he dies, and leaves us with the national debt trebled, every port in Europe shut against us, our internal trade perishing by bankruptcies, owing to that arrested intercourse, and the consequent impossibility of being paid by those European cities to which our merchants had sent their goods; our taxes more than trebled; our shores menaced with invasion; our opportunities of making a safe peace all gone by!—and how stands Mr. Pitt's administration, the test of the philosopher? The tree is known by its fruits. Strange that any one should mistake the apples of the manchineal for the bread tree!

GEORGE I. AND II.

In the course of the last winter and spring Miss Fern read to me Lord Orford's Posthumous Works, and Godwin's Life of Chaucer. His lordship's letters possess the arch-chymic power, for they turn the lead of common-life themes and domestic occurrences to sterling gold. They are a perfect luxury of wit and humour. His reminiscences familiarize us with the interior of the court of George the First and Second, and display, in full light, the numskullism of both those regal personages.

"How oft at royalty poor folk must scoff,
Were distance not the foil which sets it off!"

REVIEWS.

When I had the highly-prized happiness of your conversation, you expressed surprise at my owning that, except in miscellaneous collections, my courage to encounter the trouble and anxiety of renewed publication had been appalled by the injustice which authors, much my superiors, had met from the reviewers. You politely asserted that they could not injure my compositions in the opinion of the public; but indeed I knew by experience, that they can retard their sale, and what is poetic fame but the multiplication of editions?

You afterwards confessed that your desire, regularly and attentively to peruse Madoc, had been chilled and repressed by the hootings of those nameless critics who, like their prototypes of the feathered race, shut their eyes on the sun, and cry, "there is no daylight." If they can influence Dr. Mansel, when so great a poet is their subject, well may I be conscious of their power to blight the less-noble fruits of my imagination.

In years long past I heard Lucy Porter tell Dr. Johnson that she should like sometimes to purchase new publications, and ask him if she might trust the reviewers. "Infallibly, dear Lucy," he replied, "provided you buy what they abuse, and never any thing they praise."

OPINIONS IN 1807.

Ah, yes, England has at last, toward the continent at least, completed the measure

of her incendiary madness; ruined past all hope her allies, and drawn ten times trebled danger and difficulties upon herself. If she does not soon purchase peace, even at that unavoidably-humiliating price as to its terms, to which her own infatuation has reduced her, those miseries must be speedily her own which she felt no remorse in bringing upon other nations, against the warning voice of her great deceased patriot, in this long and disastrous war; even the giant woes of seeing our country its bloody theatre. To bend at last beneath the omnipotence of events, and beneath the chastizement of heaven, must as certainly be national as it is individual wisdom. But what shall we do with our pride?—Sacrifice it as we did when we sought reconcilement with our invaded colonies, and be rewarded by long years of peace, and its blooming and blessed comforts.

A REPORT

UPON THE

HERCULANEUM MANUSCRIPTS,

Addressed, by Permission, to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent,

By the Rev. John Hayter, A.M.

Chaplain in Ordinary to the Prince, And his superintendent of those Manuscripts.

The curiosity of every lover of antiquities and classical literature, will necessarily be piqued and interested by the subject of this valuable work, in many respects, one of the most striking of its kind that has appeared for many years. Our readers cannot fail to be gratified with the following extracts from it.

HERCULANEUM.

The political state of Herculaneum, whether it were a settlement of Phœnicians, or of other Asiatics, cannot be traced with any exactness, or conclusive deduction, from facts and circumstances, at any epocha earlier, than that of the Roman dominion. It can only be argued presumptively from Strabo, that it might have been of the twelve cities, which formed the dynasty of the Tuscans in Campania. The opposition it made to the victorious legions of Rome, the municipal rights which it enjoyed after its subjugation, clearly indicate *some* prosperity, and *some* importance in the estimation of the conqueror.

Herculaneum is twice called Municipium, that is, in an inscription, which I saw in the Royal Museum at Portici; and again, in another inscription, which Julius Cæsar Capaccio produces.

That of the Royal Museum runs,

M. Memmio M. F. Rufo Patri
Municipes.

And is sanctioned, should more proof and authorities be demanded, by a brass plate, which at once evinces the municipal privileges of this city to the most scrupulous investigator.

T. Claudio. Drusi. F.
Cæsari. Augusti.
Germanico.
Pont:. Max: Trib: Pot: 8.
Imp: 16. Cos. 2.
Patri. Patriæ. Cens.
Ex Testimenti Messii L.F.M.A.
Senacæ.
Militis Coh: 10 Urbanæ et
Dedicationi ejus legavit
Municipibus
Singulis HS. IIII n.

From some inscribed pieces of stone it appears, that, as Cives Romani, the inhabitants of Herculaneum were enrolled in some tribe at Rome itself, particularly the Menenian.

L. Annio L. F. *Men.*
2 Vir. Itin: Quin . .
. . Vir Epularum.

It may not be improper to suggest, that all the inscriptions, which I have produced, or may produce, have been digged from Herculaneum, and, except that of Julius Cæsar Capaccio, have been perused and examined by me.

EARTHQUAKES.

There was an earthquake, Anno Christi 63, sixteen years previous to that eruption of Vesuvius, which destroyed Herculaneum, Anno Christi 79. Seneca declares, that in this earthquake Herculanensis oppidi pars ruit, dubièque stant etiam, quæ relicta sunt. Nonis Februarii fuit terræ motus.

In an enclosure behind the great theatre a heap of tiles, respectively numbered, together with the trunk of a marble statue, and the fragments of several columns, was excavated under the volcanic materials. Another earthquake, indeed, immediately preceded, or rather attended, that eruption. Some houses were thrown to the ground by the severe concussion. Their ruins are partly spread upon the original soil, partly upon the pumice stones discharged from the mountain. Pliny, in his account addressed to Tacitus, says, "Præcesserat per multos dies treror terræ minus formidilosus,

qui Campaniæ non solum castella, verum etiam oppida vexare solitus: illâ vero nocte ità invaluit, ut non moveri omnia, sed everti crederentur." In this letter, as well as in the 16th of the same book, to the same friend, Pliny has proved himself to have "Omnia verè prosecutum," although, with great modesty, he remark, "Aliud est Epistolam, aliud Historiam scribere."

Conformably to his faithful description, the excavated stratum is not lava, as has been often said, but "Pumices nigrique et ambusti, et fracti igne lapides," to the depth of nearly seventy feet in many places. All the wood in Herculaneum was reduced to coals, and every thing combustible was not only injured by the extreme heat, but, as was the case with the manuscripts, was violently compressed, and contracted by the ponderous pressure of the volcanic materials. In one of his best poetical efforts Statius justly says,

——Pater exemtum terris ad sidera montem
Sustulit, et latè miseras dejecit in urbes.

DISCOVERY OF THE MANUSCRIPTS.

Charles III. with his natural liberality and public spirit, gave his immediate orders for excavation. But, unfortunately, to the discredit of the sovereign himself, and to the injury of his great designs, a Spaniard (I forget his name) was appointed director of the whole. This Spaniard united arrogance and obstinacy with the darkest want of knowledge, and, therefore, his whole superintendency was a course of practical lectures upon those qualities. Hence it is for the literary world a complete ἔρμαιον, that all the manuscripts, now preserved, were not sacrificed in common with some others, which the director, and the equally ignorant, but clearly guiltless, laborers, mistook for pieces of charcoal, or burned timber, and which, in consequence, were removed, and applied by them, to the usual domestic purposes. In the course of their removal, however, some detached fragments happily fell from one, or two, of these devoted volumes, and displayed upon their surface very distinguishable characters. Of this circumstance the laborers honestly informed the Spaniard, who, as the characters were Greek, could not read them: he was obliged, therefore, to consult that eminent scholar, the Canon Mazzochi, about them. To the great joy of Mazzochi, who immediately repaired to the "Scavi," the laborers were still procuring more manuscripts from two different, but small, rooms in the same house.* The wood of the shelves, upon which they had been placed in small boxes, was, together with the wood of the boxes themselves, strongly charred, or reduced to ashes. The manuscripts themselves, so providentially saved by the intervention of Mazzochi, and gradually and carefully excavated by the workmen, were not less than eighteen hundred, some in a less, some in a more, perfect state.

It is curious, that these manuscripts, which are always called by the Italians "Papiri," because the substance of each volume or roll was formed from the plant Papyrus, owe their preservation to the heat of those materials, which had buried them; without this, their *vegetable* texture must have been destroyed by putrefaction. But, although the greatest part of their bulk had thus resisted the effects of time, yet that bulk itself had been much injured. In many instances it was much impaired, sometimes obliterated, or disfigured, or perforated, or mutilated, or broken, wholly, or in part, by that very heat, or by compression under the heavy volcanic materials, or by the forcible introduction of very light dust, and some small stones, into its substance, especially in the more exterior folds of each volume, which, in every instance, have suffered some or all of those various injuries. The interior folds, where the Greek and Latin characters (as the manuscripts are written in both those languages) are not totally annihilated by volcanic injuries, exhibit a high degree of preservation, and even a superficial lustre, both in their substance, and in the remaining characters. The ancient ink had, luckily, a considerable quantity of gum, but no acid; of this we had been informed by Pliny the Elder, who is invaluable, as in so many other respects, so for his extreme accuracy in every point, upon which his indefatigable researches could not be misled by others, or insuperably obstructed, or

* This house is supposed, upon some foundation, to have been the residence of the great Piso family. Cicero, speaking of that residence, observes, that he could see it from his villa, near Puteoli. This circumstance has been practically confirmed upon the spot where that villa stood; in directing the view towards that part of the volcanic mass, which is perpendicularly over the site of that residence.

baffled

baffled. By royal command, at the suggestion of Mazzochi, the manuscripts were lodged in the Museum at Portici, and numbered; but, owing to the folly of the Spaniard, were not classed in two divisions, so as to denote the quantity found in each of the two respective rooms.

THEIR DEVELOPEMENT.

To advance the developement and interpretation of these volumes, Charles III. instituted a society; it consisted of members, the most celebrated in that country for their literary attainments,—the Marquis Tannucci, Mazzochi, the Prelate Baiardi, and some few others. When Piaggi, the inventor of the process, which I have more circumstantially described in my former letter, had, together with his scholar, Vincenzo Merli, unrolled a page, or any tolerable series of characters, in any fragment, they submitted, in either case, whatever they had gained, to Mazzochi, who applied himself most successfully to the elucidation of it. The first manuscript they opened had the title of the work, and the name of the author, at the end, that is, upon the most interior part of the roll. The work, as the title imported, was upon music, the name of the author Philodemus.

Perhaps it may not be thought totally uninteresting, should I lay before your Royal Highness a view of some specimens of titles, and names, and other final inscriptions from those "Papiri," which were opened under my direction.

At the end of the manuscript, No. 1042, which Camillo Paderni began to unrol 23d January, 1802, and finished 22d March in the same year, there are,

ΕΠΙΚΟΥΡΟΥ
ΠΕΡΙ ΦΥCΕΩC
ιά
In Number 1423.
ΦΙΛΟΔΗΜΟΥ
ΠΕΡΙ ΡΗΤΟΡΙΚΗC
Δ
ΤΩΝ ΠΙC Δύο Τὸ ΠΡΟΤΕΡΟΝ
In Number 208.
ΚΩΛΩΤΟΥ
ΠΡΟC ΤΟΝ ΠΛ α 1 . ι .*
ΝΟC Λ . Cι . ι
In Number 336.
ΠΟΛΥCΤΡΑΤΟΥ ΠΕΡΙ
ΑΛΕΓΟΥ ΚΑΤΑΦΡΟΝΗ
CΕΩC· ΟΙΔ ΕΠΙΓΡΑΦΟΥ
CΙΝ ΠΡΟC ΤΟΥC ΑΛΕΓΩC
ΚΑΤΑ ΘΡΑCΥΝΟΜΕΝΟΥC
ΤΩΝ ΙΝ ΤΟΙC ΠΟΛΛΟΙC

* These dots are inserted by me to shew, that there is a chasm.

ΔοΞΑΖοΜΕΝΩΝ
In Number 1027.
ΚΑΡΝΕΑCΚΟΥ
ΦΙΛΙCΤΑ
Β
ΑΡΙΘ ΧΧΧ ΗΗ ΔΔΔ Η CΕΛ
In Number 1006.
ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ
ΠΕΡΙ ΤΙΝΩΝ
CΥΖΗΤΗΘΕΝΤΩΝ
ΑΝΑΓΤΑΝ
In Number 1479.
Ει . ι . . . υΡ . . .
Π . Ρι . υCεωC
ΚΗ
. . . . . ΤΩΝ ΑΡΧΑΙΩΝ
In Number 1414.
ΦΙΛΟΔΗΜΟΥ
ΠΕΡΙ . . . . . ΑΕΙΤΟΥ
. . . . .
ΚΟΛΛΗΜΑΤΑ
CΕΛ . ιΘΗ

MR. HAYTER'S LABORS.

Before the commencement of my labors in 1802, there had been opened, during more than forty years, only eighteen manuscripts. Of what materials their substance was formed, I have already mentioned. The process or mode of opening them, has been described in my first letter. The points, at which the "papyraceous" sheets were fastened together by a cement or gum, are often visible. I should conceive, that the longest roll, composed of these cemented sheets, could not have exceeded, in any instance, forty feet, and no sheet could have been longer than three feet, or thereabouts; the breadth of the sheet, as it must naturally suggest itself, must constitute the length of each roll, which, taking all the manuscripts one with another, is a varying measure from somewhat less than a palm to something, but very little, more than a foot. In writing, the ancients placed the length of the roll horizontally, and the breadth was perpendicularly divided into columns, as they are called, or pages, with a varying interval between each, sometimes of more, sometimes of less, than an inch. When the whole mass was folded into a volume, or roll, they began to fold it at the end. Hence, as I have observed before, the name of the writer and title of the work have hitherto, except in two instances, been found in the innermost part of the manuscript. Very inconsiderable pieces of the stick with "umbilici," or rollers, round which the folds were made, and of its heads, have been found in very rare instances; but in each instance they are either pulverized, or reduced

reduced to a black and friable coal. The colour of the volumes is extremely different one from the other, in shades of a tawny, a deep or dark brown, and black, to that of the darkest charcoal.

Of the latter are those of Philodemus, already unrolled; and all the Greek manuscripts, indeed, are of a blacker shade than the Latin, which are of the first. The inference from this respective state of colour in the different manuscripts, must naturally be, that they were found in two different rooms; one of these rooms must have been less affected than the other, by the heat of the volcanic matter. But the less any manuscript has been affected by that heat, the more difficulty has been always encountered in opening it, for the reason which I have assigned in my first letter. It is remarkable, that all the Latin manuscripts, which I have attempted to unrol, have been of a tawny or brown colour; and, therefore, one of them (which is the fragment of a Latin poem before-mentioned) was opened with great difficulty. Another produced only unconnected scraps of broken pages or columns, in a state the more to be lamented, as, from some common words, as well as Roman proper names, it might be concluded to be something historical. Of others, it was found totally impracticable to separate the substance, even in the smallest portions. All these, consequently, must have been lodged in one of the two rooms, different from that in which those of of Philodemus and the Greek writers were kept.

The only mode of selecting a manuscript from the Royal Museum for developement, was very simple, but not always effectual; yet, at the same time, whenever the small brush, which they wetted and applied, in this case, to the outside surface of a manuscript, caused the exterior fold to raise itself singly in a detached state from the next under it, that manuscript, most completely justified the experiment, however simple, by a more entire separation of each fold in the volume, especially from the middle part, even to the end, and by a more entire preservation of letters, both in form and in colour.

So many persons of erudition, and good sense, Russians, Germans, Swedes, Greeks, Spaniards, French, Italians, and even English, said so much of chymical experiments, as likely to contribute to the greater and more productive facility of unfolding the most conglutinated masses of these manuscripts, that I yielded, contrary to my own sentiments, to their representations. These sentiments were founded upon hourly observation of the variously affected substance of several manuscripts. That observation was directed to the nature of their substance, and to the nature of those materials, which had brought them to their present state; but, as it was my duty not even to appear to neglect any means by which, it was so generally supposed, the undertaking might be forwarded, I thought,

——— non tam
Turpe fuit vinci, quam contendisse decorum.

A LATIN POEM.

"*Monday, November 29th*, 1805.

"The "Papiro,"* No. 817, which had been consigned to Don Camilla Paderni, was finished. There was no name, or title, at the end. It was the fragment of a Latin poem. Many entire verses in series were found. The poem appears to be historical. It speaks of Alexandria, Egypt, Cæsar, the Battle of Actium, a siege, the queen, &c.

"The same day, another "Papiro," No. 831, was chosen, and consigned to the same Don Camillo Paderni."

MODE OF COLLATING.

If I might be permitted, I would here exemplify to your Royal Highness this most troublesome part of my employment.

The first piece of the eleventh book of Epicurus, which, to repeated view and minute observation, exhibited the appearance of a tolerably entire and individual column, was copied, as such. As in every other instance, where any part of a manuscript had been copied, so in this, I first collated the copy with the dark original, letter for letter. Then I began, with all possible attention, mixed, however, with extreme distrust, both of myself, and of the thing itself, to attempt the interpretation. In the different columns of every manuscript, the most perfectly unrolled, there have been al-

* The copper-plate *fac-simile* copy of this "Papiro" is now at Oxford. What an immense price, indeed, the Pere Montfaucon, whose grand aim in his Itinerant researches, was to find in some book a specimen of ancient Latin orthography, would have set upon this fragment! In fact, the Chevalier Seratti, then Secretary of State for "Case Reali," when I communicated to him the discovery of this Latin fragment, exclaimed, with much rapture, that this discovery was worth all my pains, and all the expence of our government.

ways

ways found wanting many letters, often a word, or, more rarely, a whole sentence, or whole sentences, respectively. For the just interpretation, it was impossible, it would at least have been unjustifiable, to have proceeded otherwise, than I invariably used to do in the case of each "Lacuna." Its dimensions I exactly ascertained by an accurate, often retraced, mensuration. This rigid mensuration was then applied by me in the same manner, and agreeably to the form, under which that same manuscript presented every given character, to as many characters as, conjecturally, and consistently with the supposed sense of the context, I wished to replace in that "Lacuna." When I was entirely satisfied, that these mensurations were accurate, and that the conjectural letters, thus supplied, expressed the very sense of the author, or, at least, some not inapplicable sense, the copyist was ordered by me to make a partial *fac-simile* of that "Lacuna," and of the letter which immediately came before it, and, also, of the letter which immediately came after it, and then make in the "Lacuna" itself a *fac-simile* transcript of each character, which had been supplied, in strict conformity to the usual distances between the respective letters in the same manuscript. When this whole process admitted, "modulo, ac pede," and in aptest correspondence, my substituted, or supplied, characters, I wrote them, in my own interpreted copy of that manuscript with red ink, in order to distinguish them from the actually existing characters of the original. After having gone through this process in the quoted instance of the first piece of the abovementioned eleventh book of Epicurus, after having repeated several times this process; in consequence of the alteration which, the surface, by the detachment and loss of several of its particles, repeatedly exhibited, I found, that, after this repeated process, and the laboured, tormenting, and most unsatisfactory, supplemental conjectures of a month, both in the Museum and at home, as well for the vacant letters, as for the sense, my whole interpretation was necessarily wrong. This piece, which was supposed to form one column, was at last discovered to consist of two halves, one of which really belonged to the situation which it occupied, the other, to a preceding column. Of the violent transposition of characters by the same transposition of particles, in the same column, an example is afforded in the following extract from my journal:

"*Wednesday, 6th February*, 1805.

"The "Papiro," No. 26, which had been consigned to Don Antonio Lentari, was finished, and at the end were the characters,

" . ΛΔ◁Η· . ΜϘC
ΊΕΡ ΤϘC . . . ωΝ "

MANUSCRIPTS DISCOVERED AND NOW IN ENGLAND.

The dialect of the fragments of the eight books of Epicurus is attic; that of Polystratus and Colotes, is so to a certain degree only. The dialect of the Treatise upon Anger, I think, is somewhat attic; the language of that treatise, in general, is superior to all the rest.

If one except the Latin poem, the subjects of all the manuscripts at Oxford are biographical, or physical, or philological, or moral, or theological. In different places of different works, there are short poetical quotations from lost poets. One quotation from the Odyssey is incalculably precious, because we find, in this quotation, the same language, expression for expression, as in the present editions. The *whole* of the present text, therefore, of the poet, boasts an authenticity of a very remote period, certainly not less than sixteen hundred and thirty-two years, if an illative argument of this nature may be regarded as of weight in this case, which, as purely accidental, is unquestionably freer from cavil than most other cases. It may be added, with great truth, that all these manuscripts, which

——— ———*nec ignes,*
Nec poterat ferrum, nec edax abolere vetustas,

even if the consideration of their high antiquity be excluded, even if no value be affixed to them, as the most legitimate criterions of orthography in the two learned languages, these manuscripts, I must say, are still inestimable, because the compositions, preserved in them, had been supposed to have been irrecoverably lost.

DEPUTATION FROM NAPLES.

At the commencement of the year 1806, it was well known that his Sicilian majesty intended to leave Naples, and that the queen and the royal family, would also be obliged soon afterwards to leave it, I thought it my duty to solicit the official interposition of his majesty's minister for the removal of the manuscripts,

scripts, both originals, and copies. The want of instruction from government for that purpose, I was told, still prevented his official interposition; at the same time his majesty's minister directed me to go in his name to the Chevalier Seratti, with a representation of the necessity there was to remove these objects. This secretary of state, instead of entering immediately into the subject of my visit, chose, with great violence, and with foaming mouth, and in the most unjustifiable terms, to heap upon me, whose mission was certainly not at all political, the most heavy invectives against his majesty's forces, which had been landed at Naples. At last, having, in the course of an half hour, most amply vented his rage, he returned, in a softened tone, to the cause of my visit: he assured me, that removal would injure the original "Papiri," and was besides not necessary; "we shall soon be at Naples again."

After the departure of the king, the hereditary prince was regent of the kingdom. For the same reason, and in the same manner, as his majesty's minister had not yet received instructions, I was directed to wait upon his royal highness, who informed me, that the king, at the time of his departure, in which he was accompanied by the Chevalier Seratti, had given strict orders for not removing the manuscripts. From these orders the regent could not deviate. It must be confessed, the political character of Chevalier Seratti was generally regarded as not favourable to the interests of Great Britain, but strongly inclining to the French party. Whatever may be the truth, I must have some right to question his good faith, at least, when

Nec cineri servata Fides.

The Chevalier de Medici succeeded the Chevalier Seratti in office. The Monday before our flight from Naples, in February, 1806, I was again directed, upon my application to his majesty's minister, who had not yet received his instructions, to go to the new secretary of state. The Chevalier, who was not then, it should seem, in the secret, desired I would, in his name, order Pirro Paderni, who had succeeded La Vega, as keeper of the Royal Museum, immediately to prepare all the "Papiri" for removal. This I did about noon that very day. Pirro Paderni expressed much alacrity in his apparent readiness to execute this order; but he told me, that he would go that very afternoon to the secretary of state, from whom, for his own security, after the orders of the king, he must in person receive a written command for the purpose. The whole scene was then shifted. The next morning I was informed, the orders of the king, with regard to these manuscripts, were in revived force. What else could be expected? Your royal highness may be pleased to consider, that the Chevalier Seratti, and others still higher, who were never suspected of too much anglicism, would, in the instance of these manuscripts, avail themselves of every circumstance that seemed to justify a non-compliance with the demands of your royal highness's superintendent. The circumstance that his majesty's minister would not officially, much less urgently, insist upon the removal of the manuscripts, gave the party, who opposed that removal, a fair pretext for that opposition. This party said, and I heard it repeated, that this removal could not have been wished by government, otherwise his majesty's minister would have interposed. So far this party may be thought to be supported by some justification, provided your royal highness could, for a moment, be reconciled to the measure of abandoning to the common enemy those objects. For the acquisition of them a person had been sent to Naples, under your own royal commission, and received in that character by the Neapolitan court. In the acquisition of them, that person had several years employed the most continual and the most embarrassing study and fatigue, and at the expence of his majesty's government, and under the sanction of an act of parliament, in the kingdom of a sovereign, who is under the most essential obligations to Great Britain. With the before-mentioned pretext, however, not only all the original manuscripts, which would be injured, it was said, by removal, but even the engraved *fac simile* copies of some books of Epicurus, unfolded during my superintendency, (and surely these could not be injured by removal) were abandoned to the common enemy. Besides, this pretext enabled two different parties to secure the attainment of their wishes, directed as they were, upon different motives, to the same end. The one branch consisted in those men, who would not follow the court to Sicily. These men must have been eager to retain at Naples all the royal property, which would gratify their new masters, and secure for themselves,

to any degree, means of indulgence or protection. The other branch consisted of those who had been employed about these manuscripts; Rosini, Peter la Vega, the unfolders, and the copyists, wished to retain, as, in fact, they retain, the same employment under the French. Both these branches of the same party, protected by the queen, obtained, through Seratti, the king's order for not removing these manuscripts, nor those engraved *fac simile* copies. To these motives must be added another, if I may call indifference a motive, for relinquishing these manuscripts. This indifference of men in the two Sicilies, with regard to literature in general, and therefore with regard to these manuscripts, is remarkable. For instance, a Marquis Berio, with whom I was well acquainted, had one of the best libraries in the world: he possessed the reputation of learning, and of the encouragement of the learned. This eminent *letterato*, in the frequent visits he made me at Portici, would always come to my own house, to the museum never. A man of that country, now high in office at Palermo, asked me, whether the text of those *famosi papiri* were not Arabic.

More than two hundred "Papiri" had been opened wholly, or in part, during my stay at Naples. The experience of every day had added infinite facility and skill, with accurate and secure, but rapid, dexterity, to each unfolder and copyist. Hence, with these increasing advantages, every one of the remaining fifteen hundred, or as many of them as could be opened, would be opened, and copied, it was reasonably and universally calculated, within the space of six years at the most. The enemy can, therefore, in addition to the original manuscripts themselves, enjoy the advantage of this improved skill in the persons, whom I employed about them.

At Palermo it was in vain that I applied to the Chevalier Seratti to obtain permission to have for my use, and with a view to publication, a single manuscript, that is, a single *fac simile* copy, of all the *fac simile* copies which were brought from Naples, although they had been unfolded and copied under my direction, and although they had all been corrected, and many of them had been interpreted and translated by myself. This minister of state wished, as he had with the most corrupt and most indecorous misconduct, contributed to deprive your royal highness of all the original manuscripts, and of some of the most valuable engraved *fac simile* copies, to have been also as successfully guilty with regard to all those *fac simile* copies. The auspicious return of the Right Honourable Sir William Drummond, his majesty's minister at that court, this second time the successor, as the first time the predecessor, of Hugh Elliot, esq. defeated all the intentions of the Chevalier Seratti. The Chevalier de Medici, the successor of the Chevalier Seratti, complied at once with the demands of Sir William Drummond, and consigned to him, by order of the king, all the *fac simile* copies, which are now at Oxford. Of these, the Treatise upon Death, and the Fragment of the Latin Poem, together with the Greek and Latin alphabets, were immediately engraved under my superintendency at Palermo.

AN

Historical and Topographical Description

OF CHELSEA,

AND ITS ENVIRONS;

interspersed with Biographical Anecdotse of Illustrious and Eminent Persons who have resided in Chelsea during the three preceding Centuries.

By Thomas Faulkner, *of Chelsea.*

Mr. Faulkner has made the best use of a good subject. The vicinity of Chelsea to the metropolis, and its pleasant site on the banks of the Thames, have for many ages made it the retreat of statesmen and of persons engaged in the active scenes of life; hence its history involves personal anecdotes of those whose memory is the most dear to the recollections of Englishmen. Our limits do not allow us to do that justice to Mr. Faulkner's work which it deserves, but most of our readers will be amused by the following passages, and for others of equal curiosity we refer them to the work itself. For our parts we wish every considerable parish round London had an historian of the taste and industry of this writer.

CHELSEA BUNS.

The manufacture of Chelsea buns should not be omitted, having been so long in esteem, and carried on upon the same spot, for more than a century: and they have likewise been honored by the notice of Swift near a hundred years ago: "Pray, are not the fine buns sold here in our town; has it R-r-r-r-r-r-r-rare

Chelsea

Chelsea buns? I bought one to-day in my walk; it was stale, and I did not like it as the man said." &c.

FROM THE CHURCHWARDEN'S BOOKS.

	£.	s.	d.
1594. Reed more of women than they got in hockynge		33	0
1597. To the Lo. Almoners Officers for not ringinge at the Q. remove from Kensington to Richmont		4	0
1606. Of the good wyves their hockyng money		53	0
1607. April 13, Of the women that went a hockyng		45	0
1611. Recd of Robert Munden that the men dyd gett by hocking		10	0
1632. Given the ringers at his majesties coming to the Duchesses house	0	1	0
1665. Payed the ringers, when his majestie dined at the Spanish ambassador's	0	10	0
Payed the ringers, at the overthrow of the Dutch	0	7	0
Payed to a poor scoller	0	0	6
Paid for the burialls of three Spaniards	3	0	0
Paid for the buriall of the Dutch captives at severall tymes	3	15	8
1666. Given to 5 powre women that lost by the fire	0	6	6
Paid the ringers after the fire	0	5	0
Paid for a bonfire and ringing after the fight	0	9	0
1667. Spent upon measuring the Pest House	0	5	0
Oct. 12. Payd James Gould for the Pest House in full	1	10	0
Dec. 28. Given to the ringers when the king came through the town	0	1	0
1669-70. The sum of 5801. 12s. 10d. was collected by voluntary contributions of the principal inhabitants, for the rebuilding the church	580	12	10
1670. Received by a brief for the redemption of poor captives	13	11	8
1674. Paid to Charles Munden for ye ringers when ye king came to the Earl of Lindseys	0	10	0
1676. Paid the ringers when his majestie came to town	0	7	0
1678. Paid for putting up the king's arms in the church	0	4	0
1681. For returning of nonconformists	0	10	0
1683. Paid to certain Grætian slaves	5	5	0
1688. Paid the Pariter for a prayer book for the Prince of Wales	0	1	0
Paid the Pariter for a book for the Prince's coming	0	1	0
1689. Paid the ringers when the queen landed at Chelsea	0	6	0
1690. Paid the ringers when the king landed from Ireland	0	10	0
1692. Paid the ringers at the king's return from Holland	0	10	0
1692. Paid the ringers for a victory at sea	0	10	0
1695. Duchess of Mazarine, a defaulter to the parish rates			
Paid the ringers when Namur was surrendered	0	6	0
1699. Pay'd the ringers that day			
Ap. 11. the king went twice over the ferry	1	0	0
1702. For ringing at Prince Eu-			
Ap. 11. gene's victory over the French	0	6	8
1705. Paid the ringers for a vic-			
July 15. tory gained by the Duke of Marlborough	0	10	0
1766. June 27. Paid the ringers for the taking of Madrid	0	10	6
1708. Paid the ringers for the taking of Lisle	0	10	0
1709. Paid the ringers for the taking of the citadel of Tournay	0	10	6
1710. Paid the ringers for the			
Aug. 26. second battle in Spain near Saragossa	0	10	6
1711. Collected for the protes-			
April 9. tants of Orange 32 5 5 whereof 10 15 5 was collected by Mr. Hare, among the gentlemen of the Royal Hospital	32	5	5
1715. Paid the ringers, and for			
Jan. 13. hoisting the flag for the landing of King George	0	10	6
1716. Paid the ringers when the Princess visited the Dutchess of Monmouth	0	6	0
1717. Paid the ringers for the			
June 12. prince and princess coming up by water	0	10	6
17. Paid the ringers when the prince and princess lay before the town	0	10	0

ORIGIN OF CHELSEA HOSPITAL.

There is a tradition that this institution owes its rise to the benevolent exertions of Nell Gwyn, the celebrated mistress of Charles II. A paragraph in a newspaper of the day,* seems to give some little strength to the supposition; and a public-house still exists, at no great distance from the hospital, having her portrait for its sign, and an inscription, ascribing to her the merit of the foundation.

The anonymous author of the Life of Eleanor Gwyn states, that it was at her instigation that this noble charity was established.

We will give the writer's own words: "Another act of generosity, which raised the character of this lady above every other courtezan of these or any other times, was her solicitude to effect the institution of Chelsea hospital. One day, when she was rolling about town in her coach, a poor man came to the coach-door, soliciting charity, who told her a story, whether true or false is immaterial, of his having been wounded in the civil wars, in defence of the royal cause. This circumstance greatly affected the benevolent heart of Miss Gwyn; she considered that, besides the hardships of their being exposed to beggary by wounds received in defence of their country, that it seemed to be the most monstrous ingratitude in the government to suffer those to perish who stood up in their defence, and screened them from the most hazardous attempts at patriotism.

"Warm with these reflections, and the overflow of pity, she hurried to the king, and represented the misery in which she had found an old servant; intreated that she might suffer some scheme to be proposed to him towards supporting those unfortunate sons of valour, whose old age, wounds, or infirmities, rendered them unfit for service; so that they might not close their days with repining against fortune, and be oppressed with the misery of want.

"This observation she communicated to personages of distinction, who were public-spirited enough to encourage it; and to Nell Gwyn is now owing the comfortable provision which is made for decayed soldiers, and that pleasant retreat they find at Chelsea.*

We know not if any just degree of credit can be given to the work just cited, and it must still, therefore, remain a doubtful point to whose kind exertions our brave veterans owe their present comfortable asylum. It is, however, well known, that Sir Stephen Fox was one of its most liberal and zealous benefactors; he, with a most princely spirit of generosity, which deserves to be recorded on worthier and more lasting pages than these, contributed above thirteen thousand pounds towards defraying the expences of the fabric.

The edifice, as was before observed, was begun in the year 1682, but not completed till 1690. The whole expense of the building is computed to have amounted to 150,000*l.* and the three following personages were appointed by patent, March 3, 1691, commissioners for the conduct of Chelsea Hospital:

Richard, Earl of Ranelagh, Paymaster-general.
Sir Stephen Fox, Knt. Lord Commissioner of the Treasury.
Sir Christopher Wren, Surveyor-general of the Works.

PRESENT STATE.

The affairs of the Hospital are managed by commissioners appointed by patent under the great seal. They are,

The Lord President of the Council,
The First Lord of the Treasury,
The Secretaries of State,
The Paymaster-general of the Forces,
The Secretary at War,
The Comptrollers of Army Accounts,
The Governor, and
The Lieutenant-governor of the Royal Hospital.

Of these, the latter five only act, and hold boards occasionally for the admission of pensioners, and the internal regulation of the hospital.

The establishment of the hospital consists of a governor, a lieutenant-governor, a major, an adjutant and assistant-adjutant, a treasurer, a secretary, two chaplains, a physician, a surgeon, and an apothecary, a comptroller, a steward, a clerk of works, with other warrant officers.

There are four hundred and seventy-six in-pensioners, divided into the following classes:

Twenty-six captains, one of whom acts as serjeant-major.

* We hear that Madam Ellen Gwyn's mother, sitting lately by the water side, at her house by the neat houses near Chelsey, fell accidentally into the water, and was drowned.—*Domestic Intellig. Aug.* 5, 1679.

* Memoirs of the Life of Eleanor Gwyn, page 42.—*London*, 1752.

Thirty-two serjeants,
Thirty-two corporals, and
Sixteen drummers,
Three hundred and thirty-six privates, and
Thirty-four light-horsemen.

These are daily allowed the following provisions each man:

One pound of meat,
One loaf of bread of twelve ounces,
One quarter of a pound of cheese, and
Two quarts of beer.

On Wednesdays and Fridays, instead of meat, they have

One pint of pease-soup,
Half a pound of cheese, and
Two ounces of butter.

On Sundays and Tuesdays, mutton. Beef the other three days.

They are all annually cloathed in a uniform of scarlet faced with blue.

They are lodged in sixteen wards, to each of which two serjeants and two corporals are appointed, with a matron, or nurse under the immediate inspection of the housekeeper, to take care of the linen and bedding, and to assist in cleaning each ward.

Fires are kept in every ward, and the men have every attendance that can render them comfortable.

In addition to their provision, clothing, &c. the in-pensioners are allowed weekly pay in the following proportions:

	s.	d.
Captains - - -	3	6
Serjeants - - -	2	0
Corporals and drummers, each	0	10
Privates - - -	0	8
Light-horse - - -	2	0

The light-horse are generally serjeants of cavalry, and selected for their services or good behaviour while in the hospital. The captains, serjeants, and corporals, are also appointed from the most deserving and orderly men.

The hospital being considered as a military station, regular garrison duty is performed by the pensioners.

Divine service is performed regularly on Sundays, with prayers on Wednesdays and Fridays; and every ward is provided with Bibles, Prayer-books, and other religious and instructive books.

The anniversaries of the Restoration of Charles II., (May 29,) and the King's birth-day, (June 4,) are kept as festivals in the Hospital. The governor and officers dine together, and the pensioners fire three vollies, and have a double allowance of provision and beer.

The number of out-pensioners at Christmas, 1809, was twenty-three thousand and fifty, who are paid at different rates, according to their length of service, or their disability, from fivepence to three shillings and sixpence per day, agreeable to an Act of Parliament which took place at Christmas, 1806.

The expense of the Hospital and out-pensioners is defrayed by an annual grant from Parliament, voted with the army estimates. It now amounts to about 440,000*l.* per year.

CÆSAR'S FORD.

In concluding the account of Chelsea Hospital, we cannot forbear making an extract from Maitland's History of London, respecting the passage of Julius Cæsar over the Thames, which that author, from his own observation and inquiries, supposes to have taken place near this site.

The Britons* having been defeated in the reign of Claudius by the Roman Prætor, were obliged to take refuge in their bogs and marshes on the banks of the Thames; but being closely pursued by the Romans, they forded that river, and the Romans were unable to follow them, until after the arrival of the Emperor Claudius, when he, with his army also passed the river, and completely routed them.

"This consideration," Maitland says, "occasioned my attempting to find out the largest marshes on the south side of the Thames, where there was any probability of a ford, when I discovered that the greatest marshes on that side before the imbanking of the said river, reached from Wandsworth to Woolwich; wherefore I endeavoured, by sounding the said river, at several neap tides, from the first of these places to London Bridge, to discover a ford, which, to my no small satisfaction, I did on the 18th of September, anno 1732, about ninety feet west of the south-west angle of Chelsea College-garden, where, in a right line from north-east to south-west, I found the deepest part of the channel to be only four feet seven inches deep, and the day before, it blowing hard from the west, my waterman assured me that the water, then, was above a foot lower; and at such tides, before the course of the river was obstructed, either by banks or bridges, it must have been considerably shallower; and, consider-

* Dion. Cass. Hist. Rom. Lib. 60.

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ing that this is the lowermost ford in the river Thames, I not only take it to be the place where the Britons passed, but likewise that which Julius Cæsar forced, when he routed the Britons, notwithstanding what has been alledged by Camden, and others, in favour of Cowey Stakes, where the water is not only deeper, but likewise that there are many other places in the said river, between the ford above-mentioned, and Cowey Stakes, which are much shallower."

In Antoninus's second Journey, London appears to have been seventy-seven Roman miles from the port Ritupis, in Kent, where Cæsar landed, to which being added about three of the same miles, from the millarium, (London Stone) in Canon Street, to the aforesaid ford at Chelsey, they will exactly answer to the account of about eighty miles, given by Cæsar of the distance of Cassivelaun's confines from the sea, where he passed the river Thames; whereas seventeen Roman miles, the distance from London to Cowey Stakes, being added to the account in the Itinerary, the same will be thereby increased to ninety-four miles, which can by no means agree with the account given by Cæsar.

DON SALTERO'S COFFEE-HOUSE.

This well known coffee-house was first opened in the year 1695, by one Salter, who had been a servant to Sir Hans Sloane, and had accompanied him on his travels. The collection of curiosities, which were principally the gift of Sir Hans Sloane, being the duplicates of his various curious collections, drew from London a multitude of spectators. It existed more than a century, and was at length sold by public auction in the year 1799.

Sir Richard Steele, in "The Tatler," No. 34, has given a humourous description of this once far-famed collection of rarities, and of its eccentric proprietor.

The curiosities of this collection were deposited in glass cases; and consisted of a great variety of petrefactions, corals, chrystals, ores, shells, animals preserved in spirits, stuffed animals from various parts of the world, idols, curious Chinese manuscripts, missals, birds, snakes, butterflies, medals, models, firearms, fishes, portraits, prints, &c.

A catalogue of the whole was printed with the names of the donors affixed; and, under the management of skilful hands, this collection could not have failed to produce ample remuneration and profit.

Such collections, aided by those of Tradescant, Ashmole, and Thoresby, cherished the infancy of science, and should not be depreciated as the playthings of a boy after he is arrived at manhood. Mr. Pennant's ancestor, who lived at Chelsea, often took his great nephew, Mr. Pennant's father, to the coffee-house, where he used to see poor Richard Cromwell, a little, and very neat, old man, with a most placid countenance, the effect of his innocent and unambitious life. He imagines this was Don Saltero's coffee-house, to which he was a benefactor, and has the honor of having his name mentioned in the collection.

Mr. Pennant, when a boy, saw "his uncle's gift to the great Saltero," which was "a lignified hog." What Mr. Pennant thus facetiously denominates, in the edition of Saltero's Catalogue that we have seen, is called "a piece of a root of a tree that grew in the shape of a hog." He feared this matchless curiosity was lost, at least it is omitted in the last, or forty-seventh edition of the catalogue.

AN ACCOUNT OF

The LIFE and CHARACTER of

ALEXANDER ADAM, LL.D.

Rector of the High School of Edinburgh.

HIS EARLY LIFE.

The late Dr. Alexander Adam was born at Coats, of Bergie, in the parish of Rafford, and county of Moray. His father, John Adam, rented one of those small farms which then abounded in the north of Scotland. John Adam and Christian Watson, though respectable, were not rich. They were, however, in such circumstances as enabled them to make good their determination of keeping their son at school, till such time as he should be entitled to become a claimant for a bursary, to enable him to prosecute his studies at one of the universities. After going through the routine of the Latin language, as it was then usually taught in a parochial school, Mr. Adam turned his steps towards Aberdeen, with the intention of contending for a bursary, or exhibition of small value. It was at King's College that he made the attempt. But there his proficiency in Latin was not approved; he was declared incompetent, and in consequence remanded to his studies under his schoolmaster Mr. Fiddes, of whom nothing has been handed down to us but his name.

After a season spent in renewing his former

former exercises, he was encouraged to go to Edinburgh, about the beginning of the year 1758, by the representations and advice of the Rev. Mr. Watson, then minister of Canongate parish, and a relation of Mrs. Adam. His studies were continued with unremitting vigour, and his finances were so straightened, that, in his anxiety to go forward to the grand object of his career, he even abridged his portion of the necessaries of life. He entered the logic class in the university of Edinburgh, on the 4th November, 1758, and about the same time began to assist young Mr. Maconochie,* in that capacity which is commonly styled a private teacher. For his services, he received only one guinea in three months; yet, as he had no other method of raising a sixpence, he contrived to subsist upon this sum, and in a manner which will now appear incredible. He lodged in a small room at Restalrig, in the north-eastern suburbs; and for this accommodation he paid fourpence per week. All his meals, except dinner, uniformly consisted of oatmeal made into porridge, together with small-beer, of which he only allowed himself half a bottle at a time. When he wished to dine, he purchased a penny-loaf at the nearest baker's shop; and, if the day was fair, he would dispatch his meal in a walk to the Meadows, or Hope Park, which is adjoining to the southern part of the city; but, if the weather was foul, he had recourse to some long and lonely stair, which he would climb, eating his dinner at every step. By this means all expence for cookery was avoided, and he wasted neither coals nor candles; for, when he was chill, he used to run till his blood began to glow, and his evening studies were always prosecuted under the roof of some one or other of his companions.

HIS WORKS.

The work which laid the foundation of Mr. Adam's reputation was his Latin Grammar. This book was published in May 1772, and its merits underwent the severest scrutiny; for no sooner was it generally known, or rather no sooner was it generally circulated, than it met with the most violent opposition.

After our author had laid at rest the disagreeable controversy respecting his grammar, he proceeded to compile "A Summary of Geography and History," for the use of his pupils. This design was admirably calculated for facilitating their acquirement of a thorough knowledge of the ancient writers. He had now formed a plan for giving to the world a set of works much wanted in their several departments, and which should also embody his ideas of a proper course of study for the perfect attainment of the Latin language.

The Roman Antiquities appeared in 1791, and, for the copy-right, the doctor received from his bookseller, the sum of 600l. The emolument which he derived from this work was exceedingly small, in comparison of the vast encrease of respectability which, in a short time, appeared from the circulation of such a valuable book. The author's name was now ranked among the first literati in Britain; he was declared to have produced the best compendium of Roman antiquities which is extant. It was translated into the German, French, and Italian languages.

The Classical Biography was published at Edinburgh in the latter end of autumn 1800, and three hundred pounds were given for the copy-right. It was originally intended to serve as an appendix to the large Latin dictionary, upon which the rector had been previously employed for almost seven years, when he found that the subordinate work had insensibly increased to the bulk of a separate publication. He evinced much ability and industry, in the Geographical Index appended to the Summary of Geography; and, in the work now under consideration, he comprised, by the same means, and within moderate limits, a copious fund of information and reference. He spared neither time nor labour, in ascertaining the proper authorities for every fact and statement which he had occasion to introduce in every progressive step of his undertaking. In this manner our author's works gained undeniable superiority over all others of the same nature; and in this way he has referred the student, in almost every page, to the purest sources of historic truth, and to the best models of eloquence among the ancients.

SCHOOLMASTERS' FUND.

Upon the 20th of September, 1805, a general meeting of the schoolmasters in Scotland was convened at Edinburgh For about twenty years preceding, it had been regretted by many friends to public improvement, that the instructors of youth often left, at their death, a wife and family without any settled provision. Various suggestions had been made with a view

* Now a Lord of Session, by the title of Lord Meadowbank.

a view to the institution of a public fund for contributing to the relief of the dearest relatives of a class of men, who, though they deserve every encouragement, have seldom an opportunity of procuring a share of affluence suitable to their real importance as members of the state. The object of this meeting was to deliberate upon the most efficient mode of putting these suggestions into execution; but no regular measures were adopted, though the public attention was excited in a considerable degree. An individual, present at the meeting, afterwards threw out a hint intended for promoting the objects in view. He proposed that the co-operation and support of Dr. Adam should be requested in the most particular manner; these objects being thought highly desirable, both on account of the doctor's prominent situation as a teacher, and his extended influence and connection. This hint was adopted without delay, and the rector benevolently lent a willing ear to the request of his brethren. He exerted himself among his friends in public capacities, who could assist them in facilitating the completion of the plans which had been laid down; and he advanced from his private funds nearly 370l. being the amount of expence incurred in procuring an act of parliament. Those friends who assisted the doctor in his laudible exertions exclusively belonged to that set of men, to whose endeavours humanity is indebted for the abolition of the slave-trade, and from whom, it is to be hoped, this country will yet derive important benefits. Among these, the Hon. Henry Erskine, Francis Horner, and William Adam, Esqrs. M.P. were most conspicuously anxious in manifesting their attention to the rector's wishes. At a numerous meeting of schoolmasters held at Edinburgh on the 18th of September, 1807, thanks to these gentlemen were proposed, and carried by unanimous acclamation. It had been previously resolved, that the members should "return their warmest thanks to Dr. Adam, for the essential services which he had rendered to the schoolmasters in Scotland, by promoting the enactment of their bill, and in advancing the money for that purpose."

This bill was intituled, "An Act, for raising and securing a Fund for the relief of widows and children of Burgh and Parochial Schoolmasters in Scotland;" and includes a variety of minute regulations. These are not of immediate consequence; but it may be proper to give a brief sketch of the state and nature of the institution. The contributors are divided into five classes. The first is assessed in the annual payment of five guineas, and so on to the fifth, or lowest, which pays one guinea yearly. The sum thus raised is subject to various limitations, and is vested in trust, in the name of a cashier, chosen from among the members at the general meeting. The widows of contributors receive annuities in proportion to the payments made by the class to which their husbands may have belonged. A widow of a contributor of the first class draws 25l. per annum, and those of the fifth receive 5l. Dr. Adam was chosen cashier, and officiated, from the commencement of the proceedings under the act, till his death. The writer had occasion to know, from his own observation, that hardly a day passed in which the doctor did not perform some service to the institution, or shew his anxiety, in some manner, for its welfare. He was truly the father of the measure, and he had the satisfaction to see it increase in extent and respectability. In the space of two years, the contributors were tripled. At the last general meeting, held in June 1810, the funds, after deduction of all expences from the commencement, amounted to 2120l. and contributions were drawn from three hundred and thirty subscribers. The numbers stood thus: In the first class 64, the second 45, the third 64, the fourth 93, and the fifth 64.

HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECT OF FRENCH LITERATURE.

HISTORY.

"SUR l'Etat Militaire de l'Empire Bysantin," &c.—On the Military State of the Byzantine Empire, during the reign of the Emperor Justinian I. by Lawrence Engelstoft, professor of History and Geography in the University of Copenhagen.

History no where presents a more astonishing phenomenon, than the continued existence of the Bysantine empire, which, although feeble at its very birth, yet was able to sustain itself for near eleven hundred years, in the midst of the most imminent dangers; any one of which would have proved sufficient to overturn a great state. Sprung from ancient Rome at a period when itself approxi-

approximated its ruin, it received in its very cradle the germs of all those vices, and that corruption which bring on the ruin of empires. Patriotism, simplcity of manners, the love of liberty, a pasion for war, and all those virtues which elevated Rome to the climax of grandeur, had long disappeared from the earth; while selfishness, pomp, pussilanimity, and a spirit at once haughtyand servile, formed the principal features of the character of those citizens whoconstituted the empire. From thevery first too, this *New Rome* was attackd on all sides, by enemies much more nmerous, and infinitely more valiant, han the forces opposed by her to them the Goths, the Slavi, the Huns, and narly all the nations which overwhelmedEurope during the grand migration, assiled her in their turn; the Persians, the aracens, and the other conquerors of sia, afterwards commenced a long as wl as uninterrupted attack; while so farrom enjoying that degree of tranquillity ithin, which would have permitted he to apply herself entirely to defence agnst such formidable enemies, the empire was torn asunder by political factons, and theological disputes still morebitter than the former.

To these the chief men in the ate, the grandees, and in fine all classes of the community, resigned themselves without reserve, while they entirely forgot hose external disorders which menacedheir common country. It frequently appened that the intrigues of the courtand the ambition and avarice of a few eunuchs, brought Constantinople self to the very brink of destruction: notithstanding this, the empire still supported itself, during more than a thousand yars. Nothing is the effect of chance, for ere every where exists a series of causesnd effects, which produce those euts which we denominate history. Itrequently happens indeed that they espe our enquiries, but it appertains tothe historian to withdraw the veil that ciers them; and M. Engelstoft in his desiption of the military state of Byzanum during the time of Justinian Ihas thrown great light on a phenomnon, which at the first aspect appears lbe almost inconceivable. He, in comon with all Europe, has been struck withthe sudden and repeated capture of the pitals of the most flourishing empires,and he conceived that an analysis of his reign, during which Constantinople self was besieged, although the arms othe emperor were victorious in Asia, Afca, and Italy, might contribute greatly to explain these events. Here follows an outline of his works, which, in addition to a profound inquiry into the ordinary sources of intelligence, presents many excellent remarks, inferences, and deductions.

The Danube, for a long time, constituted the grand barrier between the Roman empire and the barbarous nations. The Dacians and the Getæ, known also by the general name of the Sarmatians, inhabited the left bank, and made frequent irruptions into Thrace, Mœsia, and Illyria. Augustus was content to oppose legions and strong fortresses on the right bank, to these; but Trajan actually crossed the river, forced the barbarians to retire towards the north, and thus established a Roman province beyond the Danube. This for a time ensured tranquillity to the possessions on the right side; but notwithstanding that, several of the northern nations, and among these the Vandals and Goths, at length advanced towards the Danube, and forced the emperor Aurelian, in the year 274, once more to confine the dominions of Rome to the provinces situate on the south side of the river. But even then the provinces near to the Danube, enjoyed, for almost a century, a considerable degree of tranquillity, because the barbarous nations happened, at that period, to make war on each other. At length, in 369, the Huns, having arrived from the heart of Asia, forced the Goths to cross over to the right bank of the Danube; all the provinces, from the Bospliorus to the Julian Alps, were then by turns a prey to these horrible invasions; and even after the dissolution of the monarchy of the Huns, the Lombards and the Gepidæ, who replaced them, rendered this portion of the empire equally unquiet.

Such was the situation of affairs when Justinian I. assumed the reins of government; and the reign of this emperor, proved a fantastical mixture of the most brilliant success, and the most humiliating defeats. The Huns had been forced by new nations (A.D. 454,) to retire to the borders of the Euxine Sea and the Palus Mœotis; the Ostrogoths possessed Pannonia (Upper Hungary); and the Gepidæ, and the Dacians, the country to the west (Transylvania). At length, about the year 489, the Gepidæ possessed themselves of both countries; whence they were however chaced, A.D. 565, by the Lombards, who, in their

their turn, were forced to yield them up to the Avars. After the Goths and the Huns, the Slavi, a nation entirely different from both Goths and Germans, entered the country and occupied a portion of it, from Dacia to the Tanais; these were called Sarmatians by the Romans, who distinguished three nations among them:

1. The *Vanedi*, who dwelt beyond the Carpathian mountains, and extended themselves towards the Baltic sea.

2. The *Slaveni*, who occupied the country from the frontiers of Styria and Carinthia, to the Dneister and the Danube, and on the northern side, as far as the Vistula,

And 3. The *Antes*, who resided nearer the Euxine sea, and who lived after the manner of *Nomades*, or wandering tribes. These two latter nations were accustomed almost annually to make irruptions into the provinces appertaining to Justinian.

The Bulgarians occupied all the country situate between the Caspian and the Black Sea; these also comprehended three nations.

1. The *Urogues*.

2. The *Onogures*, or *Ungares*.

And 3. The *Saragures*. The last of these were annihilated by the Persians; but the two first, being pushed forward by the Avars, advanced towards Europe and the Danube, and menaced the Greek empire.

There is no portion of history more complicated than the migration of all these barbarous nations. It is frequently impossible to point out, with any degree of certainty, whence they issued, what order of march they pursued, and where they fixed their habitations. The accounts of the ancient historians, and more especially the Byzantine writers, so far from clearing up these facts, only embarrass them the more, because they confound the whole, and often deceive themselves respecting both the origin and the power of those tribes, sometimes joining those whom they ought to separate, and, on the contrary, not unfrequently separating those who ought to have been united. It is only within the last fifty years, that clearer notions have been entertained respecting this important branch of history.

An incredible number of forts had been constructed along the right bank of the Danube, all the way from Singidunum (near to where Belgrade now stands,) to the Euxine sea, for the express purpose of arresting the incursions of the nations alluded to above. All the maritime coast, from the mouth of the Danube to the Bosphoms of Thrace, together with the internal parts of Mœsia, Thrace, Macedonia, Thessaly, and the other provinces, were furnished with them. One hundred and thirty-two legions were distributed, partly in the heart of the country, and partly on the frontiers; and yet, notwithstanding such formidable preparations, there never elapsed a single year in which those same territories, although thus defended by so many forts, and such a number of legions, were not devastated by the barbarians. The truth is, that those were no longer the legions with which Rome had conquered the world; they were cowardly, effeminate, addicted to luxury, and composed chiefly of foreigners, who, so far from defending the empire, frequently combined with its enemies, and participated in the booty acquired by them. The number of soldiers of which each legion had been composed, was now reduced to one quarter, a circumstance which greatly diminished both their confidence and courage. In order to form a just idea of the state of degradation into which the armies of Rome had relapsed, it is only necessary to read the introduction to the History of Charles V. by Professor Robertson.

But the legions were not only reduced, they were also divided in the following manner:

1. Into those destined to guard the person of the emperor.

And 2. Those employed in defending the frontiers.

The former of these enjoyed all the advantages resulting from the service, without experiencing any of the dangers; they were rarely employed in war, and passed their time in idleness. The latter, on the contrary, were exposed to all the fatigues of the service, in addition to which they were badly paid, and consequently becoming discontented, were but little disposed to sacrifice themselves for the defence of the empire. Favour alone, presided at the distribution of recompences and distinctions, merit was not considered as any thing. The infantry, in which had consisted the strength of the armies of the commonwealth, was now despised; and after the manner of barbarians, they no longer esteemed any other troops but cavalry. The foreign foe experienced little or no resistance; and Belisarius and Narses were indebted for their success chiefly to their own valour and their genius.

The picture of the calamities experienced

rienced by the Greek empire, during the long reign of Justinian, was truly frightful. Nearly all the provinces became depopulated, and Italy alone was reduced to less than one quarter of her inhabitants. Even Constantinople herself, although the head of the empire, was menaced with a siege by the Bulgarians; but she was saved from this imminent danger by her fortunate position on one hand, and the strength of her fortifications on the other. If one were disposed to make a comparison between the local situation of ancient and new Rome, it would be greatly in favour of the latter. Rome seemed destined only to be the capital of Italy, but the moment that the empire extended beyond Italy, its situation presented great disadvantages. The communication between the capital and the provinces always experienced great difficulties and delays; in addition to which, it might have been easily interrupted in time of war. An invasion of Italy, and the siege of Rome, menaced the empire with destruction, although the provinces might remain untouched; in addition to this, Rome was defended with difficulty, and had been frequently lost and retaken in the course of the same war. The last of the emperors had already experienced all the inconveniences incident to its position, and they accordingly preferred to take up their residence at Milan or Ravenna. Constantinople, on the contrary, united all the advantages incident to the most favourable position, for being built on the borders of the Bosphorus, it was capable of keeping up a communication with all parts of the ancient world. The north and the south, the east and the west, possessed an equal facility of access; it seemed expressly created by nature to govern both Europe and Asia: accordingly, in the course of a few years, it was found to equal Rome, both in point of extent and magnificence.

During the middle ages, such Europeans as possessed any degree of curiosity, repaired to Byzantium, for the express purpose of admiring its magnificence; and perhaps the pleasure of beholding that superb city, weighed not a little with those who determined to make a pilgrimage to the Holy Land. The existence of the empire was so essentially connected with that of the capital, that this perhaps was the chief cause why it supported itself during a thousand years after the fall of the western world. In short, during the period just alluded to, the whole empire was confined to the capital, and the former could never be said to be subdued until the latter had been captured. Constantine, Theodosius the Younger, Justinian, Heraclius, had all augmented the fortifications towards the sea, while the harbour itself was defended by an iron chain. The extremity of the Chersonese, on which Constantinople was built, had been defended by means of a wall, built under the inspection of the Emperor Anastasius. The Bulgarians, who towards the end of the reign of Justinian, crossed the Danube, were arrested in their progress by these fortifications alone. The soldiery had wholly degenerated, and the emperor's guards were chiefly composed of cowards. It was with difficulty that Belisarius could assemble the appearance of an army, to confront the enemy, and he beat them by his able manœuvres alone; but having fallen into disgrace he was unable to derive any advantage from the victory, while Justinian, although conqueror, submitted to the custom, equally dangerous and shameful, of purchasing the safety of his provinces, by means of money.

"Lettre sur Armenie, &c.—A letter relative to Armenia, Armenian literature, &c. &c. &c. by FATHER VILLA-FOR, of Alexandria, a Missionary in Armenia.

Asia was formerly productive of great men, memorable events, celebrated wars, and wonderful revolutions: the arts and sciences shone there with astonishing splendour, while Rome and Greece were not as yet in existence. In the interesting history of that happy climate, we discover the origin of nations, the foundations of the primitive cities, the establishment of monarchical government, the causes of the first wars, and the first conquests. Of all the eastern countries, the history of Armenia may be justly regarded as one of the most curious in the universe. No people ever experienced such frequent revolutions; no region was ever the theatre of so many tragical scenes; of wars so memorable, or of events so extraordinary. That country seemed to be the rendezvous whither all the great captains of antiquity repaired, in order to obtain palms, representative of their glory. Cyrus, Semiramis, Tigranes, Arsaces, Alexander, Mithridates, Sylla, Lucullus, Murena, Gabinius, Cassius, Pompey, Mark Antony, Cæsar, and many other heroes, have illustrated that region of the world by their grand exploits. This land of happiness, this second Eden, was destined to be for some time the scene of glory; and it seemed

seemed as if nature had not favoured this country with a happy position, a mild climate, and a fertile soil, but for the express purpose of attracting the attention of great conquerors, and serving as an arena, in which the most gigantic powers were to contend with each other.

Not only does the history of Armenia instruct us concerning its own annals, but it also throws great light on the political and military events, the civil and religious institutions, as well as the chronology, the geography, and the revolutions, of all the ancient nations of the East, from Cappadocia to the borders of the Caspian sea, and the Persian gulf. Armenia constantly kept up a connexion with the Assyrians, the Persians, the Parthians, the Scythians, and the Tartars. She always took either an active, or an indirect part, in all their great events, whether civil, military, or religious. After their conversion to Christianity, the Armenians translated into their own language, the Greek, Hebrew, Syrian, and Chaldean, works, which either directly or indirectly concerned the Christian religion. Far from following the instigations of a blind fanaticism, which aims at only having partisans, or victims, the Armenians demonstrated that their piety was more enlightened than that of other nations of the East, who had embraced the same faith. Accordingly, while Greece, Egypt, and Syria, prohibited and burnt the books of the Pagans, Armenia, on the contrary, successfully cultivated literature, received into its bosom learned men of all religions, and encouraged versions of all their best books. This nation appeared more eager than ever to cultivate its taste for letters, and a great number of authors translated into its language, such as Homer in hexameter verse, Eusebius more complete than our edition in Greek and Latin; a History of the Roman emperors, together with many other precious writings in history, philosophy, medicine, astronomy, morals, and poetry, are proofs of this assertion. Perhaps among them we shall yet find many of those glorious monuments, the loss of which excites so much regret; and be it remembered, that there is no people, from the most western part of Asia to the Red Sea, who have produced so many eminent writers. It is true, that the Greeks of the Lower Empire, the Arabians, and the Persians, have also possessed a great number of historians and geographers: but they are not on one hand famous for their exactness, while on the other they have forgotten to enumerate many of the facts, we are so desirous of becoming acquainted with. The Persians, more especially, on embracing the Mussulman faith, effected a revolution in their historical acquisitions; Greece and Palestine had already disfigured many ancient facts; while Arabia, so newly relinquishing the barbarous state into which it had been plunged, adopted indiscriminately the opinions of the Jews and Christians, out of which it composed a collection of allegories. Persia too, on disavowing its ancient opinions, composed a new historical code, equally ridiculous and undigested: in fine, all these recently converted nations, finished by filling the pages of antiquity with those fictions produced by religious zeal.

In order to judge of the importance of, and advantages which may be drawn from, the authors and literary records of Armenia, we have only to refer to the testimony of the learned, and respectable Abbé de Villefroi, who composed the Notice relative to the manuscripts in the royal library: "The Armenian Manuscripts," says he, "present a new world of literature, into which no European has as yet penetrated in such a manner, as to develope its riches to the eyes of the public. One will doubtless be agreeably surprised to know, that if there be any nation in the East, worthy of being known, it is the Armenian. Some will perhaps be astonished to learn, that Armenia was the most celebrated school of literature in all Asia, during more than one thousand years: that is to say, from the year of Christ 440, to the capture of Constantinople in 1455. I am bold enough to assert that there are centuries, such as the 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th, when Armenia might have given lessons to a great portion of the earth; and that, during the whole of this time, it appeared to possess men celebrated in every species of erudition—poets, orators, philosophers, historians, astronomers, together with able translators, conversant in the Hebrew, Chaldean, Syrian, Arabian, Persian, Albanian, Greek, and Roman, languages. Their learned men, of course, produced versions of all that appeared curious in these tongues; and no sooner shall Armenia be fully discovered, than the gates of the East will be opened, and we shall behold a variety of wealth, which we dared not hitherto to hope for. Cardinal Richelieu would doubtless have been eager to do honour to his own administration, as well as to the

reign of his sovereign, by so fortunate an event: this great genius was well aware, that the surest mode of immortalizing the names of kings, was the illustration of their reigns by means of important discoveries in the republic of letters. But Providence, which chooses at different times to place different precious stones in the diadems of sovereigns, had reserved this oriental brilliant for the crown of Louis XV. It was pleased to allow a few seeds of the Armenian language to be scattered in France, during the administration of one Cardinal, but reserved the entire conquest of Armenia for another: for the pen has its conquests as well as the sword, with this difference however, (very glorious indeed for the sciences,) that their acquisitions are of eternal duration; while those effected by arms, vary with times and seasons, and are restored, or withheld, by accident or caprice."

Armenia indeed, never did make any gigantic acquisitions in respect to the sciences; but let it be recollected, that their progress was always greater than what might be expected, either from the genius or the age, or her own political situation. She always possessed writers who were famous for every species of learning; and it is a remarkable fact, respecting the nation in general, that it constantly exhibited the difficult art of allying modesty to science. None of the writers of this country ever affected to distinguish themselves by dangerous opinions; they never professed any but such as were useful to good morals, and the social order; they never were ambitious of any other glory than that of enlightening the mind, of forming the heart, and of conferring happiness on mankind. Neither the violence of political convulsions, nor a long series of ills, could ever obliterate among the Armenians an ardent love for the sciences, commerce, and the arts. As a proof how desirous this nation ever has been to propagate instruction, notwithstanding the immense distance of its situation, it was one of the first to introduce the art of printing. Scarcely had a century elapsed, after this invention, when at Constantinople, at Ispahan, in the Crimea, in Holland, in the Indies, at Venice, at Trieste, and other places, Armenian printing-houses were introduced in succession. Of what important discovery can the Greeks and Romans boast that they were the first inventors? What sciences and arts did they possess, which were unknown in the East? No, the Romans especially cannot affect any superiority over Asia, but what proceeded from the fortune of their arms. It is on account of the celebrity of the oriental nations, that they were jealous of them, and that, the more effectually to humble the vanquished, they have placed truth herself in fetters, and rendered her the slave of their pride. There is no species of glory which these two European nations have not endeavoured to usurp; and it is now high time to avenge a people outraged in respect to their honour, their glory, and their great men. To do this with effect, it is necessary that the means of rendering them intelligible to Europeans should be facilitated, and we shall soon have the pleasure of hearing the natives of the East pleading their own cause before us. It is natural that every one should be best acquainted with his own affairs; and we shall no longer run to Greece or to Italy, to learn the history of Armenia: it is from oriental literary monuments, we shall henceforth learn the records of the east! Several learned Frenchmen, Englishmen, and Dutchmen, had all conceived the design of composing a new Armenian Dictionary, but were prevented by death, except Father J. B. de Toxica, who was occupied during eighteen years in Armenia itself, in the execution of this difficult achievement. He had already completed a large portion of his work, when he was obliged by infirmity to resign his task to Father Villa-For, of Alexandria, who employed thirty years in completing it, which was at length effected at Paris, by the aid of the society for oriental languages. It contains all the simple and compound words, as also all the proper names of ancient history, with a summary of the lives of the doctors, kings, princes, and grandees, of Armenia; the appellations of rivers, of mountains, of animals, plants, fruits, herbs, flowers, precious stones, &c. &c. In short, the interpretation of each word is extracted from the best authors, and their authority is cited for every article; and that this work may prove useful to all the nations which are connected with Armenia, it has been translated into Italian, Latin, and French, which are the three most general languages.

We have thus far followed the author, who by way of enhancing the merit of the work, concludes by telling us, "that it has been examined by, and honoured with the approbation of, the learned society

ciety of the *Propaganda*, and has also obtained the approbation of M. Lourdet, professor-censor of Paris!" These, assuredly, are no recommendations to an English reader; but the work itself abounds with curious historical details, and we trust that this sketch of it will not be deemed unacceptable.

GEOGRAPHY.

"Coup d'oeil general et histor. sur les changemens geographiques," &c. A general and historical survey of the geographical changes, as well as of the progress of the political and statistical sciences that occurred in 1808. By M. BERTUCH.

The epoch during which we live, is so fertile in events, and has produced so many singular and important changes, that the Germans already begin to compose books, for the express purpose of registering the occurrences. M. Bertuch, in his "Geographical Ephemerides," has been at infinite pains to follow the career of Buonaparte, and point out, with his pen, those striking alterations which the other has accomplished with the sword.

"The summer of 1808," we are told, "put an end to the continental war, and to the grandeur of a kingdom which had formerly become respectable, in consequence of the personal talents of Frederick II. This state has been precipitated, as if by enchantment, from its former elevation, while two new monarchies have been erected in the centre of Europe. This, and all the great events of the year 1808, are connected with the grand project of the aggrandisement of France on the continent, and the entire expulsion of the English from that portion of the globe. The events of Italy were but of little importance. The bounds set to the secular power of the Pope, the disappearance of Etruria from the catalogue of states, and the change of the sovereign of the two Sicilies, which would at any other time have set all Europe in flames, scarcely attracted public attention for a single moment. The King of Sweden had determined to contend with unequal forces, but all his efforts proved unable to save Finland. Byzantium has become the theatre of the most bloody scenes, and has changed its sovereigns twice; Servia is absolutely separated from the Porte, and there are but a very few Pachas who now obey the orders of that court. Mean while, the eyes of the world are fixed on the great events now occurring in the west—on the terrible contest between the ocean and the continent; but as the war on the part of the two great rival powers of France and Britain is not yet concluded, we cannot either ascertain, or narrate the result.

"Every revolving year produces an augmentation of knowledge, both in respect to countries and nations. The harvest in this point of view has been eminently abundant, in the course of the last twelve months: for during this period, we have obtained not only all the intelligence produced by the travels of Messrs. Humboldt and Bonpland, in South America, but much information also from the voyage of M. Peron, in the South Sea. M. Robin has, at the same time, made us better acquainted with the internal parts of Louisiana, and Florida; while Father Paulin de Saint Barthelemi, and M. Sonini, have given us additional information relative to the East Indies. We still, however, impatiently expect the details of the Voyage of M. Krusenstern round the World. From time to time, we receive news of M. Setzen, the German traveller, who is at present in Arabia. M. Haenkl, a Bohemian, who sailed round the world with Malaspina, now resides in South America, and is busied in a narrative of the particulars. The Chevalier de Hoeglmüller has been prevented, by the wars there, from undertaking the journey projected by him to the East.

"In the mean time, geography and topography have been enriched in Germany, by the works of M. Büsching, continued by Messrs. Ebeling and Rühs, the Manuals of M. Liechtenstern and Stein, the General Geography of M. Stein, and of M. Schutz, together with the Physical Geography of M. Kant. Among the French works, the most remarkable in this point of view, are the "Cours Complet de Topographie," by M. A. Moitie; and the "Ephemerides Geographiques Generales." Statistical literature has been enriched by two theories, the one by M. Niemann, and the other by M. Butte. "La Literature de la Statistique," by M. Meusel, was finished during the preceding year; and the "Tables Statistiques" of M. Hassel, were completed towards the conclusion of the present. The statistical science was invented in our own time, and has made a most rapid progress towards improvement. Any one may easily convince himself of this fact, by comparing the tables published by M. Randel, in 1784,

with

with those presented by M. Hassel, in 1808: it will thence be perceived, with what rapidity it has acquired utility and reputation during a period of less than thirty years.

EUROPE.

"No work concerning Europe in general has been published within the period alluded to, except "La Table Géographique, & Statistique," which appeared at Berlin, and "Les Coups d'Oil Statistiques sur tous les états de l'Europe," by Liechtenstern. The geographical Institute is in arrear, in respect to the work entitled: "l'Europe d'apres ses changemens politico-geographiques." The "Annales Européennes," formerly edited by M. Posselt, are still continued, and the "Journal Politique de Hambourg," proves very interesting to its readers.

1. THE FRENCH EMPIRE.

"France has attained," we are told, "the height of power and of glory, by the extraordinary genius of a single man. The peace of Tilsit annihilated a formidable coalition, and restored tranquillity to the continent, at least so far as concerned France. Napoleon, leaving his armies on a foreign territory, for the purpose of ensuring its safety, has returned to his own empire, and his return has been followed by many changes, all more or less important for the purposes of administration; and all connected with the principle of that unity, so necessary for the safety of the state, and of the throne. The tribunate has been abolished; the number of the members of the senate has been augmented; a general government has been established beyond the Alps; hereditary titles and fiefs have been instituted, while a variety of great offices have been created for the purpose of augmenting the glory of the throne. At the same time, both colleges and the sciences have obtained a central point by the foundation of the Imperial University; the criminal code has been moulded anew; a legislation of commerce has been established, and the civil administration of justice has been meliorated? The embellishments commenced in the capital, and in the interior of the empire, have been continued with activity; the treasures of art acquired by conquest in foreign countries, have been transplanted to the borders of the Seine; new canals have been created for the purpose of internal communication; old ones have been restored; while highways, which display great genius, have been formed in various directions.

"The empire has been enlarged by the incorporation of the towns of Wesel, Cassel, Kehl, and Flushing; these, which are but of little importance in themselves, had been long under the influence of France, but they are useful for the defence of the Confederation of the Rhine, so strictly allied to the empire; and also of Holland, now (1808) governed by a prince of the dynasty of Napoleon. The occupation of Etruria and Parma presents a more brilliant accession; but those countries have been for many years regulated by France, and nothing was wanting but a formal union. France has been thus augmented by the addition of a surface of 458 square leagues, a population of 1,350,000 men, and a revenue of direct imposts, to the amount of 4,900,000 franks. These two provinces form four departments, viz. those of the Taro, the Arno, the Mediterranean Sea, and that of Ombrona; so that the number of departments is now augmented to 114; and that of deputies to the legislative body, to 342. The 115th department was established in the interior of the empire, at the end of 1808; this is the department of the Taro and the Garonne, which is divided into three *arrondissemens*. Montauban is the chief town, which has at the same time been admitted into the number of those, the mayors of which are entitled to assist at the coronation of the emperor. In short, this immense empire, at the end of the year 1808, comprehended a surface of 16,784$\frac{10}{100}$ of square leagues, with a population of 39,347,397 inhabitants, (consequently 2,344 individuals for every square mile) who are contained in 2,294 cities, and 104,000 towns or villages. This extent and population, are distributed as follows:

	Square miles.	Inhabitants.
1. The empire, properly so called comprehends	12,277$\frac{11}{100}$	37,842,567
2. The dependent principalities	65$\frac{10}{100}$	218,430
3. The colonies	4,441$\frac{11}{100}$	1,286,400

"The revenues amount to 720 millions of franks; the army to 569,930 men; the fleet to 40 ships of the line and 30 frigates.

"The maritime war still continues; England has been separated from the continent, and in consequence of the efforts of France, excluded from all the ports of

of Europe. A French army has marched towards Lisbon, while the Prince Regent, with his treasures and his fleet, has gone in search of a new kingdom. The King of Spain has ceded his rights to the Emperor Napoleon, who has conveyed them to his brother Joseph, King of Naples; assigning the throne of the Two Sicilies to his brother-in-law Joachim, Grand Duke of Berg, who has resigned his possessions in Germany to the emperor. One portion of the Spanish nation, with a view of opposing those arrangements, has commenced a civil war in the Peninsula; the English, who are their allies, have reoccupied Portugal, and the French in their turn have advanced against both."

II. THE KINGDOM OF ITALY.

"Several decrees for the internal administration of this portion of the French empire have been enacted; a consultative senate hath assumed the place of the legislative section in the council of state; the order of the iron crown has been augmented; the city of Venice has obtained great privileges; a treaty of commerce has been concluded with Bavaria; an exchange has been founded at Milan; and the whole of the internal administration has been assimilated as nearly as possible, with that of France. The States of the Church, viz. Urbino, Ancona, Macerata, and Camerino, have all been united to the kingdom of Italy. Since the 11th of May, 1808, these provinces form three additional departments, viz. those of Metauro, Tronto, and Musone: these accessions have encreased the departments of the kingdom to twenty-four, exclusive of Dalmatia. The number of towns of the first order, amounts to 126; the towns of the second order, to 272; the villages are 7,500, and the hearths 930,000. The revenues of the state are nearly 122 millions of livres, while the expenses in 1807 were calculated at 114,230,000 livres. The army consists of 30,000 men.

III. THE KINGDOM OF NAPLES.

"By conferring this portion of Italy, first on the brother, and next on the brother-in-law, of Napoleon, it was the intention of the government to regenerate a state almost annihilated, and to awaken a degree of energy among the people, which has hitherto been vainly sought for within the walls of Naples. The only recent publication of any value that has lately appeared here, is entitled "Tableaux de Naples," and "les Lettres sur L' Italie."

IV. THE OTHER ITALIAN STATES.

"During the course of this year, the States of the Church have experienced a great revolution; the secular power of the pope has been confined to a very limited extent of territory in the vicinity of Rome; the March of Ancona, together with Urbino, Camerino, and Macerata, having all been re-united to the kingdom of Italy. In 1792, the holy father, without reckoning considerable possessions in Italy, possessed the Counties d'Avignon and Venaissin, together with the duchy of Benevento, and Pontecorro, which constituted an extent of 360 square leagues, with 2,100,000 inhabitants; but at the present moment he only retains Rome, with the *Campagna*, and the legations of Viterbo, Spoleto, and Perugia, comprehending 310 square leagues; together with 620,000 inhabitants.* Sicily and Sardinia, still obey their former masters; the Ionian isles are occupied by the French; Malta is incorporated with Great Britain; and as to Lucca and Piombino, they present nothing remarkable.

V. SWITZERLAND, THE PAYS DE VAUD, AND NEUFCHATEL.

"These three states have not experienced any political change, during this year; the first of them, however, has been subjected to considerable internal troubles, and become also the theatre of some of the grand catastrophes of nature. Among the works which make mention of this country, we have distinguished the following:

1. 'L'Almanach Helvetienne,' which contains excellent materials for the geography and statistics of that country.

2. 'Alpina,' a work calculated to make the Alps better known.

3. 'Descriptions de quelques parties de la Suisse, ou la Catastrophe de la Vallée de Goldau.'

And 4. 'Mont Rigi,' sketched from nature.

VI. CONFEDERATION OF THE RHINE.

"This confederation, which has assumed the place of the "ancient union" of the German nations, and which is under the immediate protection of France, at present contains the whole of ancient Germany, with an exception of the provinces of Austria, Prussia, and Denmark, together with such states as may have

* These territories have been since seized upon by the French, and His Holiness himself has been conducted into the dominions of Bonaparte. *Ed.*

been

been incorporated with France and Holland. During the course of 1808, the Dukes of Mecklenburg Schwerin and Mecklenburg Strelitz, have been admitted into it. It is therefore composed, at the present moment, of the following sovereigns, one part of whom form the Royal College, and another the College of Princes.

I. To the ROYAL COLLEGE belong,

The Prince Primate,

whose possessions consist of the principality of Aschaffenburg, the principality of Ratisbon, the county of Weylar, the city and territory of Francfort, together with the possessions of the Orders of the Empire: these contain 38 square leagues, and 174,736 inhabitants.

The King of Bavaria

possesses the circle of the Mein, Pegnitz, Naab, Rezat, Altmühl, the Upper Danube, the Lech, &c. having in all an extent of country, amounting to 1,636 square miles, and 3,231,570 inhabitants.

The Dominions of the King of Saxony.

"The kingdom of this monarch consists of two different states, governed according to two different principles: that of Saxony proper, and the Grand-duchy of Warsaw. 1. The Kingdom of Saxony contains, the circles of Wittenberg, Thuringia, the remnant of the county of Mansfeld, with the county of Stolberg, and the circles of the Misnia, Leipsick, and country of Wurzen, as also the Erzgebirg, with the sovereignties of Schœnburg, the circles of Voigtland and Neustadt, the Bishoprics of Naumburg Zeits, and Merseburg, the principality of Querfurt, the Saxon part of Henneberg, Upper and Lower Lusatia, and the circle of Cotbus. In square leagues the amount is 750, in inhabitants 2,106,294, principal towns 264, second order of towns 33, villages 5,976. The army consists of 50,997 men. 2. The Grand-duchy of Warsaw contains the departments of Warsaw, Kalisch, Pozen, Bromberg, Plock, Bialzstok, with the New Selesia. In square leagues the amount is 151, the number of inhabitants 2,177,000, the chief towns are 387, the boroughs 27, and the villages 15,847.

The Dominions of the King of Westphalia.

"This new kingdom, erected on the ruins of ancient states, has by degrees adapted itself to the constitution which has been conferred on it. The revenues are estimated at 37,375,000 franks, the interest of the public debt at 4,500,000 franks, the civil list at 5,000,000, and the war department at 13,000,000. The amount of the public debt, in 1809, was 112,667,750 franks, and the army at present consists of 14,048 men.

The Dominions of the King of Wirtemberg.

"This kingdom, which is also a new one, is divided into the twelve following circles: Stutgard, Louisburg, Heilbronn, Ahringen, Caliv, Rothenburg, Rothweil, Urach, Ehingen, Altdorf, Schorndorf, and Elwangen. The extent in square miles is 329, and the number of inhabitants 1,181,372.

The Grand Duchy of Baden.

"The provinces are three in number, viz. those of the Upper, Middle, and Lower Rhine; the amount in square miles is 275, and the number of inhabitants 922,649. The revenues amount to 2,953,986 German florins, and the public debt to 18,000,000 florins.

The Grand Duchy of Berg and Cleves

consists of the dominions of the houses of Orange and of Brandenburg, and is composed of Munster, Mark, Lingen, Tecklenburg, and Dortmund, 314 square leagues in point of extent, and 930,494 inhabitants. This territory was originally carved out by the sword of Bonaparte, for his brother-in-law Joachim, now called King of Naples.

The Grand Duke of Hesse

possesses the principalities of Starckenburg and Upper Hesse, together with the Duchy of Westphalia: the extent in square leagues 200, and the amount of inhabitants 538,256.

The College of Princes

is composed of the three following ancient members: 1. The Duke D'Aremberg; and 2. and 3. the Princes of Liechtenstern and Leyen. The new ones are: 4. The Duke of Saxe Weimar. 5. The Duke of Saxe Gotha. 6. The Duke of Saxe Meinengen. 7. The Duke of Saxe Coburg. 8 The Duke of Saxe Hildburghausen. 9. The Duke of Mecklenburg Schwerin. 10. The Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz. 11. The Duke of Oldenburg. 12. The Duke of Anhalt-Dessau. 13. The Duke of Anhalt-Bernburg. 14. The Duke of Anhalt-Koethen. 15. The Prince of Schwarzburg Rudolstadt. 16. The Prince of Waldeck. 17. The Prince of Reuss. 18. The Prince of Lippe Detmold. And 19. The Prince of Lippe Schaumburg.

The

"The grand total of the Confederation of the Rhine is as follows:

Number of confederates -	39
Extent in square leagues -	7,185
Number of inhabitants -	15,485,031
Amount of revenues in German florins -	85,041,851
Contingent - - -	118,950

Certain provinces appertaining to Hanover were not at this period disposed of, viz. Kalenburg, Luneburg, Lauenburg, Bremen, Verdun, Hadeln, Hoya, and Diepholz. The fate of the four Hans Towns too, comprehending an extent of 38 square-leagues, with a population amounting to 298,000 inhabitants, and a revenue of 5,660,000 florins, was then unknown; their names are, Hamburgh, Bremen, Lubeck, and Dantzic. Bonaparte had also at his disposal the Prussian provinces of Erfurt, Blankenhayn, and Bayreuth; the Hessian provinces of Hanau and Niederkatzenellenbogen, the principality of Fulda, formerly appertaining to the House of Orange, and Swedish Pomerania! These territories amounted in square leagues to 662,25, in number of inhabitants to 17,005,098, with a revenue in German florins of 93,701,851.

We formerly presented our readers with a table of the extent, revenues, and population, of certain of the German states, but the present account is far more explicit and complete.

MISCELLANIES.

"Description des Medailles," &c.—A Description of Greek and Roman Medals, belonging to the late M. Benkowitz, by the Abbe Dom. Sestini, Berlin, 4to.—The Greek and Roman medals, mentioned here, formerly constituted part of the Farnesian Museum, from which they appear to have been pillaged. A Silesian, during his travels in Italy, obtained, and carried them into his native country, with a view of selling them to some public institution, but being unacquainted with the value, he demanded such an enormous price that no one would purchase. His death gave rise to a law-suit between his creditors and his heirs, at the conclusion of which the medals in question were all sold by auction. M. Sestini having been employed to form a catalogue of twelve hundred and fifty of them, found that many of these had formerly constituted the pride as well as the delight of Cardinal Noris, Vaillant, Morell, Hardouin, and Bandouri. Sestini has caused seventeen of the Greek medals to be engraved, as they appeared to him to be eminently worthy of attention, and among others we find those of the colony of Corinth, struck during the reign of Marcus Aurelius, on which are impressed the grand altar of Melicesta, and the emblems of the Isthmian games.

Here also is to be found the *anecdotical* medal of Antoninus Pius, struck at Neoclaudiopolis, in Paphlagonia, which bears the date of 191, and thus establishes that of a second epoch, in imitation of the other cities of the same province. In addition to this we are presented with a medal of Commodus, struck at Nicea, in Bithynia, hitherto published with a false legend; another of Julia Augusta, struck at Cyzica, in Mysia; one of Diadumenian, struck at Ephesus, which bears the image and the name of the philosopher Heraclitus, originally of that city, &c. Among the medals of Heliogabalus, belonging to the colony of Sidon, M. Sestini has discovered a new type or figure, that emperor being there represented under the attributes of a priest of Astarte. Zoega pretended that it was a Triptolemus. Among the consular medals, about seventy in number, one only in the least remarkable has been found, impressed with the letters Q. L. C. which the editor explains to be Quintus-Lutatius-Cerco. The Roman medals of the Higher Empire are nearly all of the middle bronze, and for the most part in excellent preservation. Sestini has distinguished a very precious one of a much venerated general, bearing the same inscription as another struck in honour of Augustus: "CONSENSU SENAT. ET EQ. ORDIN. P. Q. R; which proves that by the unanimous consent of the senate, the Equestrian order, and the people, a statue had been erected in honour of Augustus, and that Caligula had decreed the same mark of respect to Germanicus.

"Dissertation sur le Dialecte de Pindare," &c.—A Dissertation on the Dialect of Pindar, by Geoffery Hermann.—The author of this pamphlet combats the opinion of M. Sturz, who pretends that the dialect of Pindar is the Doric or Æolic, which greatly resembles the primitive Greek. He on the other hand contends, that Pindar never wrote in any particular dialect but in the vulgar tongue of his native country, which was composed of all the dialects, and he quotes numerous examples in support of his argument.

It is not a little remarkable that this dissertation was written for the express purpose of serving as an *inaugural* essay to the degree of doctor in philosophy, at a German university!

"Aux Eleves & Aux Amateurs de l'Architecture," &c.—An Address to such Scholars and Amateurs as delight in Architecture, by the Abbe Uggeri, architect.—As some of the hints and observations contained in the address of this celebrated Italian, who was at once a priest and an architect, may prove serviceable in this country, we shall here subjoin a few of them. The Abbé begins by observing, that, if philosophy be the flambeau that conducts to the art of design, architecture is still more indispensibly indebted to such a light. As this branch of knowledge possesses an equal claim to the two honourable titles of *art* and *science*, so ought its productions to have no other guide than reason. If after the restoration of the arts, modern architects had not wandered from so excellent a guide, they would not have mistaken their own caprice for a rule; and we should not have seen the immense multitude of *unreasonable works*, which occasion equal surprise to the well-informed spectator, both as to the possibility of the invention and the folly of the applause bestowed on productions equally vain, wild, and insignificant. Notwithstanding this, the absurd and capricious style of architecture, here alluded to, had so seduced a great majority of artists, that the philosophical opinions of Laugier and Tregier, in France, and the reiterated and sarcastical remarks of Lodoli and Milizia, in Italy, were in vain exerted, in order to bring them back to the paths of right reason. These mannerists, pleased with their own *capricios*, refused to hear her, and it was not until towards the conclusion of the last century, that the propriety of their arguments began to be discovered.

Milizia, it is true, was no more than the echo of his predecessors, with this difference however, that he reproduced their ideas, with more order and greater method, and that with these he mingled some of his own natural *causticity* and *cynicism*, which made him be dreaded by other artists. At length, they not only avoided contradicting, but even listened to them with attention. This new manner of writing on architecture, produced a revolution in the art; for it was accompanied with this advantage, that the scholars themselves began to argue on the subject, and at length felt how preferable the lessons of reason were, to those of a master governed by prejudices. It was then that they endeavoured, for the first time, to trace the source of those forms and proportions, so often hitherto copied without being comprehended; denied by ignorance, and violated without remorse by innovation. It was then that they discovered in the divisions and the mouldings of the different orders, the principles whence they derived their origin; hence they perceived the necessity of applying these in such a manner, as to proportion the solidity and elegance of their edifices, to their quality and design. In short, it was at length fairly avowed, that the Franciscan, Father Lodoli, so justly denominated the Socrates of Architecture, had developed a principle replete with the most happy consequences in the two following bad Italian verses:

"Debbonsi unire e fabrica e ragione,
E sia funzione la rapresentazione."

Since this fortunate return to truth, architects have become the faithful disciples of the philosophy of the arts, by not only conforming to these maxims themselves, but also in inspiring them into their disciples.

"And in order the more effectually to fortify the minds of such young men as may devote themselves to architecture," says our author, "the necessity of an elementary book has been intimated to me. It is with this view I have just published the result of my studies, and my toils, relative to the three Greek orders of architecture, while I have not been inattentive to those remains of Roman art, which are still to be met with in such profusion in Italy. It was on such monuments as these, that Palladio and Vignoles formed their style and composed their models. The works of these two celebrated authors ought to be constantly in the hands, or rather in the hearts, of young artists, that, out of deference to, and in imitation of, them, they may contemplate and admire the *antique*, &c. thus perceive the real source of whatever is beautiful. The labours of such great masters, will enable them to select and to apply the principles of the ancients, to the edifices of their own age; and accustom them at the same time, to contemplate every thing with their own eyes, without being blindly led by others, and thus becoming the slaves of example. In fine, as the advancement of the

art itself, is the sole end and aim of my labours, I shall conclude with remarking, that it is a great misfortune when an irresistible bias towards novelty, produces an estrangement from true philosophy, which can alone restrain any science within its just and proper limits."

"Mithridate, ou Histoire de Science Generale des Langues," &c. Mithridates, or a History of the General Science of Languages, with the Lord's Prayer, in nearly five hundred different idioms. The author, J. C. ADELUNG; the editor, Doctor JEAN SEVERIN VATER, professor in, and librarian to, the University of Halle. Berlin, 1 vol. in 8vo. Part II.

A general knowledge of languages is supposed to comprehend the examination of the origin and nature of all the known idioms, together with their classification, the history, and criticism, of their written characters, their lexicons, and their grammars. This science, which is calculated to throw great light on the annals of the human race, is not to be found in any of our Encyclopædias, and has scarcely begun to be cultivated at all, in its collective capacity. Of the writers on the continent, Signor Hewaz, a Spaniard, was the first who obtained any laurels in this career, and he was preceded by Count de Gebelin, who did not acquire any reputation on the occasion. After these followed the Germans, who have given a name to the study, (*Allgemeine Sprachenkunde,*) and possess what is termed a *linguistical* journal. M. Adelung, in contemplation of the great benefits to be derived from such a source, began his *Mithridates;* M. Vater has continued it, while M. de Murr has published the prospectus of a *Library of Languages*, which is eagerly looked for by the learned.

The first volume of Adelung's works treats of the languages of Asia, particularly the Chinese, to which he has dedicated much time and attention. On his death, professor Vater, one of the most celebrated philologists of Europe, and already advantageously known by his excellent Arabian, Hebrew, and Russian, grammars, as well as by a manual of general grammar, and a German translation of the grammar of M. Silvestre de Lacy, and undertook the continuation, and has now published the second volume, which is consecrated to the languages of Europe. He tells us in his Preface, that he has strictly followed the plan, the method, and the ideas, of his predecessor, who had obtained a memoir on the Sclavonic idiom, from the Abbé Dobrowsky; another on the Sclavonic-Germanic idiom by the late M. Henning, and a third for the Hungarian, by professor Remi.

In Asia, there are no fewer than one hundred and sixty languages, or principal dialects, while the present volume assigns only about fifty to all Europe, without comprehending the Turkish, which is considered as an eastern tongue. These fifth idioms are all supposed to be sprung from six, viz.

1. The Baske.
2. The Celtic.
3. The German.
4. The Greek or Thracian.
5. The Sclavonian.

And 6. The Finnick.

There are two languages, however, which the editor has been unable to class, viz. those of the Albanians and Epirots, the origin of which is not well known.

As to the Hungarian, it is pronounced to be composed of the Finnick, Sclavonian, Tartar, Turkish, German, Wogoul, Wotiac, Tchouwasse, Ostiac, Permic, Sirjanic, Mordouanic, Tcheremisse, Persian, and Arabian, languages. Scaliger, in his "Diatriba de linguis Europæis," reckons up eleven mother languages in Europe, which are five more than Messrs. Adelung and Vater are here disposed to allow of; he however counts the Turkish as one, and also includes the Latin, Irish, and Erse, as so many others, which at present, the Latin is considered to be a branch of the Greek, and the Erse and Irish pass generally for remnants of the Celtic, more or less mixed.

All the six principal languages of Europe, alluded to above, came successively from Asia, with the various tribes who spoke them. The descendants of these, at this day, constitute the common population of that portion of the world, and the fifty idioms are nothing more than the remains of the six original languages. All of these idioms possess common roots, which sometimes manifest those mixtures arising out of wars, conquests, alliances, different kinds of commerce, and sometimes the Asiatic origin of nations, who have once spoken, or do now speak, the idioms in question.

The first people known in Europe were the Iberians or Cantabrians, who established themselves in the south of Gaul, in a portion of Italy, and particularly in a portion of the two Spains. The Basque, which is a mixture of Latin

and German, contains the remains of the Iberian language. Immediately after the Iberians, appeared the Celts, a nation in all probability more numerous, which occupied the right bank of the Danube, the north of Italy, Gaul, the British Isles, and a portion of Spain. From their language have sprung the two Celtic dialects, still spoken at this very day, the first in Ireland, and the second in the mountains of Scotland. Adelung seizes this opportunity to give a catalogue of the real Celtic words, and dedicates no fewer than thirty-eight pages to his enquiries into the originality of the poems of Ossian, which he pronounces to be very modern. He next treats of the Welch and Cornish tongues, and of the Bas-Breton, which he considers as merely two dialects of the same language. These he does not think, strictly speaking, to have been Celtic; they are, according to him, two remarkable remnants of the Belgic, or Kimri, an idiom which he considers as a mixture of the Celtic and German, surcharged with Latin.

Next after the Celts, come the Germans, more especially in the north of Europe; then, in the south, the Thracians, fathers of the Greeks; finally, in the east and the north, the Slavi; these, together with the Fins, appear to have been the last who arrived in that portion of the world, where France and Russia are now the chief dominant powers. Of the German language, three principal dialects remain:—1. The teutonic, subdivided into the superior, interior, and middle. Out of the mixture of the three, the second of which possesses five different branches, in the time of Luther and his first disciples, arose a common idiom called High German, because the superior or upper dominates; this is doubtless a rich idiom, but not intirely fixed, although very much cultivated in the north of Europe, and greatly perfected during the latter moiety of the last century.

2. The Germanic-Scandinavian, which has four branches, the Danish, the Norwegian, the Icelandic, and the Swedish.

And 3. The English, a prodigious mixture, in which the German predominates.

"Like the Celtic language, the Thracian is also lost; but the remains of it are found in its illustrious daughters, the Greek and Latin; these are classical tongues, idioms of literal ideas, dialects of literature and Christianity, languages which have civilized nations, and which will continue to be cultivated so long as the human race shall be preserved from barbarity and destruction."

Adelung shows that the Thracian language prevailed both in Asia-Minor and Europe, in the east and the south. He makes the ancient Greek and its various dialects, to spring from it, and finally the modern Greek of our own times. From the Greek and a Celtic dialect, but chiefly from the Greek alone, proceeded the Latin; and from the Latin, whether pure or corrupted, proceeded the Italian, the Spanish, and the Portuguese. The French, according to him, is a mixture of the Celtic, German, &c. "but has become, by its elegance and clearness, by its celebrated works in eloquence and poetry, as well as by its original books in all sciences, still more than, by the military prowess, and superior policy of the nation, the universal language of modern Europe."

The eastern Sclavonic produced the Russian, the Illyrian, the Croatian, &c. The Western Sclavonic has four branches, the Polish, Bohemian, Servian, and Northern Windic. The Walachian also comes from the Sclavonic, but is greatly mixed with bad Latin; next comes the Finnick language, which is mother of the Findlandish, the Laponic, the Esthonian, and the Livonian. These, with the Hungarian and the Albaneses, are the idioms treated of in the second volume of Mithridates, and the whole will be rendered complete by means of a third, which is now in the press. This is to contain researches into the languages of Africa as well as of America, and M. de Murr, of Wirtemburgh, and M. de Humboldt, have both furnished the continuator with their assistance upon this occasion.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"Europe en Petit."—Europe in Miniature: being a collection of medals of the middle ages, and appertaining to all parts of Europe; by the proprietor JEAN JEOFFERY LIPSIUS, inspector of the Gallery of Antiquities appertaining to his majesty the king of Saxony.

The editor has declined to follow the system of Medai, and those who take him for their model, but adopted that followed by Eckhel, in his Catalogne of the Cabinet of Medals at Vienna, as well as in his Doctrina Nummorum Veterum; that is to say, the geographical order. Lipsius has doubtless encountered a variety of difficulties in the classification of modern medals, in conformity to a

system which his precursor applied to the ancient ones alone, but he has been repaid with complete success.

"Lydie, ou les Marriages Manqués, Conte Moral."—Lydia, or Marriage Disappointments, a moral tale, by Madame J. Simons Condeille, author of Catherine, ou la Belle Fermiere. Paris, 2 vols. 12mo.

Lydia de St. Hilaire, was young and charming, and a mother who idolised her, had, of course, completely spoiled her. On her first leaving the domestic asylum where a fond parent resided, she repaired to the Castle of Mordeck, inhabited by her aunt. This lady had assembled around her a select society, and the young Alphonso de Bellegarde became amorous of our heroine, at the very first sight of her! The relations charmed with the prospect of a match so suitable for both parties, in every point of view, already began to arrange every thing for the intended marriage, when Adhemar de Mulsam, took offence at what was about to be done. This personage, we are told, was not in love with Lydia; no, he loved himself too well for this, and, as the fair author observes with some humour, such an event would have been considered by him as an infidelity! But he was incited by the glory of achieving so great a conquest, and interest perhaps, in addition to this, made him resolve to recur to all the seductive arts in his power.

An absence of eight days, on the part of Alphonso, left sufficient time for Adhemar, to make some progress in the affections of Lydia; billets, sighs, feigned absence of mind, were all employed by turns. He thus, at length, found means to draw her into a solitary place, on purpose to give to their interview, all the appearance of an assignation: he, in short, seized this opportunity to ruin her reputation, and accident was not a little favourable to his projects, by sending old Bellegarde and his son thither, in consequence of her screams, after which they immediately took their departure.

But an unhappy event unmasked Adhemar in the midst of his triumphs, for a fire having consumed the castle of Mordyk, and together with it a large portion of the fortune of Lydia, he fled from the scene of ruin like a coward, and a paltroon. The life of Lydia was on this occasion saved by Valmont, the friend of her father, a man at once amiable, virtuous, and rich; and who cultivated painting from his love of the art. Gratitude attached her to him, who had consecrated his fortune to repair the losses of her parent; but her character, which was both imperious and irregular, soon invited new misfortunes. She thought that the eagerness of her new lover to obtain her hand, was nothing more than an anticipated air of authority, and soon broke off the negociation for a marriage. Soon after this, M. de Préval, a gentleman whom she believed to love her, and in favour of whom she deigned to pronounce, declined the connexion, and Lydia now ready to die in consequence of an illness occasioned by chagrin, lost all her beauty. On this in her turn, she adores Valmont, who, on the other hand, refuses to espouse her, and tells her that he will content himself with remaining the most zealous of her friends.

N.B. *The total Interruption of Communication with* Germany, *renders it impracticable to continue, for the present, our Retrospect of German Literature.*

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